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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

1865-'66.

IN SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

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Volume 3.....	No. 1.	War: Parts 1 and 2.
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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT.

L E T T E R

FROM THE

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*Adjusted accounts of the receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post
Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1865.*

MARCH 16, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my adjusted account of receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1865.

I am, very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and disbursements of the third quarter 1864.*

Dr.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warraats paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
6933	J. I. Atkinson	\$25,003 94	7011	J. Steward	\$49 45
4	E. S. Cook	65 44	2	W. H. C. Taylor	57 44
5	L. Cook	65 44	3	W. H. Wilcox	57 44
6	Thomas Hawkins	73 44	4	A. H. Wing	57 44
7	T. S. Tuft	65 44	5	G. P. Woodbury	73 44
8	J. C. Viot	65 44	6	J. S. Mayhew	49 45
9	W. T. Howell	73 44	7	J. P. Hogeboom	57 44
6940	E. G. Wood	73 44	8	M. D. Hendrickson	16 48
1	M. R. Hook	73 44	9	H. Wolff	25 00
2	W. H. Eder	65 44	7020	G. H. Knapp	57 44
3	C. H. Craft	65 44	1	John G. Dale	53,476 90
4			2	W. S. West	73 44
5	Beverly Clarke	122 42	3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	250,000 00
6	H. W. Campbell	57 44	4	James S. Stevens	73 44
7	American Bank Note Co	171 25	5	C. Tolman	73 44
8	D. C. Hathorn	7 98	6	D. A. Peaslee	73 44
9	W. F. Bartlett	68 70	7	J. A. Pierce	65 44
6950	W. C. Hammatt	189 40	8	J. Mann	65 44
1	Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co	11 75	9	H. Merrill	73 44
2	A. B. Waller	189 40	7030	A. A. Lane	73 44
3	B. K. Sharretts	194 63	1	C. C. Leech	73 44
4	J. Gaylor	195 81	2	N. Howard	65 44
5	W. A. Davis	81 43	3	E. B. Buswell	65 44
6	C. H. Branscomb	589 00	4	J. S. Brown	73 44
7	Hawkins Taylor	189 40	5	G. O. Bacon	73 44
8	S. B. Row	191 40	6	W. J. Fuller	73 44
9	S. D. Macdonald & Co.	31 00	7	R. Frye	73 44
6960	Geo. F. Nesbitt	1,060 75	8	R. M. French	65 44
1	Do	9,182 06	9	E. French	73 44
2	James F. Denny	482 25	7040	B. D. Hopkins	73 44
3	F. H. Pratt	524 78	1	G. O. Dearborn	65 44
4	J. D. Lanum	255 30	2	H. C. Wood	73 44
5	E. W. Corbert	270 07	3	W. H. Greenleaf	65 44
6	Riggs & Co.	446 25	4	L. H. Dowdney	49 45
7	T. T. Church	54 27	5	T. Brewster	65 44
8	Francis P. Finch	49 45	6	C. W. Beck	65 44
9	W. F. Cline	65 44	7	J. A. Barrett	57 44
6970	W. W. Reitzel	65 44	8	R. C. Allen	65 44
1	E. McDonald	65 44	9	J. R. Dobyns	65 44
2	A. B. Elsbree	73 44	7050	J. A. Dailey	65 44
3	Geo. H. Evans	73 44	1	Riggs & Co.	70,262 59
4	E. M. Rice	73 44	2	B. Guion	65 44
5	P. R. Fairchild	73 44	3	J. E. Grieshammer	\$65 44
6	F. A. Comley	504 35	4	R. M. Holt	65 44
7	S. Slater	73 44	5	Thomas Kelly	113 25
8	J. A. Lessig	65 44	6	W. B. Jarvis	32 90
9	J. L. Crouch	57 44	7	Robert W. McElhany	566 21
6980	Harvey Hixson	96 92	8	F. G. Adams	17 30
1	Henry Gilbert	39 26	9	E. W. Clark & Co.	3,270 00
2	J. B. Wingate	57 44	7060	C. W. Beck	39 27
3	T. R. Taylor	65 44	1	W. Wray	447 50
4	E. B. Weldon	57 44	2	Riggs & Co.	111,876 15
5	A. S. Wood	75 64	3	Chas. Rueppelle	89 19
6	J. A. Cornwell	14 33	4	R. B. Webster	20 00
7	J. J. Stevens	119 47	5	J. P. Walker	20 00
8	John Charlick	39 50	6	S. E. Richardson	15 00
9	E. Soper	18 89	7	Peter Perry	20 00
6990	C. S. Burr	27 10	8	A. Newkirk	20 00
1	J. W. Sell	20 00	9	Wm. Mitchell	15 00
2	J. M. Overton	41 48	7070	J. Merrifield	15 00
3	Griffin & Martin	26 89	1	A. S. Whitcomb	57 44
4	A. Robinson	141 93	2	M. S. Bartlett	15 00
5	W. Andre	65 44	3	M. H. Houghton	16 48
6	R. A. Boyd	65 44	4	A. Miller	57 44
7	B. T. Bye	57 44	5	E. E. Fuller	63 18
8	E. W. Conard	65 44	6	A. Horner	7,687 97
9	T. J. Johnson	57 44	7	E. L. Barnard	15 00
7000	Jessup & Moore	6,956 90	8	J. M. Belknap	15 00
1	Do	430 00	9	E. S. Hill	15 00
2	A. D. Shepard	11,072 04	7080	Robert Hughes	15 00
3	F. Palmer	65 44	1	H. B. Jarvis	15 00
4	J. C. Paulding	65 44	2	A. J. Lee	15 00
5	T. H. Pratt	49 45	3	Edward Smith	15 00
6	C. Rueppelle	65 44	4	G. C. Vandewater	26 48
7	D. H. Seybolt	65 44	5	F. T. Church	115 00
8	A. J. Smith	32 97	6	John Camp	20 00
9	Wm. Skeel	65 44	7	D. Conkling	20 00
7010	E. H. Smith	57 44	7088	A. Goodspeed	20 00

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7089	C. L. Sutherland.....	\$20 00	7172	Benjamin F. Lushbaugh.....	\$1,732 92
7090	Seth Foster.....	27 26	3	W. J. & T. M. Sanders.....	142 90
1	A. S. Richardson.....	8 14	4	Charles F. Drake.....	65 33
2	C. Clapp.....	62 50	5	Wiley Anderson.....	85 97
3	P. Flanagan.....	49 45	6	Samuel H. Howe.....	202 42
4	S. L. M. Barlow.....	5,300 92	7	Isaac Atwood.....	41 15
5	Benj. Palmer..... \$10 44		8	Charles Barber.....	159 00
6	J. W. Alsop.....	7,299 46	9	J. C. Kennet.....	215 98
7	James A. Freeman.....	250 00	7180	William André.....	66 55
8	Louisa Tinker.....	151 26	1	William A. Davis.....	82 56
9	W. H. Eder.....	66 55	2	Joseph C. Tyson.....	32 66
7100	Thomas Hawkins.....	74 56	3	Isaac L. Crouch.....	58 55
1	M. R. Hook, jr.....	74 56	4	B. T. Bye.....	58 55
2	W. T. Howell.....	74 56	5	Lloyd Jones.....	54 99
3	W. B. Mount.....	74 56	6	Carrell C. Ivans.....	10 50
4	T. S. Tuft.....	66 55	7	T. J. Yorke.....	92 02
5	E. G. Wood.....	74 56	8	Samuel Richards.....	31 80
6	D. M. Boyd.....	146 58	9	M. Elbersson.....	38 87
7	H. W. Campbell.....	58 55	7190	Charles M. Harker.....	174 30
8	Beverly Clarke.....	98 56	1	A. W. Hartman.....	6 91
9	Thomas H. Smith.....	58 55	2	Benjamin Ferguson.....	4 83
7110	W. C. McClellan..... 490 10		3	Jonathan Sooy.....	16 28
1	Joseph Dudding.....	923 81	4	Harris B. Rocap.....	81 70
2	John C. Viot.....	66 55	5	David B. Monroe.....	27 90
3	E. McDonald.....	66 55	6	John Havens.....	57 93
4	E. S. Cook.....	66 55	7	Philander G. Reynolds.....	279 15
5	L. Easton.....	66 55	8	Barber & Allen.....	36 50
6	John A. Lessig.....	66 55	9	Samuel R. Weed..... \$59 63	
7			7200	Matthew Fennimore.....	252 72
8	Oelrichs & Co.....	14,413 11	1	Denis D. Bray.....	99 87
9	Kunhardt & Co.....	14,974 08	2	D. C. Hathorn.....	26 72
7120	John D. Brower.....	47 58	3	T. J. Adamson.....	186 20
1	James R. Bell.....	28 32	4	William Word.....	83 66
2	Benj. Heaton.....	31 04	5	T. S. Vaile.....	138 11
3	William Steward.....	26 46	6	Elbridge Chase..... 19 39	
4	E. Long.....	19 32	7	David B. Watrous.....	99 80
5	John McCutcheon.....	350 05	8	O. P. Houghawout.....	69 52
6	John Heid.....	5 59	9	Harvey Hixson.....	88 20
7	Dugger & Guyot.....	55 79	7210	S. N. Wood.....	54 75
8	Chas. Hoeger.....	12 50	1	Philander Bishop.....	57 00
9	Geo. Lutz.....	15 13	2	Francis E. Smith.....	254 60
7130	Geo. W. Carter..... 50 00		3	Charles C. Hassler.....	25 93
1	Chas. H. Craft.....	66 55	4	Randall Brown.....	42 07
2	P. S. Prost.....	2,277 29	5	John M. Cowan.....	33 20
3	E. W. Corbert.....	261 34	6	John Hendrix.....	201 15
4	J. Gaylor.....	194 76	7	Ossian Rogers.....	55 11
5	Wm. C. Hammatt.....	192 57	8	Benoni Wheat.....	41 96
6	S. B. Row.....	195 57	9	Price & Daubert.....	49 08
7	B. K. Sharretts.....	197 07	7220	William Stallman.....	11 08
8	S. B. Miles.....	902 41	1	James Gaylor.....	100 00
9	C. M. Justice.....	22 29	2	M. H. Houghton.....	16 85
7140	Geo. S. Phisterer.....	20 61	3	T. J. Johnson.....	58 55
1	John M. States..... 1 90		4	James W. Parker.....	201 37
2	Michael C. Boyer.....	48 58	5	Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	3,614 85
3	S. E. Hartranft.....	192 69	6	Ludlum, Heinekin & Co.....	456 76
4	Geo. Birkman.....	26 17	7	E. Cunard.....	903 95
5	Amos W. Buckman.....	5 28	8	Spofford, Tileston & Co.....	5,931 15
6	Chas. W. Butterfoss.....	16 95	9	F. Palmer.....	66 55
7	John B. Jones.....	49 84	7230	E. H. Smith.....	58 55
8	Thomas Sparks.....	16 28	1	W. H. Wilcox.....	58 55
9	William F. Martin.....	71 31	2	G. H. Knapp.....	58 55
7150	W. K. Smith.....	125 00	3	J. P. Hogeboom.....	58 55
1	Jacob Ettinger.....	31 37	4	J. B. Wingate.....	58 55
2	James Mitchell.....	96 78	5	Geo. O. Bacon.....	74 56
3	Simon Rammell.....	37 34	6	Postmaster General of Canada.....	18,455 36
4	M. J. Casey.....	690 00	7	Hawkins Taylor.....	234 82
5	Howard Black.....	11 33	8	E. Weldon.....	58 55
6	F. P. Finch.....	50 54	9	T. R. Taylor.....	66 55
7	John C. Paulding.....	66 55	7240	S. Slater.....	74 56
8	D. H. Seybolt.....	66 55	1	E. B. Buswell.....	66 55
9	Russell Sturgis.....	125 00	2	Geo. O. Dearborn.....	66 55
7160	Jenkins & Lott.....	50 04	3	E. French.....	74 56
1	Thomas V. Arrowsmith.....	162 96	4	R. M. French.....	66 55
2	Joseph G. Easton.....	19 44	5	R. Frye.....	74 56
3	A. Carrington.....	62 00	6	E. C. Fuller.....	58 55
4	J. H. Parsons.....	50 00	7	W. J. Fuller.....	74 56
5	A. B. Elsbree.....	74 56	8	William H. Greenleaf.....	66 55
6	G. H. Evans.....	74 56	9	B. D. Hopkins.....	74 56
7	P. R. Fairchild.....	74 56	7250	H. Howard.....	66 55
8	Horace Rogers.....	31 51	1	A. A. Lane.....	74 56
9	William H. Davis.....	16 95	2	C. C. Leech.....	74 56
7170	Frederick Dorrington.....	46 00	3	W. F. Cline.....	66 55
7171	James Bishop.....	60 00	7254	L. T. Wattson.....	285 24

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7255	A. E. Dougherty	\$489 17	7338	Peter Nicol	\$110 07
6	Edith W. Martin	102 26	9	Francis H. Buchols	27 37
7	Robert Frazer	496 42	7340	William H. Davis	102 85
8	Charles McBride	37 49	1	William Osborn	891 55
9	Martin Keary	190 67	2	Thomas R. Livingston	38 86
7260	M. W. Huthsing	44 64	3	Holmes & Hukell	1 86
1	John Price	114 52	4	Philander Finley	48 05
2	L. G. Spalding	140 37	5	Spalding & McKee	373 85
3	Xavier Pinet	2 95	6	Isaac H. McKee	\$249 17
4	L. Zevely	64 29	7	Thomas H. McClenahan	123 68
5	Bernard Wogman	19 94	8	Thomas J. Hart	25 47
6	R. F. Huston	28 34	9	S. M. Hunter	20 00
7	W. B. Travis	43 62	7350	Isaac J. Edmundson	90 89
8	George W. Coulter	365 85	1	Thomas D. Pettijohn	40 25
9	Morgan G. McCarty	393 00	2	Morrow & Hovey	91 35
7270	Jay Cooke & Co	2,208 67	3	Madison Graham	28 11
1	Handy & Hoadley	150 00	4	P. H. Gooch	187 77
2	J. Mann	66 55	5	John Popp	23 75
3	H. Merrill	74 56	6	A. A. Fleming	135 82
4	D. A. Peaslee	74 56	7	Blewford Sevor	32 70
5	J. A. Pierce	66 55	8	Jesse M. Shaner	43 57
6	James Stevens	74 56	9	Andreas Harbke	17 21
7	William S. West	74 56	7360	Henry Paul	79 90
8	A. S. Whitcomb	58 55	1	John N. Sheldon	58 80
9	H. C. Wood	74 56	2	Daniel Atkinson	24 36
7280	G. P. Woodbury	74 56	3	P. P. W. Majors	266 30
1	A. J. Smith	33 70	4	William Applebach	49 91
2	A. Miller	58 55	5	Wellington, Dorsey & Co	2,300 00
3	R. C. Allen	66 55	6	John White	320 00
4	J. A. Barrett	58 55	7	B. F. Mann	935 78
5	Charles W. Beck	66 55	8	Nathan Coombs	104 76
6	T. Brewster	66 55	9	A. O. Thomas	1,000 00
7	J. R. Dobyns	66 55	7370	A. H. Jamison	149 50
8	J. E. Grieshammer	\$66 55	1	Ezra Beals	130 36
9	Barton Guion	66 55	2	Wooley & Patterson	53 50
7290	R. M. Holt	66 55	3	A. N. & Samuel Fisher	1,094 84
1	Thomas Boswell	18 76	4	John H. Porch	400 00
2	Jan Jansen	13 50	5	A. L. Delaney	451 96
3	A. A. Kinzey	90 09	6	Louis McLane	507 78
4	Lewis Phillips	3 79	7	Marker & Cory	142 76
5	Philip Temple	5 32	8	Samuel W. Lankton	618 00
6	Alexander Anderson	23 23	9	C. H. Hayes	428 75
7	John W. Craig	6 50	7380	Robert V. Husbands	418 19
8	S. W. Temple	140 00	1	Henry F. Evans	475 00
9	Franklin F. Thomas	33 84	2	C. G. Bryant	250 00
7300	Samuel West	335 39	3	T. G. Cockrill	100 00
1	Thomas H. Pratt	50 54	4	Riggs & Co	2,079 22
2	Jeremiah S. Mayhew	50 54	5	Barlow, Cottrell, Vickroy & Barnum	8,770 88
3	John W. Herrick	45 69	6	Bradley Barlow	1,722 21
4	Cohill Tolman	28 86	7	Barlow & Sanderson	553 57
5	Joseph Steward	50 54	8	George Foster	47 45
6	M. D. Hendrickson	16 85	9	H. B. Cromwell & Co	4,500 00
7	Robert A. Boyd	66 55	7390	William H. Gatzmer	490 75
8	J. A. Dailey	66 55	1	John Crawford	50 90
9	John B. Paddleford	50 54	2	J. R. Thomas	103 92
7310	Charles Ruepple	66 55	3	William Curtis	536 30
1	William Sheel	66 55	4	James W. Parker	2,134 52
2	William H. C. Taylor	58 55	5	G. B. Hance	11 23
3	A. H. Wing	58 55	6	James O. Williams	44 54
4	Barber & Allen	141 25	7	Do	25 31
5	Samuel A. Harding	153 99	8	J. A. A. Hardin	137 29
6	Jacob Steward	46 03	9	Mahlon Harley	16 98
7	Augustus Standing	95 34	7400	James W. Hannah	42 29
8	Hawkins & Weir	46 29	1	Moses Norris	61 81
9	Eberhard Mindrup	39 71	2	Alexander Black	60 91
7320	James H. Ray	8 17	3	Andrew Purcell	137 80
1	John Nove	21 26	4	William Simpson	17 75
2	James O. Newlee	38 72	5	B. F. Kendrick	191 55
3	George B. Leachman	27 55	6	John R. Partridge	60 02
4	George W. Haley	66 56	7	Jesse Crook	63 13
5	Gabriel Slaughter	86 31	8	Dulaney & Beebee	7 83
6	Joseph Robnett	425 97	9	J. A. Dunnagan	47 08
7	E. C. Nove	37 65	7410	Faherty & Nelson	238 30
8	Charles Steele	46 90	1	S. W. Cowles	40 41
9	Thomas Montgomery	29 04	2	R. J. Brown	91 00
7330	James A. Casteel	21 73	3	Jonas McKenzie	508 30
1	Thomas T. Shootman	75 10	4	George W. Coulter	978 65
2	William Smith	175 70	5	John A. Reticher	1,000 00
3	James Conroy	39 40	6	George W. Bethers	492 12
4	William H. Duncan	71 54	7	John W. Lancaster	134 76
5	George K. Culp	55 70	8	Langton & Co	2,000 00
6	Henry Kennedy	96 03	7419	H. H. & G. S. Moulton	74 37
7337	Bird Nance	74 28			

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
7420	A. A. Fleming.....	\$25 27	7503	Barton Guion.....	\$66 55
1	Rhodes & Gray.....	1, 501 50	4	J. R. Dobyns.....	66 55
2	Joseph Martin.....	16 87	5	E. H. Smith.....	58 55
3	David Dorrington.....	69 07	6	J. P. Hogeboom.....	58 55
4	W. W. Welhelm.....	15 00	7	George H. Knapp.....	58 55
5	G. W. Newberry.....	15 00	8	S. B. Row.....	198 75
6	Thomas S. McGregor.....	15 00	9	T. H. Pratt.....	50 54
7	W. Kirkpatrick.....	15 00	7510	E. McDonald.....	66 55
8	M. Kerr.....	15 00	1	William Skeel.....	66 55
9	E. Gessler.....	15 00	2	H. C. Page.....	185 80
7430	A. B. Garrett.....	15 00	3	M. H. Houghton.....	25 27
1	James Elder.....	15 00	4	Peter Kroeger.....	\$33 08
2	G. W. Fries.....	15 00	5	Stein & Hohn.....	98 40
3	R. J. Delaney.....	15 00	6	T. Brewster.....	74 56
4	John Beggs.....	15 00	7	John A. Barrett.....	58 55
5	W. W. Abell.....	15 00	8	R. C. Allen.....	74 56
6	W. H. Abell.....	15 00	9	John Nicol.....	463 96
7	John McKirahan.....	38 68	7520	E. W. Weldon.....	58 55
8	William Mitchell.....	30 00	1	J. R. Taylor.....	66 55
9	W. W. Reitzel.....	55 82	2	S. Slater.....	74 56
7440	J. J. Ayers & Co.....	115 00	3	Cloney & Crawford.....	672 72
1	Lewis H. Dowdney.....	50 54	4	William André.....	66 55
2	M. R. Hook.....	74 56	5	J. E. Grieshammer.....	74 56
3	W. B. Mount.....	74 56	6	Henry C. Wood.....	74 56
4	T. S. Tuft.....	66 55	7	R. M. French.....	66 55
5	E. G. Wood.....	74 56	8	A. S. Whitcomb.....	58 55
6	D. M. Boyd.....	146 58	9	Joseph A. Pierce.....	66 55
7	Thomas H. Smith.....	58 55	7530	Daniel A. Peaslee.....	74 56
8	David B. Parker.....	206 86	1	Horace Merrill.....	74 56
9	Thomas T. Firth.....	701 02	2	Jesse Mann.....	66 55
7450	Benjamin Gibbs.....	49 72	3	Noble Howard.....	66 55
1	S. C. Bradford.....	17 50	4	Benjamin D. Hopkins.....	74 56
2	William Thompson.....	112 82	5	John W. Herrick.....	74 56
3	Jesse Couch.....	635 65	6	William H. Greenleaf.....	66 55
4	Joseph Robnett.....	179 77	7	William J. Fuller.....	74 56
5	Amasa Howe.....	\$305 40	8	Robinson Frye.....	74 56
6	Alexander Spong.....	112 50	9	Eben French.....	74 56
7	Morgan G. McCarty.....	397 23	7540	George O. Dearborn.....	66 55
8	Rufus Haywood.....	274 95	1	Eugene B. Buswell.....	66 55
9	Charles Hale & Co.....	81 00	2	George O. Bacon.....	74 56
7460	D. W. Child.....	75 00	3	Isaiah S. Brown.....	74 56
1	H. W. Campbell.....	58 55	4	Jeremiah S. Mayhew.....	50 84
2	Beverly Clarke.....	98 56	5	A. Miller.....	58 55
3	Benner & Brown.....	250 00	6	T. J. Johnson.....	58 55
4	William J. Dewey.....	125 00	7	C. H. Craft.....	66 55
5	Ludlum, Heinekin & Co.....	375 00	8	Fletcher Palmer.....	66 55
6	A. Herron & Co.....	250 00	9	William S. West.....	74 56
7	E. S. Cook.....	66 55	7550	J. A. Dailey.....	66 55
8	L. Easton.....	66 55	1	Charles Ruepple.....	66 55
9	J. C. Viot.....	66 55	2	W. H. Taylor.....	58 55
7470	J. B. Wingate.....	58 55	3	Andrew H. King.....	58 55
1	A. J. Smith.....	33 70	4	Elias E. Fuller.....	58 55
2	Francis P. Finch.....	50 54	5	Albert A. Lane.....	74 56
3	J. L. Crouch.....	58 55	6	Clinton C. Leech.....	74 56
4	Lewis H. Dowdney.....	50 54	7	J. F. Randolph.....	14 27
5	B. T. Bye.....	58 55	8	Chester Safford.....	36 08
6	Robert A. Boyd.....	66 55	9	J. H. Fister.....	62 25
7	Thomas C. Smith.....	55 32	7560	J. A. Lessig.....	4 30
8	Jacob Y. Foulk.....	225 00	1	Joseph Stradling.....	56 50
9	Alfred Knight.....	18 50	2	Burton & Storkley.....	273 53
7480	F. A. Norton.....	118 55	7563	C. P. Ivans.....	16 94
1	Amasa H. Hard.....	6 39			
2	M. B. Barker.....	76 73			
3	B. K. Sharretts.....	203 32			
4	George P. Woodbury.....	74 56			
5	A. B. Elsabee.....	74 56			
6	George H. Evans.....	74 56			
7	P. R. Fairchild.....	74 56			
8	Thomas C. Smith.....	74 56			
9	J. Gayler.....	194 91			
7490	Joseph Steward.....	50 54			
1	William A. Davis.....	82 56	4760	S. Caskey.....	\$26 30
2	William C. Hammatt.....	192 57	3761	Thomas M. Hester.....	257 65
3	Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	2, 084 27	4876	Benjamin Gibbs.....	57 21
4	John C. Paulding.....	74 56	5738	A. W. Hartman.....	33 87
5	Daniel H. Seybolt.....	74 56	6254	James Ellis.....	199 40
6	William W. Marsh.....	11 98	6345	William Lemon.....	75 93
7	Charles W. Beck.....	66 55	6354	Michael Riley.....	486 97
8	W. F. Cline.....	66 55	6571	Henry Gilbert.....	65 44
9	James S. Estes.....	57 13	6616	Joseph Powell.....	73 50
7500	E. C. Margrave.....	644 19	6630	Cosgrove & Mountfort.....	375 00
1	W. H. Wilcox.....	58 55	6730	W. J. Douglas.....	19 63
7502	R. M. Holt.....	66 55	6743	Alexander Anderson.....	19 46
			6754	Rufus Haywood.....	414 46
			6770	Henry Alinstdedt.....	82 89
			6768	Henry Wolf.....	25 00
			6838	J. E. Grieshammer.....	67 62

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters :		No.	To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters :		
6874	Byers & Daily.....	\$38 00	6918	William Lemon.....	\$48 00	
6900	Samuel W. Langton..	750 00	6920	William Ranck.....	100 00	
6907	Wilson & Tibbitts..	241 54				4, 134 68
6913	George W. Bethers..	564 31				722, 423 51
6916	Alexander Spong...	112 50				1, 466, 430 74
				Adjusted balance due Post Office Department Sept. 30, 1864.		2, 188, 854 25

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

CR.

No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters, &c., with the various depositories :		
1227	Assistant Treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.....		\$119, 419 49
1228	Do.....do.....New York, N. Y.....		591, 413 07
1229	Do.....do.....Philadelphia, Pa.....		106, 928 80
1230	Do.....do.....St. Louis, Mo.....		52, 141 61
1231	Do.....do.....San Francisco, Cal.....		44, 688 76
1232	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....		43, 904 68
1233	Depository of United States, Louisville, Ky.....		41, 827 95
1234	Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....		230 00
1235	Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....		85 73
1236	Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....		181 39
1237	Do.....do.....Cincinnati, Ohio.....		41 24
			1, 000, 862 72

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the Post Office Department, September 30, 1864.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States.....	\$198, 599 99	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.....	368, 708 51	
Do.....do.....do.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	254, 022 70	
Do.....do.....do.....Boston, Mass.....	218, 042 73	
Do.....do.....do.....St. Louis, Mo.....	50, 970 54	
Do.....do.....do.....San Francisco, Cal.....	67, 700 66	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	876 98	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	183, 466 93	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	31, 618 89	
Do.....do.....Detroit, Mich.....	1, 964 73	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	569 42	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	2, 462 15	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	964 61	
Available subject to draft.....	1, 379, 968 84	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		\$78, 102 29
Do.....do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....		83 00
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
Do.....do.....Little Rock, Ark.....	1, 896 53	
Less overdrawn.....	1, 382, 071 13	78, 321 74
Treasurer's ledger balance.....	78, 321 74	
	1, 303, 749 39	

THIRD QUARTER 1864.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States	1st quarter 1856....	3155	\$2 00	\$68 55
	3d quarter 1864....	7547	66 55	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter 1857....	1275	75 00	
	2d quarter 1857....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860....	6395	250 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4877	143 00	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862....	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter 1864....	7095	10 44	
	Do.....	7557	14 27	3, 842 83
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	4th quarter 1854....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859....	9465	66 66	
	Do.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861....	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter 1861....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	1st quarter 1862....	9750	480 46	
	3d quarter 1863....	4530	112 50	
	3d quarter 1864....	7141	1 90	
	Do.....	7560	4 30	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter 1855....	5873	-----	2, 219 03
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	2d quarter 1855....	8765	18 24	68 00
	1st quarter 1858....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861....	5593	100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	27 41	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER 1864—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	3d quarter 1862....	1149	\$21 00	
	1st quarter 1863....	2808	444 29	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863....	4258	429 20	
	Do.....	4471	2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	Do.....	5781	38 01	
	Do.....	6019	54 75	
	2d quarter 1864....	6248	194 18	
	Do.....	6493	17 27	
	Do.....	6555	37 82	
	Do.....	6641	28 14	
	3d quarter 1864....	7053	65 44	
	Do.....	7110	490 10	
	Do.....	7130	50 00	
	Do.....	7199	59 63	
	Do.....	7206	19 39	
	Do.....	7288	66 55	
	Do.....	7321	21 26	
	Do.....	7346	249 17	
	Do.....	7348	25 47	
	Do.....	7351	40 25	
	Do.....	7403	137 80	
	Do.....	7514	33 08	
	Do.....	7515	98 40	
	Do.....	7525	74 56	
				\$3,385 85
Assistant Treasurer U.S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1,222 50	
	3d quarter 1862....	1701	298 85	
	4th quarter 1862....	2332	337 50	
	3d quarter 1863....	4427	525 00	
	Do.....	4674	175 00	
	1st quarter 1863....	5443	7 00	
	Do.....	5447	122 44	
	2d quarter 1864....	6628	125 00	
	Do.....	6738	20 00	
	Do.....	6892	175 00	
	3d quarter 1864....	7366	320 00	
	Do.....	7455	305 40	
				3,657 39
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in 3d quarter, 1861. {See pp. 69 to 77 of that report.....				109,266 73
Depository U. S. Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. See pp. 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39,656 33
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
				97 42
Total outstanding.....				162,681 35

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1864.....	\$1,466,430 74
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 5, pp. 7 and 8, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories.....	162,681 35
Balance in the treasury subject to draft for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1864, same as per statement No. 4, page 6.....	1,303,749 39
Warrants for receipts from postmasters, &c., in 3d quarter 1864.....	2,455,347 55
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.....	2,455,347 55

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.*OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1866.*

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended September 30, 1864, has been examined in this office and found correct.

I. N. ARNOLD, *Auditor.*

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and expenditures of the fourth quarter 1864.*

DR.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7564	Fred. Rinehart.....	\$20 00	7642	A. Miller.....	\$56 65
5	Jay Cooke & Co.....	1,949 26	3	T. H. Pratt.....	48 92
6	W. H. Eder.....	64 40	4	Samuel Slater.....	72 13
7	Thomas Hawkins.....	72 13	5	Edward Smith.....	15 00
8	T. S. Tuft.....	64 40	6	S. E. Richardson.....	15 00
9	E. G. Wood.....	72 13	7	A. J. Lee.....	15 00
7570	W. B. Mount.....	72 13	8	T. J. Johnson.....	56 65
1	L. Fox.....	72 13	9	H. B. Jarvis.....	15 00
2	M. R. Hook, jr.....	72 13	7650	Robert Hughes.....	15 00
3	D. W. Gamble.....	72 13	1	E. S. Hill, jr.....	15 00
4	I. I. Atkinson.....	24,710 78	2	J. M. Belknap.....	15 00
5	D. M. Boyd.....	141 84	3	George H. Knapp.....	56 65
6	Beverly Clarke.....	120 38	4	Joseph P. Hogeboom.....	56 65
7	H. W. Campbell.....	56 65	5	Charles W. Beck.....	64 40
8	T. H. Smith.....	56 65	6	William Andre.....	64 40
9	W. T. Howell.....	72 13	7	Thomas R. Taylor.....	64 40
7580	W. W. Baker, agent.....	2 42	8	Lucius P. Bryan.....	64 40
1	J. W. Bollinger.....	23 85	9	Lyman P. Hempstead.....	48 92
2	A. C. McHenry.....	32 82	7660	Samuel W. Clark.....	64 40
3	Peter G. Green.....	40 78	1	Milo Loomis.....	64 40
4	B. K. Sharretts.....	190 27	2	Isaiah S. Brown.....	72 13
5	J. Gayler.....	187 75	3	Andrew Jeck.....	64 40
6	S. B. Row.....	186 36	4	Daniel S. Jones.....	72 13
7	Benjamin Heaton.....	28 14	5	Alvin Kimball.....	64 40
8	William A. Davis.....	79 88	6	Daniel Keniston.....	64 40
9	Abner B. Elsbree.....	72 13	7	Samuel D. Webb.....	64 40
7590	George P. Woodbury.....	72 13	8	C. M. Haven.....	64 40
1	P. R. Fairchild.....	72 13	9	Jonath C. Chase.....	64 40
2	Chester Safford.....	72 13	7670	A. P. Eames.....	64 40
3	Thomas C. Smith.....	72 13	1	J. V. Bentley.....	64 40
4	J. C. Viot.....	64 40	2	O. F. Smith.....	64 40
5	E. S. Cook.....	64 40	3	E. A. Dunton.....	64 40
6	L. Easton.....	64 40	4	H. Barber, jr.....	64 40
7	Joseph Steward.....	48 92	5	C. Allen.....	64 40
8	James Stevens.....	72 13	6	G. W. Smith.....	64 40
9	Joseph A. Pierce.....	64 40	7	W. Clark.....	64 40
7600	Daniel A. Peaslee.....	72 13	8	J. M. Eachron.....	64 40
1	Albert S. Whitcomb.....	56 65	9	J. R. Earl.....	64 40
2	William H. Greenleaf.....	64 40	7680	D. Elliott.....	64 40
3	Elias E. Fuller.....	56 65	1	J. R. Hicks.....	64 40
4	Albert A. Lane.....	72 13	2	George Goodrich.....	64 40
5	Clinton C. Leech.....	72 13	3	A. J. French.....	64 40
6	Eben French.....	72 13	4	T. Collister.....	64 40
7	William J. Fuller.....	72 13	5	H. Catlin.....	64 40
8	Benjamin D. Hopkins.....	72 13	6	G. W. Putnam.....	64 40
9	John W. Herrick.....	72 13	7	D. Burhans.....	72 13
7610	George O. Bacon.....	72 13	8	C. G. Gillett.....	\$64 40
1	Jephtha F. Randolph.....	20 38	9	H. Jewett.....	64 40
2	Francis P. Finch.....	48 92	7690	G. W. Miller.....	56 65
3	Robert A. Boyd.....	64 40	1	L. Wood.....	64 40
4	Jessup & Moore.....	17,828 90	2	J. Rickabaugh.....	64 40
5	Do.....	550 00	3	J. Seagrist.....	56 65
6	William Mitchell.....	15 00	4	I. W. Hoffman.....	64 40
7	E. W. Weldon.....	56 65	5	G. W. Burnside.....	64 40
8	C. H. Branscomb.....	583 75	6	M. S. Woodworth.....	64 40
9	George O. Dearborn.....	64 40	7	A. S. Beatty.....	48 92
7620	R. M. French.....	64 40	8	T. Morrow.....	64 40
1	George H. Evans.....	72 13	9	I. R. Beazell.....	9 78
2	Robinson Frye.....	72 13	7700	W. R. Huber.....	64 40
3	Noble Howard.....	64 40	1	J. M. Koons.....	64 60
4	Jesse Mann.....	64 40	2	J. Chesley.....	32 60
5	Horace Merrill.....	72 13	3	T. G. Gordon.....	56 65
6	Henry C. Wood.....	72 13	4	J. W. Enbody.....	56 65
7	William S. West.....	72 13	5	T. Sill.....	48 92
8	George F. Nesbitt.....	6,405 12	6	A. W. Myers.....	64 40
9	Matthew H. Houghton.....	24 46	7	A. S. Carlisle.....	19 89
7630	Fletcher Palmer.....	64 40	8	S. C. Tennis.....	173 75
1	John C. Paulding.....	72 13	9	G. T. M. Davis.....	6,448 86
2	Elias H. Smith.....	56 65	7710	O. Bushnell.....	36 06
3	Daniel H. Seybolt.....	72 13	1	L. Bushnell.....	36 06
4	William H. Wilcox.....	56 65	2	W. Lucas.....	40 77
5	J. B. Wingate.....	56 65	3	R. Armstrong.....	173 75
6	William F. Cline.....	64 40	4	G. W. Bemis.....	64 40
7	B. T. Bye.....	56 65	5	W. K. DeLorimier.....	173 75
8	J. L. Crouch.....	56 65	6	J. Emmet.....	173 75
9	J. H. Fister.....	64 40	7	J. D. Jones.....	173 75
7640	Jeremiah S. Mayhew.....	48 92	8	W. H. Kirby.....	64 40
7641	E. McDonald.....	64 40	7719	E. H. Hodge.....	64 40

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7720	G. R. Bearss.....	\$64 40	7803	W. Sarratt.....	\$64 40
1	S. C. Meredith.....	64 40	4	W. McGowan.....	64 40
2	L. Cannon.....	64 40	5	J. W. Blackburn.....	139 78
3	T. Knudson.....	64 40	6	Do.....	20 78
4	A. Porter.....	56 65	7	H. Harden.....	64 40
5	W. K. Bell.....	56 65	8	James Thompson Hewson.....	123 00
6	M. Kittle.....	146 69	9	Dooly & McLane.....	638 95
7	O. Simmons.....	56 65	7810	A. D. Shepard.....	11,724 54
8	R. M. Young.....	48 92	1	M. N. Falls.....	1,467 40
9	J. S. Love.....	48 92	2	A. Humphrey.....	580 21
7730	C. C. Green.....	64 40	3	E. W. Clark & Co.....	3,000 00
1	W. L. Kelly.....	186 36	4	C. C. Dunn.....	1,000 00
2	J. D. Fraley.....	15 00	5	Elsberg & Amberg.....	796 21
3	D. L. Field.....	64 40	6	J. W. Briggs.....	429 00
4	M. D. Lott.....	64 40	7	E. Minturn.....	4,071 38
5	H. C. Naylor.....	64 40	8	H. Smith.....	279 54
6	J. J. Rossell.....	64 40	9	R. W. McElhaney.....	538 82
7	J. S. Beggs.....	64 40	7820	J. S. McCune.....	3,750 00
8	W. Duncan.....	64 40	1	Green & Vogan.....	229 72
9	J. W. Henson.....	64 40	2	Parkers Wellington.....	1,298 97
7740	R. T. Kercheval.....	64 40	3	M. Riley.....	490 09
1	S. Noell.....	64 40	4	G. H. Bartges.....	401 42
2	D. Metcalf.....	64 40	5	F. P. Pratt.....	518 68
3	W. H. Barnes.....	48 92	6	Page & Tukey.....	75 00
4	B. F. Lemen.....	64 40	7	W. Ranck.....	100 00
5	W. W. Boream.....	64 40	8	J. D. Lamun.....	303 45
6	C. W. Gregory.....	64 40	9	J. C. Howard.....	363 34
7	J. W. Woodhull.....	48 92	7830	R. Turner.....	16 29
8	M. J. Morse.....	72 13	1	L. C. Mathews.....	20 00
9	W. F. Munday.....	64 40	2	A. Newkirk.....	20 00
7750	J. Robertson.....	56 65	3	P. Perry.....	20 00
1	V. Dycke.....	72 13	4	C. L. Sutherland.....	20 00
2	C. Buck.....	56 65	5	T. G. Shedley.....	20 00
3	L. Case.....	56 65	6	P. P. Sherman.....	20 00
4	J. S. Boream.....	64 40	7	C. E. Roberts.....	20 00
5	F. M. Anderson.....	72 13	8	J. P. Walker.....	20 00
6	A. Longshore.....	72 13	9	R. B. Webster.....	20 00
7	J. W. Jones.....	56 65	7840	S. A. Tracy.....	72 13
8	J. H. Wheeler.....	64 40	1	W. E. Reeves.....	64 40
9	U. Shadbolt.....	56 65	2	B. L. Robinson.....	64 40
7760	S. Sillik.....	64 40	3	J. M. Patton.....	64 40
1	J. P. Barnett.....	64 40	4	W. H. C. Taylor.....	56 65
2	W. H. G. Polhemus.....	15 00	5	R. S. Prentice.....	13 22
3	S. H. Fidler.....	56 65	6	J. G. McPheeters.....	64 40
4	W. Ade.....	64 40	7	J. Torrence.....	72 13
5	J. A. Haigh.....	72 13	8	A. H. Wing.....	56 65
6	D. P. Freeman.....	64 40	9	T. Brewster.....	72 13
7	W. W. Goodrich.....	64 40	7850	M. B. Oswald.....	56 65
8	H. A. Elliott.....	64 40	1	W. C. McVay.....	8 69
9	R. Jennings.....	64 40	2	G. L. McClure.....	40 78
7770	J. D. Hudson.....	72 13	3	O. H. Smith.....	262 94
1	B. F. Smith.....	64 40	4	W. H. Montgomery.....	25 76
2	G. W. Latimer.....	64 40	5	A. J. Smith.....	32 60
3	John Law.....	15 00	6	A. C. Noble.....	64 40
4	A. Hawkins.....	64 40	7	E. M. Rice.....	113 03
5	J. Callahan.....	64 40	8	F. Rinehart.....	20 00
6	G. N. Dewey.....	64 40	9	C. Taussig, jr.....	6,003 92
7	J. D. Grant.....	64 40	7860	M. L. Woodbury.....	25 15
8	H. Hallenbeck.....	64 40	1	Eugene B. Burwell.....	64 40
9	E. B. Esty.....	64 40	2	A. Goodspeed.....	20 00
7780	J. S. Fleming.....	72 13	3	D. Conkling.....	20 00
1	W. Dewey.....	64 40	4	John Camp.....	20 00
2	G. W. Edgar.....	64 40	5	George F. Nesbitt.....	325 00
3	W. Johnson.....	64 40	6	Wm. C. Bryant & Co.....	157 88
4	L. H. Johnson.....	64 40	7	Thomas Ascencio & Co.....	1,388 78
5	H. H. Lavery.....	64 40	8	Lewis H. Dowdney.....	48 92
6	L. Allstaedter.....	64 40	9	E. L. Barnard.....	15 00
7	E. Bivins.....	72 13	7870	M. S. Bartlett.....	15 00
8	C. O. Ingersoll.....	64 40	1	R. C. Allen.....	72 13
9	T. Howlett.....	64 40	2	John C. Grieshammer.....	72 13
7790	F. Strong.....	72 13	3	William Skeel.....	64 40
1	J. Sykes.....	40 76	4	R. M. Holt.....	64 40
2	E. C. Topliff.....	1 30 95	5	John A. Dailey.....	64 40
3	J. Wallace.....	64 40	6	Jas. R. Dobyns.....	64 40
4	T. Williamson.....	72 13	7	John B. Paddeford.....	48 92
5	J. A. Russell.....	64 40	8	John A. Barrett.....	56 65
6	A. Leibley.....	64 40	9	E. G. Wood.....	74 56
7	J. F. Keller.....	64 40	7880	Seth Foster.....	7 07
8	A. S. Glum.....	72 13	1	Henry Wolf.....	25 00
9	F. H. Braggins.....	56 65	2	D. H. Seybolt.....	74 56
7800	M. Collier.....	64 40	3	John C. Paulding.....	74 56
1	W. J. Crimble.....	72 13	4	Thomas Braidwood.....	66 55
7802	T. Wilson.....	64 40	7885	David Burhans.....	74 56

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:	No.	To warrants paid, viz:
7886	Nathan Upham.....	7969	Elias E. Fuller.....
7	T. S. Tuft.....		Joseph A. Pierce.....
8	P. G. Green.....	7970	George O. Dearborn.....
9	L. Easton.....	1	Abner B. Elsbree.....
7890	E. S. Cook.....	2	George H. Evans.....
1	J. C. Viot.....	3	George P. Woodbury.....
2	P. G. Green.....	4	P. R. Fairchild.....
3	W. H. Eder.....	5	Chester Safford.....
4	W. P. Mount.....	6	Thomas C. Smith.....
5	Thomas Hawkins.....	7	James O. Williams.....
6	L. Fox.....	8	John N. Sheldon.....
7	D. W. Gamble.....	9	Daniel A. Peaslee.....
8	Chas. Ruepple.....	7980	Jesse Mann.....
9	Barton Guion.....	1	Robinson Frye.....
7900	Thomas Ascencio & Co.....	2	William Andre.....
1	Ludlum, Heineken & Co.....	3	James H. Ray.....
2	Allan McLane.....	4	William Cook.....
3	James A. Raynor.....	5	Benj. D. Hopkins.....
4	Do.....	6	Horace Merrill.....
5	W. W. Russell Bros. & Co.....	7	John W. Herrick.....
6	John G. Dale.....	8	Wm. J. Fuller.....
7	H. W. Campbell.....	9	Eben French.....
8	J. Gaylor.....	7990	Henry C. Wood.....
9	Beverly Clarke.....	1	Albert S. Whitcomb.....
7910	Samuel Bishop.....	2	Wm. S. West.....
1	A. E. Cox.....	3	George O. Bacon.....
2	George W. Coperthwait.....	4	Noble Howard.....
3	William Flannagan.....	5	Wm. C. Hammatt.....
4	Jacob L. Atkinson.....	6	Rush K. Sloane.....
5	Samuel Lawrence.....	7	B. K. Sharretts.....
6	Charles M. Harker.....	8	Wm. A. Davis.....
7	John Havens.....	9	A. H. Wing.....
8	E. S. Low.....	8000	E. W. Weldon.....
9	Ireland Wilson.....	1	W. H. C. Taylor.....
7920	George R. Pedrick.....	2	Thomas J. Johnson.....
1	D. W. Clement.....	3	R. M. Holt.....
2	G. C. G. Smith.....	4	James R. Dobyns.....
3	Samuel S. Norcross.....	5	G. B. Hance.....
4	Jeremiah Barrett.....	6	T. R. Taylor.....
5	John C. Porter.....	7	Samuel Slater.....
6	Julius A. Jackson.....	8	John A. Barrett.....
7	Haywood & Shoot.....	9	Handy & Hoadley.....
8	Samuel A. Harding.....	8010	Gilman, Son & Co.....
9	L. M. Copenhagen.....	1	T. Herring.....
7930	Gabriel Slaughter.....	2	Thomas Long.....
1	George B. Leechman.....	3	A. B. Sands & Co.....
2	J. A. A. Hardin.....	4	John B. Paddleford.....
3	G. W. Haley.....	5	do.....
4	John Z. Kent.....	6	Joseph Martin.....
5	Jacob Stewart.....	7	James Billings.....
6	Martin Keary.....	8	Gideon Brislow.....
7	Henry Kennedy.....	9	Jacob Cretzinger.....
8	William Rachford.....	8020	Gilley & Hampton.....
9	Mahlon Hurley.....	1	H. H. Laub.....
7940	James Conroy.....	2	Andrew D. Molony.....
1	Wm. Osborn.....	3	J. Burch.....
2	Francis H. Buchols.....	4	J. W. McPherson.....
3	James Landers.....	5	John Hunter.....
4	Wm. H. Davis.....	6	Jonas Bitters.....
5	Bird Nance.....	7	Ferdinand Chable.....
6	James A. Casteel.....	8	Frank S. Stevens.....
7	Thos. H. Smith.....	9	C. B. Dungan.....
8	D. M. Boyd.....	8030	S. B. Miles.....
9	Lawson Holmes.....	1	A. A. Fleming.....
7950	L. B. Clark.....	2	Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.....
1	Barton Able.....	3	George F. Nesbitt.....
2	Peter Kroeger.....	4	Postmaster general of Canada.....
3	Thomas R. Livingston.....	5	Kunhardt & Co.....
4	H. H. & G. S. Moulton.....	6	Oelrichs & Co.....
5	Thomas McClenahan.....	7	S. B. Row.....
6	Jesse M. Shaner.....	8	A. A. Lane.....
7	John Popp.....	9	C. C. Leech.....
8	Henry Paul.....	8040	W. H. Greenleaf.....
9	B. F. Kendrick.....	1	J. P. Hogeboom.....
7960	J. H. Collett.....	2	John A. Dailey.....
1	P. P. W. Majors.....	3	R. C. Allen.....
2	E. C. Noe.....	4	Tarlton Brewster.....
3	William Parsons.....	5	J. E. Grieshammer.....
4	E. D. Hobbs.....	6	A. D. Hay.....
5	B. F. Gordon.....	7	Philip Temple.....
6	R. F. Pulliam.....	8	A. A. Kinzey.....
7	S. L. Morgan.....	9	Jan Jansen.....
7968	R. M. French.....	8050	John Boswell.....
		8051	

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
8052	J. V. Stevenson	\$20 00	8135	William Thompson	\$108 95
3	John M. McCutcheon	170 98	6	T. S. Vaile	137 35
4	E. C. Long	34 40	7	Absalom G. Lewis	150 00
5	Faherty & Nelson	264 76	8	William Word	79 95
6	Thomas Boswell	4 00	9	T. S. Adamson	142 66
7	G. W. Carter	50 00	1840	D. C. Hathorn	24 22
8	Claus Fietze	13 14	1	Denis D. Bray	110 46
9	Charles Hoeger	12 50	2	James W. Parker	202 64
8060	Dugger & Guyot	33 89	3	Philander G. Reynolds	238 22
1	Henry Stooker	37 50	4	J. A. Reticker	467 38
2	John Heid	12 30	5	Samuel N. Howe	199 41
3	J. L. Calvert	51 41	6	W. J. & T. M. Sanders	141 05
4	Martin Snider	6 18	7	Benoni Wheat	35 79
5	Martin Keary	990 00	8	Samuel West	460 41
6	George Rinehart	20 99	9	Ossian Rogers	64 32
7	Fletcher Palmer	66 55	8150	John M. Cowan	31 92
8	R. A. Boyd	66 55	1	S. B. Miles	694 68
9	B. T. Bye	58 55	2	H. W. Huthsing	104 90
8070	J. L. Crouch	58 55	3	Matthew Fennimore	385 02
1	W. F. Cline	66 55	4	Samuel Reynolds	232 69
2	L. H. Dowdney	50 54	5	William H. Hewins	48 00
3	Enoch Hartpence	36 92	6	Price & Daubert	130 02
4	Thomas Auld	21 74	7	Samuel E. Hartranft	289 46
5	Michael Gerhart	11 12	8	A. Miller	58 55
6	William Stallman	32 41	9	William Smith	316 85
7	B. K. Johnson	47 45	8160	Henry Wolf	25 00
8	George Birkman	58 83	1	James L. McDowell	\$131 50
9	Theo. Hines	13 48	2	Benjamin Holladay	482 08
8080	Henry Taylor	14 16	3	E. Van Houten	138 39
1	E. H. Smith	58 55	4	Alfred Robinson	116 78
2	W. H. Wilcox	58 55	5	Griffin & Martin	17 47
3	Charles Ruepple	66 55	6	J. W. Swezey	10 46
4	J. Gayler	33 00	7	J. M. Overton	37 43
5	James Fitzgerald	6 09	8	J. W. Sill	20 00
6	Peters & Stephens	162 07	9	W. B. Jarvis	42 59
7	J. M. Hunter	19 94	8170	C. S. Burr, Att'y	16 85
8	Peter Nicol	89 79	1	G. C. Vandewater	23 72
9	Wm. C. Hammatt	205 52	2	E. Soper	16 96
8090	A. Horner	6, 721 35	3	Rogers & Conklin	48 45
1	A. L. Delaney	806 25	4	John Charlick	50 39
2	Wm. S. Calvert	63 48	5	Jenkins & Lott	45 44
3	Riggs & Co.	2, 404 52	6	Thomas T. Church	115 00
4	Ludlum, Heineken & Co.	4, 415 73	7	J. J. Stevens	91 35
5	E. Cunard	56 49	8	A. S. Wood	2 16
6	Coruelius Vanderbilt	2, 882 41	9	George Foster	60 56
7	Thomas Ascencio & Co.	875 00	8180	J. W. Austin	7 80
8	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	2, 003 78	1	A. J. Center	194, 000 00
9	Eugene B. Buswell	66 55	2	Thomas H. Smith	64 40
8100	H. P. Finch	50 54	3	D. M. Boyd	141 84
1	Joseph Powell	24 50	4	Hargous & Co.	700 00
2	J. H. Fister	66 55	5	James E. Ward	125 00
3	C. W. Beck	66 55	6	Hargous & Co.	315 78
4	B. Guion	66 55	7	G. H. Knapp	58 55
5	B. F. Lemen	66 55	8	J. A. Cornwell	13 82
6	C. H. Tyler	7, 230 00	9	Thomas Kelly	125 00
7	Mrs. Louisa Tucker, adm'x ..	146 98	8190	William Wray	447 50
8	William Bate	86 00	1	Adam Darnell	82 63
9	James Bishop	60 00	2	Z. M. Sherley	657 33
8110	Wm. H. Davis	17 99	3	L. Fox	72 13
1	Horace Rogers	30 92	4	W. H. Emerson	25 72
2	J. R. Thomas	105 93	5	Henry A. Moeller	39 43
3	M. H. Houghton	25 27	6	Andreas Harbke	27 46
4	E. McDonald	66 55	7	Lewis Phillips	17 15
5	J. S. Mayhew	50 54	8	Harvey Hixon	94 52
6	W. C. McVay	16 85	9	Oliver P. Haughawout	55 91
7	T. H. Pratt	50 54	8200	Jesse Cook	71 35
8	J. Steward	50 54	1	George P. Woodbury	72 13
9	J. B. Wingate	58 55	2	Abner B. Elsbree	72 13
8120	William Skeel	66 55	3	Thomas C. Smith	72 13
1	W. T. Howell	21 64	4	Chester Safford	72 13
2	J. W. Nesmith, assignee	4, 800 00	5	Beverly Clarke	95 38
3	Frederick Dorrington	46 00	6	H. W. Campbell	56 61
4	David Neligh	123 75	7	P. R. Fairchild	72 13
5	Josiah McKeraham	55 06	8	J. C. Viot	64 40
6	Andrew Purcell	153 88	9	T. S. Tuft	64 40
7	J. Q. Eder	52 92	8210	W. H. Eder	64 40
8	J. Crawford	66 55	1	L. Easton	64 40
9	Amos W. Buckman	21 95	2	E. S. Cook	64 40
8130	Charles C. Hassler	50 69	3	Thomas Hawkins	72 13
1	S. N. Wood	54 75	4	Elias Kirk	106 21
2	David B. Watrous	91 47	5	D. W. Gamble	72 13
3	Elbridge Chase	19 69	6	Murray & Stephen	900 00
8134	Franklin F. Thomas	33 34	8217	S. W. Hewins	56 61

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FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
218	Isaac Atwood.....	\$24 79	8300	Thos. T. Shootman.....	\$325 09
9	Mitchell B. Barker.....	78 06	1	Charles Steele.....	44 59
220	Francis E. Smith.....	231 94	2	B. A. Bailey.....	450 47
1	Frederick A. Norton.....	90 34	3	Alexander Black.....	81 05
2	John Hendrix.....	175 46	4	Nathan G. Clark.....	8 77
3	John A. Lefker.....	22 50	5	T. J. Johnson.....	56 65
4	Xavier Pinet.....	3 98	6	B. F. Lemen.....	64 40
5	J. Q. Eder.....	72 13	7	Wm. Andre.....	64 40
6	P. G. Green.....	64 40	8	Chas. W. Beck.....	64 40
7	A. B. Waller.....	208 36	9	Albert S. Whitecomb.....	56 65
8	M. R. Hook.....	72 13	8310	J. B. Wingate.....	56 65
9	W. B. Mount.....	72 13	1	J. Stewart.....	48 92
230	J. Gayler.....	187 96	2	E. McDonald.....	64 40
1	B. K. Sharretts.....	197 14	3	A. Miller.....	56 65
2	Cancelled.....		4	Samuel Slater.....	72 13
3	Elias E. Fuller.....	56 65	5	T. R. Taylor.....	64 40
4	George O. Dearborn.....	64 40	6	E. W. Weldon.....	56 65
5	R. M. French.....	64 40	7	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	943 04
6	Joseph A. Pierce.....	64 40	8	Wm. C. Hammatt.....	201 72
7	M. H. Houghton.....	24 46	9	Nathan Harvey.....	55 28
8	Fletcher Palmer.....	64 40	8320	Zinn & Cardwell.....	1 91
9	T. H. Pratt.....	48 92	1	Barton Guion.....	64 40
240	D. S. Fish.....	88 02	2	John E. Grieshammer.....	72 13
1	Do.....	235 81	3	Tarlton Brewster.....	72 13
2	Wm. J. Godfrey.....	454 07	4	Green B. Nicholson.....	8 65
3	George O. Bacon.....	72 13	5	J. S. Mayhew.....	48 92
4	Wm. J. Fuller.....	72 13	6	John T. Russell.....	20 00
5	John W. Herrick.....	72 13	7	H. S. Johnson.....	\$20 00
6	Benj. D. Hopkins.....	72 13	8	R. C. Allen.....	72 13
7	Wm. H. Greenleaf.....	64 40	9	J. R. Dobyns.....	64 40
8	Eben French.....	72 13	8330	R. M. Holt.....	64 40
9	Robinson Frye.....	72 13	1	J. B. Paddleford.....	48 92
250	Horace Merrill.....	72 13	2	John M. Patton.....	64 40
1	Jesse Mann.....	64 40	3	A. H. Wing.....	56 65
2	Daniel A. Peaslee.....	72 13	4	Wm. Skeel.....	64 40
3	Jonathan Sooy.....	37 00	5	R. A. Boyd.....	64 40
4	Charles R. Holland.....	75 00	6	L. H. Dowdney.....	48 92
5	Wm. S. West.....	72 13	7	Ben. Holladay.....	3,317 75
6	Henry C. Wood.....	72 13	8	Do.....	39,000 00
7	Elias H. Smith.....	56 65	9	G. H. Knapp.....	56 65
8	William H. Wilcox.....	56 65	8340	W. C. McVay.....	16 30
9	George H. Evans.....	72 13	1	Aaron Haley.....	31 25
260	A. A. Lane.....	72 13	2	G. W. Thomas.....	550 00
1	C. C. Leech.....	72 13	3	J. J. Cramer.....	64 40
2	H. B. Cromwells & Co.....	250 00	4	E. H. Hodge.....	64 40
3	S. R. Young.....	125 00	5	Wm. Pulsford.....	64 40
4	Samuel H. Seybolt.....	72 13	6	Barlow, Cotrell & Co.....	3,318 50
5	John C. Paulding.....	72 13	7	Bradley Barlow.....	1,318 02
6	Morgan L. Rambo.....	24 95	8	Do.....	500 00
7	Mortimer Hoffman.....	24 95	9	Charles Rueppel.....	64 40
8	Joseph Palon.....	24 95	8350	John A. Dailey.....	64 40
9	Josiah A. Sanders.....	2,275 00	1	John Hilton.....	200 00
270	D. S. Richardson.....	91 47	2	James Guthrie.....	718 79
1	Henry W. Hubbell.....	375 00	3	American Bank Note Co.....	487 50
2	Arthur Leary.....	125 00	4	J. W. Bollinger.....	46 01
3	Wm. Curtis.....	585 91	5	Marcus M. Nye.....	64 40
4	John Price.....	177 54	6	Philander Bishop.....	64 66
5	S. G. Spalding.....	227 95	7	Randall Brown.....	43 54
6	Bernard Wogman.....	18 84	8	S. B. Miles.....	523 95
7	R. F. Huston.....	11 32	9	T. G. Connor.....	10 00
8	Wm. H. Travis.....	94 72	8360	Hemenway & Beveridge.....	8 22
9	Hawkins & Wier.....	48 57	1	Taylor & McClure.....	78 00
280	Eberhard Mindrup.....	35 87	2	Daniel M. Taft.....	339 49
1	Isaac H. McKee.....	287 50	3	Charles McLaughlin.....	1,553 65
2	H. B. Cromwell & Co.....	125 00	4	Maurice J. Dooly.....	4,886 42
3	James A. Raynor.....	1,425 00	5	John O'Keefe.....	282 08
4	Ludlum, Heimeken & Co.....	1,000 00	6	James Ellis.....	668 50
5	A. Herron.....	125 00	7	Morrow & Hovey.....	78 05
6	A. J. Odell.....	60 11	8	Isaac J. Edmondson.....	223 39
7	F. P. Finch.....	48 92	9	P. H. Gooch.....	244 18
8	S. B. Row.....	196 21	8370	J. R. Flanigan.....	52 07
9	B. F. Bye.....	56 65	1	James Newlee.....	44 61
290	W. F. Cline.....	64 40	2	Thomas J. Hart.....	54 51
1	Isaac L. Crouch.....	56 65	3	E. Golden.....	201 19
2	James H. Fister.....	64 40	4	John H. Murphy.....	13 57
3	Holmes & Hukell.....	20 26	5	Stein & Hohn.....	148 87
4	Henry Keep.....	2,530 94	6	Edward Minturn.....	5,747 62
5	Philander Finley.....	46 32	7	D. M. Boyd.....	146 58
6	John Belshe.....	24 80	8	Thomas H. Smith.....	66 55
7	Thomas D. Pettijohn.....	40 25	8379	S. W. Hewins.....	58 55
8	Joseph Klaeger.....	20 00			
299	John Nove.....	20 25			

657,770 27

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the Post Office Department, December 31, 1864.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States	\$252,238 37	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.....	214,972 46	
Do.....do.....Philadelphia.....	302,449 12	
Do.....do.....Boston.....	302,141 80	
Do.....do.....St. Louis.....	44,635 88	
Do.....do.....San Francisco.....	64,382 49	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	876 98	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	237,788 61	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Illinois.....	78,377 19	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	569 42	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	964 61	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,892 13	
First National Bank at Burlington, Iowa.....	709 89	
Second National Bank at Newark, N. J.....	269 22	
Balance subject to draft and available.....	1,503,268 17	
IN STATES LATELY UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		*\$78,102 29
Do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....		83 00
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....do.....Little Rock, Arkansas.....	1,896 53	
Do.....do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
	1,505,390 46	78,321 74
Less overdrawn	78,321 74	
Balance of Treasurer's ledger	1,427,048 72	

* This overdraft was caused by transfers which were ordered, not being made as requested.

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856.....	3155		\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.....	1st quarter 1857.....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858.....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859.....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859.....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860.....	6395	250 00	
	4th quarter 1860.....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4877	143 00	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862.....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862.....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1864.....	7688	64 40	
				3,882 52

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia.....	4th quarter 1854....	4907	\$22 52	
	3d quarter 1855....	9668	166 98	
	Do.	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859....	9465	66 66	
	Do.	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861....	4361	87 19	
	Do.	4836	69 11	
	Do.	4951	12 25	
	Do.	4961	12 59	
	Do.	4973	38 83	
	Do.	5028	85 31	
	Do.	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861....	5287	22 27	
	Do.	5302	71 66	
	Do.	5319	29 06	
	Do.	5384	125 00	
	Do.	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861....	6953	155 19	
	Do.	6989	72 31	
	Do.	7462	85 62	
	1st quarter 1862....	9750	480 46	
	3d quarter 1863....	4530	112 50	
	4th quarter 1864....	7807	64 40	
				2, 277 23
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter 1855....	5873		68 00
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis.....	Do.	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter 1858....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861....	5593	100 18	
	Do.	5891	14 50	
	Do.	5892	28 74	
	Do.	6350	34 75	
	Do.	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	27 41	
	3d quarter 1862....	1149	21 00	
	1st quarter 1863....	2808	444 29	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863....	4471	2 29	
	Do.	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	Do.	5781	38 01	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	17 27	
	Do.	6641	28 14	
	3d quarter 1864....	7110	490 10	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	15 00	
	Do.	8161	131 50	
	Do.	8327	20 00	
				1, 895 40
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.....	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1, 222 50	
	3d quarter 1862....	1701	298 85	
	4th quarter 1862....	2332	337 50	
	1st quarter 1863....	5443	7 00	
	Do.	5447	122 44	
	2d quarter 1864....	6628	125 00	
	Do.	6738	20 00	
				2, 156 99
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in third quarter 1861. See pages 69 to 77 of that report.....				109, 266 73
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in second quarter 1864. See pages 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39, 656 33
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C.	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
				97 42
Total outstanding.....				159, 721 84

FOURTH QUARTER 1864—Continued.

Explanatory Statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1864, as per statement No. 3, page 14 of this report.....	\$1, 586, 770 56
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 5, pages 15 and 16, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositaries	159, 721 84
Balance in the treasury, subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1864, same as per statement No. 4, page 15.	1, 427, 048 72
Warrants for receipts from postmasters, &c., fourth quarter 1864	2, 549, 452 20
And counter warrant for disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department ..	2, 549, 452 20

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.*OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1866.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States, for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ended December 31, 1864, has been examined in this office and found correct.

I. N. ARNOLD, *Auditor.*

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures of the first quarter 1865.

DR.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
8380	T. S. Tuft.....	\$66 55	8428	John W. Lancaster	\$128 27
1	Thomas Hawkins	74 56	9	F. H. Pratt	527 69
2	Peter Green	66 55	8430	C. E. Wheeler	192 57
3	Edward G. Wood	74 56	1	H. W. Campbell	58 55
4	W. B. Mount	74 56	2	Beverly Clarke	123 56
5	J. Q. Eder	74 56	3	Abner B. Elsbree	74 56
6	G. W. Dornan	74 56	4	Albert A. Lane	74 56
7	W. L. Barnard	125 00	5	Clinton C. Leech	74 56
8	Nathan Coombs	133 39	6	George P. Woodbury	74 56
9	A. H. Jamison	203 24	7	P. R. Fairchild	74 56
8390	G. W. Coulter	384 56	8	Thomas C. Smith	74 56
1	Dooly & McLane	687 38	9	Chester Safford	74 56
2	Ezra Beals	141 68	8440	Elsbery & Amberg	418 00
3	Wooley & Patterson	79 47	1	Wellington, Dorsey & Co	1, 150 00
4	A. N. & Sam'l Fisher. 1, 089 57	-----	2	John White	368 75
5	John H. Porch	368 03	3	Thomas J. King	208 79
6	A. L. Delany	592 32	4	Green & Vogan	151 06
7	James Orr	725 00	5	Mary C. Warbass	1, 613 81
8	Louis McLane	524 75	6	Page & Turkey	75 00
9	Jesse Couch	668 91	7	William Ranck	100 00
8400	Jonas Bitters	220 37	8	Cosgrove & Montfort	750 00
1	Judd & Forbes	521 97	9	Alvin Nichols	317 14
2	Marker & Corey	68 37	8450	O. P. Rockwell	837 01
3	E. B. Hopkinson	294 92	1	J. D. Lannur	334 00
4	C. H. Hayes	217 50	2	B. K. Sharretts	201 09
5	J. A. Rheticker	250 00	3	S. B. Row	192 57
6	Dean & Harbison	2, 654 31	4	George F. Nesbitt	23, 094 30
7	Robert V. Husbands	409 22	5	C. J. Lonard	192 57
8	J. I. Atkinson	24, 459 37	6	C. H. Branscomb	588 80
9	W. H. Eder	66 55	7	William C. Hammatt	198 57
8410	Wiley Anderson	80 34	8	D. Gayler	194 07
1	William Smith	152 48	9	F. Rauchfuss	469 00
2	William Thompson	350 00	8460	Hawkins Taylor	192 57
3	James S. Estes	64 75	1	S. D. McDonald	13 00
4	D. L. Rogers	706 65	2	William A. Davis	82 56
5	E. H. Pomeroy	187 50	3	Henry C. Wood	74 56
6	B. F. Mann	924 92	4	Daniel A. Peaslee	74 56
7	George P. Johnson	950 00	5	J. W. Herriek	74 56
8	C. G. Bryant	244 78	6	Benjamin D. Hopkins	74 56
9	T. G. Cockrill	100 00	7	Eben French	74 56
8420	Michael Riley	471 87	8	Robinson Frye	74 56
1	Joseph Robnett	165 39	9	William J. Fuller	74 56
2	George W. Bethers	499 22	8470	George O. Bacon	74 56
3	Josiah Landers	568 75	1	E. S. Cook	66 55
4	Amasa Howe	296 82	2	John P. Paddleford	50 54
5	G. H. Bartges	397 83	3	Thomas J. Johnson	58 55
6	Alexander Spong	112 50	4	George F. Nesbitt	909 50
8427	Morgan G. McCarty	367 34	8475	Do	55 63

DR.

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
8476	E. W. Clark & Co	\$3,300 00	8559	Frank S. Stevens	\$60,674 67
7	Horace Merrill	74 56	8560	Ben. Holladay	46,500 00
8	William S. West	74 56	1	Charles Hale	99 81
9	Elias H. Smith	58 55	2	William H. Wilcox	58 55
8480	Daniel H. Seybolt	74 56	3	E. Cunard	386 94
1	John C. Paulding	74 56	4	Kunhardt & Co	8,870 23
2	J. C. Viot	66 55	5	Oelrichs & Co	14,707 60
3	E. W. Weldon	58 55	6	Henry Smith	260 02
4	C. W. Peck	66 55	7	Commercial Advertiser Assoc'n	116 64
5	B. F. Lemen	66 55	8	W. H. Waters	4 00
6	Joseph A. Pierce	66 55	9	James S. Emery	40 00
7	Jesse Mann	66 55	8570	Elkanah Soper	15 95
8	William H. Greenleaf	66 55	1	Thomas T. Church	115 00
9	Elias E. Fuller	58 55	2	Jenkins & Lott	65 24
8490	R. M. French	66 55	3	James W. Parker	421 48
1	George O. Dearborn	66 55	4	E. L. Champlin	35 88
2	T. Jones York	1,078 75	5	J. S. Pierce	26 44
3	William H. Gatzmer	492 33	6	Joshua M. Overton	47 15
4	James R. Dobyns	66 55	7	James W. Sell	20 00
5	William Andre	66 55	8	Postmaster General of Canada	18,141 38
6	Barton Guion	66 55	9	Henry Smith	218 38
7	R. M. Holt	66 55	8580	F. P. Finch	50 54
8	A. H. Wing	58 55	1	Murray & Nephew	1,350 00
9	Thomas R. Taylor	66 55	2	R. B. Webster	20 00
8500	William Skeel	66 55	3	J. P. Walker	20 00
1	Samuel Slater	74 56	4	C. L. Sutherland	20 00
2	Jessup & Moore	760 00	5	F. Rinehart	20 00
3	Same	15,587 30	6	P. Perry	20 00
4	Marcus M. Nye	66 55	7	A. Newkirk	20 00
5	Fletcher Palmer	66 55	8	A. Goodspeed	20 00
6	W. H. C. Taylor	58 55	9	D. Conkling	20 00
7	A. D. Shepard	11,382 02	8590	John Camp	20 00
8	M. H. Houghton	25 27	1	Rufus Haywood	792 99
9	Joseph Steward	50 54	2	William Wray	447 50
8510	T. H. Pratt	50 54	3	Allan McLane	29,062 50
1	E. McDonald	66 55	4	Thomas Kelly	125 00
2	W. C. McVay	16 85	5	William Thompson	350 00
3	A. Miller	58 55	6	Henry A. Moeller	6 87
4	L. H. Dowdney	50 54	7	Thomas H. Smith	68 03
5	J. H. Fisher	66 55	8	S. W. Hewins	59 85
6	W. F. Cline	66 55	9	D. M. Boyd	149 83
7	R. A. Boyd	66 55	8600	A. E. Tilton	1,737 58
8	J. S. Mayhew	50 54	1	A. H. Hale	150 00
9	Ben. Holladay	91,250 00	2	John Mullan	1,221 92
8520	John G. Dale	56,223 40	3	Charles McLaughlin	2,017 48
1	A. S. Dodd	2,411 57	4	Thomas Hawkins	76 21
2	Albert S. Whitecomb	58 55	5	E. G. Wood	76 21
3	R. C. Allen	74 56	6	M. Michael	161 00
4	J. M. Belknap	15 00	7	Nicholas Keefe	21 47
5	John E. Grieshammer	74 56	8	Kilbourne & Leighton	709 89
6	John A. Dailey	66 55	9	Marshall Smith	94 25
7	Tariton Brewster	74 56	8610	Alfred A. Parkerson	96 67
8	William Mitchell	15 00	1	J. Mullan	3,287 22
9	A. J. Lee	15 00	2	George W. Dornan	76 21
8530	H. B. Jarvis	15 00	3	A. Horner	5,484 52
1	Robert Hughes	15 00	4	Samuel Bishop	91 61
2	E. S. Hill	15 00	5	B. K. Sharretts	198 41
3	Charles Ruppele	66 55	6	Philip Temple	18 64
4	Spencer E. Richardson	15 00	7	Lewis Phillips	54 72
5	Edward Smith	15 00	8	A. A. Kinzey	106 03
6	Israel W. Austin	7 31	9	W. C. Junior	33 53
7	Alfred Robinson	121 26	8620	W. C. Phillips	30 88
8	Griffin & Martin	27 43	1	D. B. Allen	317 68
9	Terry & Vail	3 25	2	Thomas Ascencio	625 00
8540	William B. Jarvis	36 64	3	Same	375 00
1	C. S. Burr	28 34	4	Hargous & Co	1,125 00
2	John Charlick	42 61	5	Spofford, Tileston & Co	3,926 67
3	J. A. Cromwell	8 07	6	Same	2,870 28
4	Abraham S. Wood	99 86	7	Cornelius Vanderbilt	2,949 54
5	J. J. Stephens	149 15	8	Phillip Minns	25 00
6	G. C. Vandewater	12 96	9	James Bittings	452 34
7	Cloney & Crawford	1,744 45	8630	Gilley & Hampton	243 75
8	J. S. McCune	3,732 00	1	Andrew D. Molony	199 75
9	D. W. Child	125 00	2	Henry C. Laub	288 60
8550	Joseph P. Hogeboom	49 10	3	Edward F. Mitchell	944 35
1	John R. Smith	13 85	4	Martin Keary	995 58
2	Wells, Fargo & Co	96,250 00	5	G. W. Carter	50 00
3	Ben. Holladay	3,317 75	6	Charles Hoeger	12 50
4	Theodore Knapp	43 44	7	Dugger & Guyot	80 56
5	George H. Knapp	15 11	8	John McCutcheon	249 55
6	J. L. Crouch	58 55	9	Beverly Clarke	100 75
7	J. B. Wingate	58 55	8640	H. W. Campbell	59 85
8558	B. T. Bye	58 55	8641	Daniel H. Seybolt	76 21

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8642	Joseph P. Hogeboom.....	\$59 85	8725	J. L. Crouch.....	\$59 85
3	Theodore Knapp.....	59 85	6	L. H. Dowdney.....	51 67
4	Benjamin Palmer.....	25 64	7	J. H. Fister.....	68 03
5	Rogers & Conklin.....	62 70	8	W. F. Cline.....	68 03
6	E. S. Cook.....	68 03	9	Joseph Steward.....	51 67
7	J. C. Viot.....	68 03	8730	J. B. Steward.....	59 85
8	T. S. Tuft.....	68 03	1	William Skeel.....	68 03
9	P. G. Green.....	68 03	2	E. W. Weldon.....	68 03
8650	William C. Hammatt.....	209 97	3	T. R. Taylor.....	68 03
1	John W. Herrick.....	76 21	4	Barton Guion.....	68 03
2	Clinton C. Leech.....	76 21	5	Tarlton Brewster.....	76 21
3	Albert A. Lane.....	76 21	6	R. C. Allen.....	76 21
4	Abner B. Elsbree.....	76 21	7	John E. Grieshammer.....	76 21
5	George O. Dearborn.....	68 03	8	T. J. Johnson.....	68 03
6	Benjamin D. Hopkins.....	76 21	9	James Whirl.....	72 00
7	George O. Bacon.....	76 21	8740	Samuel Bradford.....	1,472 50
8	Elias E. Fuller.....	59 85	1	Price & Daubert.....	104 53
9	William J. Fuller.....	76 21	2	John A. Partridge.....	123 88
8660	Eben French.....	76 21	3	Francis H. Buchholz.....	47 20
1	R. M. French.....	68 03	4	Peter Nicol.....	33 46
2	P. R. Fairchild.....	76 21	5	Bird Nance.....	106 44
3	J. Gayler.....	197 27	6	James Conroy.....	64 30
4	Elias H. Smith.....	59 85	7	Hannah & Sanders.....	189 08
5	John C. Paulding.....	76 21	8	William Smith.....	153 55
6	W. H. Wilcox.....	59 85	9	Henry Kennedy.....	81 86
7	B. K. Johnson.....	25 14	8750	George K. Culp.....	35 68
8	Elias Kirk.....	141 02	1	James A. Casteel.....	19 33
9	George Birkman.....	62 63	2	Peter Kroeger.....	10 22
8670	H. K. Smith.....	249 20	3	Peters & Stephens.....	170 00
1	Henry Tayler.....	14 09	4	W. H. Davis.....	131 31
2	George Reinhart.....	19 45	5	G. A. Spillman.....	51 74
3	James M. Lacey.....	115 74	6	Cornelius A. Elson.....	56 98
4	Enoch Hartpence.....	32 20	7	Daniel Atkinson.....	20 84
5	Thomas Auld.....	32 60	8	William Cook.....	78 50
6	N. P. Brower.....	36 68	9	Joseph Dudding.....	210 71
7	Michael Gerhart.....	6 80	8760	Heywood & Shoot.....	26 92
8	William Stallman.....	43 35	1	Samuel A. Harding.....	162 09
9	James Fitzgerald.....	6 34	2	Adam Darnel.....	95 06
8680	N. H. Thompson.....	4,363 01	3	L. M. Copenhaver.....	153 41
1	Jeremiah Barrett.....	55 74	4	Gabriel Slaughter.....	66 47
2	Samuel S. Norcross.....	86 76	5	George B. Leechman.....	47 41
3	G. C. G. Smith.....	49 41	6	John Nove.....	31 12
4	Thomas Long.....	42 11	7	Thomas T. Shootman.....	321 26
5	H. Whiteman.....	348 91	8	John Z. Kent.....	45 11
6	T. Jones Yorke.....	1,068 15	9	James H. Ray.....	10 48
7	Ireland & Wilson.....	95 47	8770	Eberhard Mindrup.....	43 74
8	William A. Nester.....	30 55	1	Augustus Standinger.....	161 57
9	William H. Gatzmer.....	337 77	2	Patrick Napper.....	11 78
8690	E. S. Low.....	41 47	3	G. B. Hance.....	20 76
1	John Havens.....	36 00	4	Jacob Stewart.....	66 51
2	Aaron Haley.....	31 25	5	William H. Travis.....	69 49
3	Samuel Lawrence.....	118 77	6	William Hicks.....	145 07
4	Jacob L. Atkinson.....	53 34	7	Xavier Pinet.....	24 21
5	A. E. Cox.....	51 25	8	L. G. Spalding.....	253 27
6	William Flannagan.....	34 91	9	John Price.....	163 07
7	M. McMichael.....	50 00	8780	William Curtis.....	741 43
8	Martin Snyder.....	8 28	1	James O. Williams.....	1 21
9	Faherty & Nelson.....	249 61	2	Walter W. Johnson.....	1,375 00
8700	R. M. Holt.....	68 03	3	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	936 26
1	B. F. Lemen.....	68 03	4	Hawkins Taylor.....	195 47
2	Charles W. Beck.....	68 03	5	T. H. Dupay.....	2,611 81
3	James R. Dobyns.....	68 03	6	Josiah McKirahan.....	53 40
4	A. H. Wing.....	59 85	7	David Neligh.....	123 75
5	C. J. Leonard.....	195 47	8	Green B. Nicholson.....	22 75
6	William A. Davis.....	84 39	9	James Bishop.....	57 72
7	Horace Merrill.....	76 21	8790	Frederick Dorrington.....	46 00
8	Albert S. Whitecomb.....	59 85	1	William H. Davis.....	15 47
9	Joseph A. Pierce.....	68 03	2	Horace Rogers.....	30 55
8710	William S. West.....	76 21	3	F. P. Finch.....	51 67
1	Henry C. Wood.....	76 21	4	Robert Stewart.....	14 44
2	George P. Woodbury.....	76 21	5	R. A. Boyd.....	68 03
3	H. R. Deming.....	68 03	6	A. Miller.....	59 85
4	Joseph Crawford.....	68 03	7	S. S. Mayhew.....	51 67
5	W. H. Abbott.....	68 03	8	W. C. McVay.....	17 22
6	Robert S. Bartlett.....	68 03	9	T. H. Pratt.....	51 67
7	Fletcher Palmer.....	68 03	8800	John B. Paddleford.....	51 67
8	Thomas C. Smith.....	76 21	1	John H. Collett.....	36 93
9	Robert Stewart.....	76 21	2	William Parsons.....	33 75
8720	Chester Safford.....	76 21	3	John H. Sheldon.....	33 59
1	Frank A. Root.....	329 39	4	Henry Paul.....	38 16
2	A. H. Frazer.....	6 73	5	William Simpson.....	35 40
3	B. T. Bye.....	59 85	6	P. H. Gooch.....	237 23
8724	E. McDonald.....	68 03	8807	Madison Graham.....	41 15

DR.

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8808	Thomas D. Pettijohn.....	\$40 25	8891	Franklin F. Thomas.....	\$34 24
9	Andrew Purcell.....	201 87	2	T. S. Vaile.....	140 90
8810	Thomas J. Hart.....	62 08	3	Mrs. Louisa Tinker.....	150 23
1	Thomas McClenahan.....	128 50	4	David Dorrington.....	84 44
2	Isaac H. McKee.....	255 93	5	J. R. Thomas.....	141 14
3	Spalding & McKee.....	763 09	6	William H. Hewins.....	42 58
4	Philander Finley.....	43 66	7	Samuel Reynolds.....	\$30 51
5	Holmes & Hukill.....	33 12	8	W. J. & T. M. Sanders.....	143 70
6	Lawson & Holmes.....	75 96	9	Benoni Wheat.....	49 87
7	Benjamin F. Weller.....	25 85	8900	James J. Tracy.....	16,000 00
8	E. C. Noe.....	51 79	1	John M. Cowan.....	33 71
9	Alexander Black.....	61 45	2	Charles C. Hassler.....	54 65
8820	Charles Steele.....	41 01	3	W. H. Duncan.....	132 36
1	Thomas B. Livingston.....	46 60	4	The Brooklyn Daily Union.....	269 22
2	William Osborn.....	890 03	5	Worthington, Flanders & Co.....	19 00
3	James Landers.....	80 14	6	Thomas P. Trott.....	4,622 25
4	E. S. Alvord.....	4,703 15	7	G. W. Hause.....	16 21
5	S. W. Hunter.....	15 53	8	Claus Fietze.....	26 46
6	Thomas Montgomery.....	64 65	9	Henry Stooker.....	5 29
7	E. C. Margrave.....	5 52	8910	C. P. Evans.....	1 24
8	F. A. Freymouth.....	28 32	1	D. M. Boyd.....	135 34
9	J. A. Dailey.....	68 03	2	S. W. Hewins.....	54 05
8830	Robert Stewart.....	60 12	3	Thomas H. Smith.....	61 44
1	C. E. Wheeler.....	195 47	4	William Wood.....	110 70
2	M. H. Houghton.....	25 83	5	D. C. Hathorn.....	15 17
3	Chas. Ruepple.....	68 03	6	Barber & Allen.....	46 31
4	Wm. H. C. Taylor.....	59 85	7	George W. Haley.....	19 27
5	P. P. W. Majors.....	125 00	8	Ivory C. Chadbourne.....	\$131 58
6	Blewford Sevor.....	75 02	9	H. E. Messenger.....	135 75
7	E. S. Alvord.....	3,941 63	8920	Frederick A. Norton.....	121 20
8	D. B. Allen.....	625 00	1	Randall Brown.....	42 35
9	R. F. Huston.....	35 75	2	John Hendrix.....	163 28
8840	John Belshe.....	31 25	3	Ira Dixon.....	52 88
1	James W. Hannah.....	31 21	4	Samuel N. Howe.....	185 60
2	Samuel Slater.....	76 21	5	Wiley Anderson.....	110 77
3	C. S. Wilson.....	1,425 00	6	Samuel West.....	465 26
4	F. Snow & Co.....	615 49	7	Mitchell B. Barker.....	83 06
5	S. B. Row.....	199 37	8	Ossian Rogers.....	66 86
6	Matthew Fennimore.....	353 46	9	Stein & Hohn.....	110 63
7	James W. Parker.....	182 25	8930	James O. Newlee.....	51 47
8	Philander G. Reynolds.....	323 57	1	Rudolph Hartman.....	44 25
9	Denis D. Bray.....	114 76	2	Bradley Barlow.....	8,923 00
8850	Alfred A. Parkerson.....	108 24	3	Thomas Hawkins.....	68 83
1	T. J. Adamson.....	147 99	4	T. S. Tuft.....	61 44
2	Absalom G. Lewis.....	72 28	5	E. G. Wood.....	68 83
3	Hawkins & Wier.....	14 57	6	J. Q. Eder.....	61 44
4	William Smith.....	440 75	7	J. McGowan.....	61 44
5	D. A. Peaslee.....	76 21	8	P. G. Green.....	61 44
6	Jesse Mann.....	68 03	9	Riggs & Co.....	1,932 94
7	M. M. Nye.....	68 03	8940	Barlow, Cottrell & Co.....	5,018 50
8	Robinson Frye.....	76 21	1	Bradley Barlow.....	4,191 50
9	W. H. Greenleaf.....	68 03	2	D. B. Bell.....	180 26
8860	A. Horner.....	2,023 71	3	Beverly Clarke.....	91 00
1	R. Wilkinson.....	22 71	4	H. W. Campbell.....	54 05
2	W. W. Wilhelm.....	30 00	5	C. E. Wheeler.....	186 56
3	T. S. McGregor.....	30 00	6	B. K. Sharretts.....	191 86
4	G. W. Newberry.....	30 00	7	George W. Dornan.....	68 83
5	G. W. Fries.....	30 00	8	J. C. Viot.....	61 44
6	W. Kirkpatrick.....	30 00	9	William W. Marsh.....	38 80
7	E. Gessler.....	30 00	8950	Charles W. Beck.....	61 44
8	A. B. Garrett.....	30 00	1	Barton Guion.....	61 44
9	John Beggs.....	30 00	2	B. F. Lemen.....	61 44
8870	W. H. Abell.....	30 00	3	William Skeel.....	61 44
1	W. W. Abell.....	30 00	4	R. C. Allen.....	68 83
2	R. J. Delaney.....	15 00	5	A. J. Ripson.....	\$1,804 18
3	Joseph G. Easton.....	16 04	6	William C. Hammatt.....	176 56
4	Cloney & Crawford.....	661 37	7	F. P. Finch.....	46 66
5	Burbank, Blakely & Merriam.....	1,117 17	8	H. J. Raymond.....	72 00
6	Jeremiah Leaycraft.....	700 35	9	M. H. Houghton.....	23 34
7	J. C. Trescott.....	489 01	8960	J. H. Fister.....	61 44
8	John Nicol.....	615 47	1	Isaac L. Crouch.....	54 05
9	Isaac J. Edmundson.....	278 54	2	L. H. Dowdney.....	46 66
8880	J. Jansen.....	65 83	3	W. F. Cline.....	61 44
1	John W. Forney.....	84 50	4	B. T. Bye.....	54 05
2	J. Huddell.....	419 34	5	S. B. Row.....	176 56
3	George Knapp & Co.....	5 00	6	T. Brewster.....	68 83
4	Francis E. Smith.....	256 57	7	J. R. Dobyns.....	61 44
5	Ziun & Cardwell.....	18 44	8	R. M. Holt.....	61 44
6	Philander Bishop.....	62 16	9	R. Hartman.....	68 83
7	S. N. Wood.....	54 75	8970	John E. Grieshammer.....	68 83
8	Oliver P. Haughwout.....	74 35	1	William A. Davis.....	76 22
9	David B. Watrous.....	103 73	2	B. Wogman.....	18 33
8890	Elbridge Chase.....	17 25	8973	W. C. McVay.....	15 56

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :		To warrants paid, viz :	
No.		No.	
8974	E. McDonald.....	9038	J. A. Brolaski.....
5	J. Steward.....	9	Ben. Holladay.....
6	J. B. Wingate.....	9040	A. D. Hay.....
7	J. M. Patton.....	1	Harvey Hixson.....
8	J. B. Paddleford.....	1½	George R. Pedrick.....
9	William E. Reeves.....	2	W. McCullough.....
8980	Samuel Slater.....	3	George W. Cowperthwait.....
1	T. R. Taylor.....	4	H. W. Huhsing.....
2	E. Weldon.....	5	G. H. Bartges.....
3	F. Livingston.....	6	Amasa Howe.....
4	Henry W. Dutton & Son.....	7	George W. Bethers.....
5	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	8	Joseph Robnett.....
6	Joseph Hogeboom.....	9	Horace Gosquet.....
7	Theodore Knapp.....	9050	W. L. Barnard.....
8	John C. Paulding.....	1	Michael Riley.....
9	D. H. Seybolt.....	2	Wilson & Tibbetts.....
8990	Elias H. Smith.....	3	T. G. Cockrill.....
1	W. H. Wilcox.....	4	Charles W. Reinking.....
2	George W. Kingsbury.....	5	Robert V. Husbands.....
3	Barlow, Cottrell, Vickroy & Barnum.....	6	C. H. Hayes.....
4	P. R. Fairchild.....	7	E. B. Hopkinson.....
5	George O. Bacon.....	8	Marker & Cory.....
6	A. B. Elsbree.....	9	Judd & Forbes.....
7	Bradley Barlow.....	9060	James Ellis.....
8	George O. Dearborn.....	1	Jesse Couch.....
9	R. M. French.....	2	Louis McLane.....
9000	Eben French.....	3	James Orr.....
1	Robinson Frye.....	4	John H. Porch.....
2	William J. Fuller.....	5	A. W. & Samuel Fisher.....
3	Elias E. Fuller.....	6	Maurice J. Dooley.....
4	John W. Herrick.....	7	Wooley & Patterson.....
5	B. D. Hopkins.....	8	Ezra Beals.....
6	Albert D. Lane.....	9	Dooley & McLane.....
7	Clinton C. Leech.....	9070	A. H. Jamison.....
8	W. S. West.....	1	Nathan Coombs.....
9	Albert S. ———.....	2	B. F. Mann.....
9010	Henry C. Wood.....	3	J. P. Aerison.....
1	George P. Woodbury.....	4	W. A. Nester.....
2	Marcus M. Nye.....	5	Jesse M. Shaner.....
3	Daniel A. Peaslee.....	6	Charles M. Harker.....
4	Joseph A. Pierce.....	7	L. Egerton.....
5	Horace Merrill.....	8	A. Bare.....
6	Chester Safford.....	9	A. E. Grout.....
7	Thomas C. Smith.....	9080	Sidney Barstow.....
8	Robert Steward.....	1	Samuel Knox.....
9	Andreas Harbke.....	2	B. Pike.....
9020	William S. Huntington.....	3	W. L. Barnard.....
1	James A. Raynor.....	4	Jay Cooke.....
2	William Thompson.....	5	Riggs & Co.....
3	J. Gayler.....	6	Do.....
4	J. A. Dailey.....	7	Levi Crowl.....
5	Riggs & Co.....	8	T. H. Pratt.....
6	William H. Greenleaf.....	9	J. D. Martin.....
7	Harvey P. Ross.....	9090	James S. Estes.....
8	Jesse Mann.....	1	Riggs & Co.....
9	R. A. Boyd.....	2	D. M. Boyd.....
9030	J. S. Mayhew.....	3	S. W. Hewins.....
1	Alexander Miller.....	4	Thomas H. Smith.....
2	Charles Ruepele.....		
3	W. H. C. Taylor.....		
4	John Church & Co.....		
5	A. H. Wing.....		
6	H. P. Ross.....		
9037	John Hied.....		

874, 903 13

To adjusted balance due Post Office Department March 31, 1865.....

1, 552, 243 46

2, 427, 146 59

FIRST QUARTER, 1865—Continued.

CR.

By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries:		
No.		
1253	Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	\$60,085 00
4	Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	40,149 36
5	Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	207 34
6	Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	487 68
7	First National Bank Cleveland, Ohio.....	200 00
8	Do.....do.....Springfield, Ill.....	562 12
9	Second National Bank Cleveland, Ohio.....	731 96
1260	Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Mass.....	92,318 12
1	Do.....do.....St. Louis, Mo.....	47,537 84
2	Do.....do.....San Francisco, Cal.....	23,912 70
3	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	109,684 40
4	Assistant Treasurer, New York.....	356,256 07
1265	Do.....do.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	108,243 44
		<hr/> 840,376 03

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the Post Office Department, March 31, 1865.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States.....	\$188,387 15	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.....	81,378 03	
Do.....do.....Philadelphia.....	344,269 36	
Do.....do.....Boston.....	320,305 45	
Do.....do.....St. Louis.....	59,241 05	
Do.....do.....San Francisco.....	48,083 60	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	60,961 98	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	277,937 97	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	78,584 53	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	1,057 10	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,892 13	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	964 61	
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	200 00	
First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	562 12	
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	731 96	
Depository United States, Baltimore, Md., (uncovered).....	20,000 00	
	<hr/> 1,485,557 04	
IN DEPOSITORIES UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		\$78,102 29
Do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....		83 00
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....do.....Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Do.....do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
	<hr/> 1,487,659 33	<hr/> *78,321 74
Less overdrawn.....	78,321 74	
Balance of Treasurer's ledger.....	<hr/> 1,409,337 59	

* This overdraft was caused by transfers which were ordered not being made, as requested.

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant. \$	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856....	3155	-----	\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y..	1st quarter 1857....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860....	6395	250 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4877	143 00	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1864....	7688	64 40	
				3, 882 52
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa..	4th quarter 1854....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859....	9465	66 66	
	Do.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	1st quarter 1862....	9750	480 46	
	3d quarter 1863....	4530	112 50	
	4th quarter 1864....	7807	64 40	
				2, 277 23
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter 1855....	5873	-----	68 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	Do.....	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter 1858....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861....	5593	100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	27 41	
	3d quarter 1862....	1149	21 00	

FIRST QUARTER 1865—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	1st quarter 1863....	2808	\$444 29	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863....	4471	2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	Do.....	5781	38 01	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	17 27	
	Do.....	6641	28 14	
	3d quarter 1864....	7110	490 10	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	15 00	
	Do.....	8161	131 50	
	Do.....	8327	20 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8897	30 51	
	Do.....	8918	131 58	
				\$2, 057 49
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1, 222 50	
	3d quarter 1862....	1701	298 85	
	4th quarter 1862....	2332	337 50	
	1st quarter 1863....	5443	7 00	
	Do.....	5447	122 44	
	2d quarter 1864....	6628	125 00	
	Do.....	6738	20 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8394	1, 089 57	
	Do.....	8955	1, 804 18	
	Do.....	9048	128 19	
				5, 178 93
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in 3d quarter 1861. See pp. 69 to 77 of that report.....				109, 266 73
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. See pp. 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39, 656 33
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C....	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
				97 42
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Total outstanding.....				162, 905 87

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, "for service of the Post Office Department," March 31, 1865, as per statement No. 1, page 21 of this report.....	\$1, 552, 243 46
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 5, pp. 23 and 24, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositaries.....	162, 905 87
	1, 389, 337 59
In addition to which, the Treasurer holds in his hands a sum deposited by W. H. Purnell, postmaster at Baltimore, Md., with the depository of the United States at that place, but not yet covered by warrant	20, 000 00
Balance in the treasury of the United States subject to draft, "for service of the Post Office Department," March 31, 1865, same as per statement No. 4, page 22 of this report.....	1, 409, 337 59
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, 1st quarter 1865	\$2, 815, 435 00
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.	2, 815, 435 00

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.* F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1866.*

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1865, has been examined in this office and found correct.

I. N. ARNOLD, *Auditor.*

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and expenditures for the second quarter 1865.*

DR.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9095	J. A. Brolaski.....	\$64 40	9173	B. F. Lemen.....	\$68 03
6	J. I. Atkinson.....	25, 059 57	4	William J. Fuller.....	76 21
7	H. W. Rugg.....	100 75	5	Eben French.....	76 21
8			6	R. M. French.....	68 03
9	P. G. Green.....	68 03	7	J. W. Herrick.....	76 21
9100	Thomas Hawkins.....	76 21	8	B. D. Hopkins.....	76 21
1	G. McBride.....	68 03	9	G. O. Bacon.....	76 21
2	E. G. Wood.....	76 21	9180	Benjamin F. Lee.....	1, 964 59
3	T. S. Wood.....	68 03	1	George O. Dearborn.....	68 03
4	A. Borden.....	68 03	2	John C. Paulding.....	76 21
5	J. Q. Eder.....	68 03	3	Theodore Knapp.....	59 85
6	J. McGowan.....	68 03	4	Daniel H. Seybolt.....	76 21
7	H. W. Campbell.....	59 85	5	George W. Coulter.....	457 37
8	Charles McLaughlin.....	6, 509 54	6	Dean & Harbison.....	1, 300 63
9	George F. Nesbitt.....	31, 957 67	7	Seth Merrill.....	575 00
9110	Beverly Clarke.....	125 75	8	F. H. Pratt.....	524 97
1	Ben. Holladay.....	91, 250 00	9	J. D. Lamun.....	350 00
2	N. C. Adams.....	\$381 51	9190	Henry Winsor.....	4, 093 96
3	Josiah A. Landis.....	1, 775 99	1	W. H. Greenleaf.....	68 03
4	Cosgrove & Montfort.....	375 00	2	R. Frye.....	76 21
5	William Ranck.....	100 00	3	James A. Raynor.....	875 00
6	Mary C. Warbass.....	6, 954 21	4	H. B. Cromwell & Co.....	2, 000 00
7	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.....	1, 150 00	5	J. P. Hogeboom.....	59 85
8	John White.....	276 22	6	F. P. Finch.....	51 67
9	G. L. Kandle.....	181 00	7	Laban H. Litchfield.....	145 03
9120	William Lemon.....	91 17	8	L. Zevely.....	45 33
1	B. K. Sharretts.....	198 49	9	J. S. McGune.....	3, 750 00
2	S. B. Row.....	198 05	9200	J. R. Dobyns.....	68 03
3	John Sprout.....	6, 247 96	1	John A. Dailey.....	68 03
4	C. H. Branscomb.....	583 75	2	T. Brewster.....	76 21
5	C. E. Wheeler.....	217 97	3	R. C. Allen.....	76 21
6	David B. Parker.....	391 06	4	R. M. Holt.....	68 03
7	A. D. Shepard.....	12, 351 09	5	James A. Garfield..	\$1, 000 00
8	Ben. Holladay.....	3, 317 75	6	R. Hartman.....	76 21
9	Do.....	46, 500 00	7	J. E. Grieshammer.....	76 21
9130	H. H. & G. S. Moulton.....	88 47	8	H. P. Ross.....	68 03
1	J. A. A. Hardin.....	198 00	9	M. M. Nye.....	68 03
2	J. C. Viot.....	68 03	9210	J. Mann.....	68 03
3	G. W. Dornan.....	76 21	1	E. H. Smith.....	59 85
4	Mrs. Anna E. Langton.....	1, 414 82	2	W. H. Wilcox.....	59 85
5	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	96, 250 00	3	George F. Nesbitt.....	1, 250 00
6	Charles McLaughlin.....	3, 915 96	4	Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	150 00
7	Charles J. Leonard.....	201 20	5	J. S. Mayhew.....	51 67
8	J. Gayler.....	201 02	6	Samuel Line.....	51 67
9	George P. Woodbury.....	76 21	7	Edward Smith.....	15 00
9140	A. B. Elsbree.....	76 21	8	Charles Rueppel.....	68 03
1	R. Stewart.....	76 21	9	S. E. Richardson.....	15 00
2	F. C. Smith.....	76 21	9220	W. E. Reeves.....	76 21
3	Fairbanks & Co.....	325 00	1	John M. Patton.....	76 21
4	Do.....	637 50	2	William Mitchell.....	15 00
5	William A. Davis.....	84 39	3	A. J. Lee.....	15 00
6	C. Safford.....	76 21	4	H. B. Jarvis.....	15 00
7	J. L. Crouch.....	59 85	5	B. F. Kendrick.....	79 42
8	B. T. Bye.....	59 85	6	A. A. Fleming.....	166 89
9	R. A. Boyd.....	68 03	7	E. S. Hill.....	15 00
9150	J. H. Fister.....	68 03	8	J. M. Belknap.....	15 00
1	S. Van Sickle.....	105 34	9	A. H. Wing.....	68 03
2	E. S. Cook.....	24 13	9230	L. L. Bullock.....	1, 600 24
3	A. A. Lane.....	76 21	1	A. S. Whitecomb.....	59 85
4	C. C. Leech.....	76 21	2	Barton Able.....	571 42
5	E. E. Fuller.....	59 85	3	Levi Crowl.....	51 67
6	M. H. Houghton.....	25 83	4	W. F. Cline.....	68 03
7	E. McDonald.....	68 03	5	J. H. Chandler.....	8 78
8	W. C. McVay.....	17 22	6	Thomas Kelly.....	125 00
9	A. Miller.....	59 85	7	C. Rueppel.....	17 75
9160	J. B. Wingate.....	59 85	8	W. H. C. Taylor.....	59 85
1	Joseph Steward.....	51 67	9	J. B. Paddleford.....	51 67
2	William Wray.....	447 50	9240	W. V. Channon.....	27 02
3	E. W. Weldon.....	68 03	1	Ira R. Longford.....	61 44
4	J. J. Ayers & Co.....	36 00	2	F. A. Root.....	111 31
5	W. S. West.....	76 21	3	Do.....	76 22
6	Henry C. Wood.....	76 21	4	Charles McLaughlin.....	6, 000 00
7	J. A. Pierce.....	68 03	5	Lewis Johnson.....	1, 000 00
8	Horace Merrill.....	76 21	6	Jacob Mobuckee.....	32 61
9	D. A. Peaslee.....	76 21	7	I. P. Walker.....	20 00
9170	F. R. Taylor.....	68 03	8	D. Conkling.....	20 00
1	S. Slater.....	76 21	9	John Camp.....	20 00
9172	C. W. Beck.....	68 03	9250	R. B. Webster.....	20 00

DR.

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9251	Fred. Rinehart	\$20 00	9334	George P. Woodbury	\$72 94
2	A. Goodspeed	20 00	5	John C. Paulding	72 94
3	A. Newkirk	20 00	6	Chester Safford	72 94
4	Peter Perry	20 00	7	Daniel H. Seybolt	72 94
5	Charles Clapp	62 50	8	Thomas C. Smith	72 94
6	A. S. Richardson	33 59	9	Robert Steward	72 94
7	Seth Foster	9 15	9340	E. W. Corbert	2, 082 65
8	B. Cheney	62 64	1	John R. Slack	175 00
9	W. T. Bartlett	65 39	2	William A. Davis	80 77
9260	Kuhnhardt & Co.	12, 937 53	3	Anna E. Langton	2, 185 28
1	John G. Dale	55, 165 60	4	Joseph Kenville	1, 285 38
2	Oelrichs & Co.	17, 145 05	5	J. Gayler	191 71
3	G. Heineken & Palmore ..	110 32	6	Thomas T. Church	115 00
4	Eugene Kelly & Co.	1, 200 00	7	L. H. Dowdney	101 12
5	Henry Winsor	14 42	8	A. B. Elsbee	72 94
6	George Foster	66 17	9	Elias E. Fuller	57 28
7	Andrew J. Odell	23 63	9350	H. W. Campbell	57 28
8	Benjamin Palmer	34 51	1	Beverly Clarke	96 43
9	Edward Van Houten	156 28	2	G. O. Bacon	72 94
9270	Alfred Robinson	101 56	3	G. O. Dearborn	65 11
1	Griffin & Martin	41 83	4	E. French	72 94
2	John R. Smith	16 16	5	R. M. French	65 11
3	John W. Swezey	30 49	6	A. H. Markland	2, 645 52
4	Joshua M. Overton	36 77	7	W. J. Fuller	72 94
5	James W. Sell	20 00	8	J. W. Herrick	72 94
6	W. B. Jarvis	40 55	9	B. D. Hopkins	72 94
7	Carl C. Burr	31 89	9360	Horace Merrill	72 94
8	G. C. Vandewater	22 99	1	J. A. Pierce	65 11
9	John Charlick	69 00	2	W. S. West	72 94
9280	Oliver Charlick	528 10	3	H. C. Wood	72 94
1	John J. Stephens	91 59	4	J. P. Hogeboom	57 28
2	James A. Cornwell	8 98	9635	Theodore Knapp	57 28
3	Abraham S. Wood	82 74	6	Samuel Bishop	89 45
4	Henry A. Moeller	19 67	7	William Flanagan	26 40
5	Elkanah Soper	11 35	8	Jacob L. Atkinson	54 03
6	Jenkins & Lott	92 17	9	Samuel Lawrence	114 58
7	Daniel M. Taft	46 97	9640	Aaron Haley	31 25
8	C. G. Bryant	235 87	1	John Havens	37 50
9	John M. Murphy	12 00	2	E. S. Low	6 40
9290	Frank S. Stevens	40, 000 00	3	William H. Gatzmer	335 54
1	Do.	20, 688 92	4	Ireland & Wilson	113 78
2	Rogers & Conklin	53 56	5	H. Whiteman	221 19
3	J. W. Morse	3, 491 03	6	G. R. Pedrick	21 95
4	Martin Keary	1, 000 00	7	D. W. Clement	133 93
5	Alexander Anderson	17 70	8	G. C. G. Smith	46 35
6	George Lutz	59 48	9	Thomas Long	27 03
7	Lewis Phillips	20 22	9650	Samuel S. Norcross	72 23
8	A. A. Kinzey	42 63	1	Jeremiah Barrett	37 59
9	A. D. Hay	35 41	2	Daniel Goff	148 83
9300	G. W. Carter	50 00	3	R. C. Allen	72 94
1	Charles Hoeger	12 50	4	T. Brewster	72 94
2	Dugger & Guyot	30 79	5	J. E. Grieshammer	72 94
3	E. C. Long	23 07	6	Charles Taussig	4, 704 95
4	Howard Black	14 42	7	Martin Keary	142 46
5	Huntington & Olsen	1, 645 70	8	James O. Williams	23 59
6	Ira N. Horrell	10 43	9	John Price	147 35
7	J. H. Hays	11 34	9660	Xavier Pinet	5 04
8	James H. Shaw	42 00	1	L. Zevely	10 24
9	W. S. Calvert	75 00	2	Bernard Wogman	18 14
9310	G. W. Hause	25 17	3	William H. Travis	37 99
1	Thomas Warren	275 00	4	Jacob Stewart	41 84
2	C. P. Evans	21 88	5	G. B. Hance	10 60
3	Thomas H. Smith	65 11	6	Patrick Nappier	5 05
4	S. W. Hewins	57 28	7	F. A. Freymouth	7 27
5	Riggs & Co.	3, 000 00	8	John Z. Kent	21 39
6	C. E. Wheeler	187 75	9	John Nove	29 34
7	I. McGowan	65 11	9670	George B. Leachman	39 97
8	John Q. Eder	65 11	1	James O. Newlee	36 99
9	Peter G. Green	65 11	2	Gabriel Slaughter	6 88
9320	Thomas Hawkins	72 94	3	L. M. Copenhaver	60 50
1	George McBride	65 11	4	W. H. C. Taylor	57 28
2	T. S. Tuft	65 11	5	J. A. Brolaski	57 28
3	E. G. Wood	72 94	6	A. H. Wing	61 11
4	William V. Channon	59 85	7	William V. Channon	57 28
5	William Skeel	68 03	8	James R. Dobyns	65 11
6	Barton Guion	68 03	9	R. M. Holt	65 11
7	M. S. Bartlett	30 00	9680	Casper Stipp	20 00
8	Henry Smith	296 56	1	A. S. Whitcomb	57 28
9	D. M. Boyd	143 40	2	M. M. Nye	65 11
9330	B. K. Sharretts	193 03	3	E. H. Smith	57 28
1	Hargous & Co.	750 00	4	W. G. Wilcox	57 28
2	Postmaster General of Canada ..	20, 391 15	5	Ben. Holladay	1, 750 00
9333	Thomas B. Wallace	52 40	9686	D. A. Peaslee	72 94

DR.

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9687	R. Frye	\$72 94	9770	William Thompson	\$350 00
8	Thomas Ascencio	875 00	1	Thomas D. Pettijohn	40 25
9	E. Cunard	594 99	2	Morrow & Hovey	193 34
9690	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	7, 568 04	3	William Skeel	65 11
1	James A. Raynor	473 76	4	J. B. Paddleford	49 45
2	James Whirl	41 91	5	Bart Guion	65 11
3	J. C. Viot	65 11	6	J. A. Dailey	65 11
4	G. W. Dornan	72 94	7	James Billings	438 51
5	T. Jones Yorke	861 39	8	Joseph Martin	38 75
6	Howes & Macy	2, 000 00	9	Green B. Nicholson	22 75
7	Henry Winsor	326 08	9780	Josiah M. Kirahan	51 62
8	Green & Vogau	189 35	1	Horace Rogers	31 05
9	Page & Tukey	75 00	2	James Bishop	56 16
9700	B. F. Lemon	65 11	3	S. McNeil	113 39
1	S. Slater	72 94	4	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2, 237 75
2	T. R. Taylor	65 11			
3	E. W. Weldon	65 11	6	Riggs & Co.	70, 762 87
4	C. W. Beck	65 11	7	Do	64, 000 00
5	Francis Littleton	44 13	8	R. Murray	504 68
6	Charles Steele	28 95	9	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	5, 073 30
7	Thomas R. Livingston	33 36	9790	William Bunning	174 07
8	Moses Norris	31 70	1	George H. Duell	20 41
9	William Osborn	883 86	2	A. Horner	4, 413 49
9710	James Landers	56 39	3	Samuel E. Hartranft	500 57
1	W. H. Davis	66 39	4	N. P. Brower	62 50
2	Francis N. Buchols	26 59	5	James M. Lacey	87 48
3	Peter Nicol	81 28	6	H. K. Smith	125 00
4	Bird Nance	88 34	7	Elias Kirk	121 23
5	L. B. Clark	2, 051 98	8	George Birkman	52 56
6	Mahlon Harley	50 77	9	George Reinhart	18 88
7	James Conroy	49 66	9800	B. K. Johnson	14 66
8	Hannah & Sanders	174 26	1	William Stallman	39 30
9	D. L. Caldwell	97 64	2	S. B. Miles	314 32
9720	Daniel Atkinson	25 00	3	John Z. Porter	4, 778 32
1	A. N. Anderson	79 57	4	William H. Hewins	48 00
2	Heywood & Shoot	25 29	5	T. S. Vaile	133 02
3	Samuel N. Harding	159 36	6	Charles C. Hassler	52 40
4	Adam Darnell	82 41	7	John M. Cowan	32 00
5	E. C. Noe	10 29	8	Ossian Rogers	53 66
6	William Cook	121 75	9	Henry Morgan	3, 143 27
7	J. Mann	65 11	9810	H. J. Raymond	43 80
8	H. P. Ross	65 11	1	Thomas Moore	36 45
9	E. McDonald	65 11	2	A. D. Shepard	291 67
9730	A. Miller	57 28	3	Stein & Hohn	70 90
1	W. C. McVay	16 48	4	Julius A. Jackson	28 74
2	C. C. Leech	72 94	5	George W. Staley	40 99
3	A. A. Lane	72 94	6	J. J. P. Jackson	339 85
4	W. H. Greenleaf	65 11	7	Martin Snider	1 98
5	M. H. Houghton	24 73	8	E. W. Corbert	269 10
6	F. P. Finch	49 45	9	J. W. Enbody	92 82
7	J. Stewart	49 45	9820	A. Horner	2, 156 34
8	J. H. Fister	65 11	1	William H. Davis	14 40
9	L. Crowl	49 45	2	Philander G. Reynolds	275 03
9740	W. F. Cline	65 11	3	Mrs. Louisa Tinker	130 78
1	R. A. Boyd	65 11	4	Matthew Fennimore	304 23
2	John McCutchen	20 17	5	Frederick Dorrington	41 56
3	J. L. Calvert	46 00	6	James W. Parker	107 52
4	Jonas Bitters	214 57	7	Denis D. Bray	104 74
5	F. Snow & Co.	168 18	8	Joseph N. Patton	12 03
6	Silas C. Leaman	100 00	9	William P. Kimball	53 64
7	D. B. Allen	3, 696 37	9830	A. F. Moulden	99 64
8	Ribon & Munoz	29 12	1	W. J. Karner	99 64
9	Jeremiah Leaycraft	238 77	2	Thomas N. Chase	99 64
9750	J. B. Wingate	57 28	3	H. A. Stoneall	115 84
1	J. S. Mayhew	49 45	4	R. C. Jackson	99 64
2	J. L. Crouch	57 28	5	E. L. Champlin	99 64
3	B. T. Bye	57 28	6	B. H. Farquhar	99 64
4	Henry Paul	40 75	7	L. Fox	99 64
5	Blewford Sevor	39 00	8	Nicholas Keefe	99 64
6	John Popp	44 77	9	James R. Elliott	99 64
7	William Simpson	17 75	9840	L. Easton	115 84
8	William Hicks	83 89	1	A. B. Walker	202 00
9	Augustus Standing	31 65	2	G. McBride	67 28
9760	Joseph Dudding	185 56	3	S. W. Hewins	59 19
1	Henry Kennedy	59 11	4	Thomas H. Smith	67 28
2	H. H. & G. S. Moulton	78 00	5	D. M. Boyd	148 20
3	Holmes & Hukell	22 29	6	P. G. Green	67 28
4	Philander Finley	37 38	7	T. Hawkins	75 37
5	Spalding & McKee	260 75	8	T. S. Tuft	67 28
6	Isaac H. McKee	168 00	9	Francis Conway	239 53
7	Thomas McClenahan	84 18	9850	E. G. Wood	75 37
8	John Belshe	31 25	1	T. H. Gooch	133 32
9769	S. M. Hunter	17 59	9852	Thomas T. Shootman	541 63

DR.

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9853	T. J. Adamson	\$133 25	9936	B. F. Kendrick	\$31 29
4	David Dorrington..... \$8 77		7	N. G. Clarke	27 23
5	Frederick A. Norton	96 33	8	Thomas J. Hart	20 84
6	Philander Bishop	62 70	9	Lawson Holmes	23 43
7	Harvey Hixson	47 59	9940	B. G. Gibbs	21 00
8	David B. Watrous	91 36	1	George K. Culp	24 27
9	Franklin F. Thomas	30 73	2	Peters & Stephens	170 00
9860	William Thompson	76 45	3	Eberhard Mindrup	36 91
1	Alfred A. Parkerson	74 90	4	L. G. Spalding	196 20
2	Absalom G. Lewis	111 64	5	A. B. Elsabee	75 37
3	J. McGowan	67 28	6	G. P. Woodbury	75 37
4	J. Q. Eder	67 28	7	R. S. Bartlett	67 28
5	A. Borden	67 28	8	W. H. Abbott	67 28
6	Anna E. Langton	580 55	9	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	150 00
7	G. E. Stokes	29 08	9950	J. Gayler	196 40
8	John Pedrick	107 99	1	S. McNeil	67 28
9	H. Pierson	99 64	2	P. R. Fairchild	224 52
9870	M. R. Hook	99 64	3	Sidney Barstow	25 00
1	W. H. Eder	115 84	4	C. Safford	75 37
2	Henry C. Burr	99 64	5	T. C. Smith	75 37
3	W. B. Mount	99 64	6	Robert Steward	75 37
4	Thomas B. Wallace	25 12	7	J. C. Viot	67 28
5	H. W. Campbell	59 19	8	E. W. Corbert	258 21
6	Beverly Clarke	99 64	9	G. H. Barges	405 05
7	W. W. Baker	24 00	9960	S. B. Miles	635 79
8	W. J. & T. M. Sanders	132 51	1	Cloney & Crawford	632 20
9	Samuel West	276 20	2	F. P. Finch	51 10
9880	Benoni Wheat	47 65	3	M. H. Houghton	25 54
1	Mitchell B. Barker	71 93	4	G. W. Dorman	75 37
2	H. E. Messenger	135 75	5	E. McDonald	67 28
3	John Hendrix	134 86	6	W. C. McVay	17 04
4	Francis E. Smith	194 75	7	A. Miller	59 19
5	T. S. Talbot	56 05	8	J. H. Fister	67 28
6	Ira Dixon	50 19	9	John B. Paddleford	51 10
7	Samuel Reynolds	107 11	9970	W. H. C. Taylor	59 19
8	Samuel N. Howe	146 84	1	A. H. Wing	67 28
9	David Neligh	118 75	2	R. C. Allen	75 37
9890	S. B. Miles	637 10	3	C. W. Beck	67 28
1	J. R. Thomas	72 53	4	T. Brewster	75 37
2	C. E. Wheeler	194 00	5	James R. Dobyns	67 28
3	B. K. Sharretts	206 68	6	J. E. Grieshammer	75 37
4	E. H. Witter	99 64	7	B. M. Holt	67 28
5	C. L. Sutherland	99 64	8	B. F. Lemen	67 28
6	W. H. Postley	99 64	9	William V. Channon	59 19
7	A. W. Myers	99 64	9980	W. C. Hammatt	595 01
8	W. H. Humphrey	99 64	1	G. O. Bacon	75 37
9	C. H. Frank	99 64	2	G. O. Dearborn	67 28
9900	L. B. Colwell	99 64	3	E. French	75 37
1	F. W. Ames	99 64	4	R. M. French	67 28
2	R. Coddington	99 64	5	R. Frye	75 38
3	W. Buffington	115 84	6	E. E. Fuller	59 19
4	Elias Avery	115 84	7	W. J. Fuller	75 37
5	C. O. Ingersoll	115 84	8	B. D. Hopkins	75 37
6	H. F. Otis	115 84	9	A. A. Lane	75 37
7	B. F. Lee	774 65	9990	C. C. Leech	75 37
8	W. A. Nester	56 88	1	B. T. Bye	59 19
9	George W. Cowperthwait	27 61	2	J. L. Crouch	59 19
9910	William A. Davis	83 46	3	L. H. Dowdney	51 10
1	Jesse M. Shaner	40 89	4	L. D. Hinkley	54 75
2	Barber & Allen	5 70	5	William Ranck	100 00
3	J. A. Reticker	292 73	6	Alexander Spong	108 55
4	C. H. Hayes	214 39	7	John H. Porch	390 76
5	Marker & Cory	131 47	8	S. Slater	75 37
6	Jonas Bitters	219 43	9	H. Merrill	75 37
7	Jesse Couch	531 31	10000	J. A. Pierce	67 28
8	James Orr	672 39	1	D. A. Peasley	75 37
9	A. N. & Samuel Fisher	1, 100 00	2	Alexander Spong	110 75
9920	Wooley & Patterson	75 06	3	Jesse Mann	67 28
1	Ezra Beals	121 91	4	H. P. Ross	67 28
2	N. C. Adams	626 38	5	C. Tolman	75 37
3	Nathan Coombs	118 81	6	W. S. West	75 37
4	Jonas McKenzie	1, 162 56	7	H. C. Wood	75 37
5	John White	312 47	8	J. Steward	51 10
6	W. G. Wilcox	59 19	9	J. B. Wingate	59 19
7	E. H. Smith	59 19	10010	William Skeel	67 28
8	D. H. Seybolt	75 37	1	T. R. Taylor	67 28
9	J. C. Paulding	75 37	2	W. H. Greenleaf	67 28
9930	T. Knapp	59 19	3	W. H. Abell	15 00
1	Dexter Horton	375 00	4	W. W. Abell	15 00
2	Josiah A. Landis	359 26	5	J. Beggs	15 00
3	P. P. W. Majors	125 00	6	B. Guion	67 28
4	John H. Collett	22 43	7	William Pickens	43 75
9935	John N. Sheldon	18 69	10018	C. F. Harvey	638 10

CR.

No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries.		
266	Treasurer of the United States.....		\$52, 765 60
7	Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, N. Y.....		458, 719 32
8	Do.....do.....Philadelphia, Pa.....		85, 544 19
9	Do.....do.....Boston, Mass.....		96, 687 13
270	Do.....do.....St. Louis, Mo.....		51, 491 87
1	Do.....do.....San Francisco, Cal.....		27, 719 18
2	Do.....do.....Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1, 004 75
3	Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....		21, 557 52
4	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....		814 05
5	First National Bank, Richmond, Va.....		747 34
6	Do.....do.....Memphis, Tenn.....		2, 500 00
7	Depository of the United States, Baltimore, Md.....		20, 000 00
8	Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....		127 20
279	First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....		3, 463 08
			823, 141 23

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1865.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States.....	\$129,685 72	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.....	253,613 23	
Do.....do.....Philadelphia.....	385,776 24	
Do.....do.....Boston.....	153,089 71	
Do.....do.....St. Louis.....	69,446 39	
Do.....do.....San Francisco.....		\$11,097 33
Depository United States, Cincinnati.....	61,966 73	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	299,495 49	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	78,584 53	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	964 61	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	1,057 10	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, New York.....	3,019 33	
Do.....do.....Baltimore, Md.....	20,000 00	
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	814 05	
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	200 00	
First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	4,025 20	
First National Bank, Richmond, Va.....	394 84	
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	731 96	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	5,500 00	
	1,468,365 13	11,097 33
Less overdrawn.....	11,097 33	
Available balance subject to draft.....	1,457,267 80	
IN DEPOSITORIES LATELY UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		*78,102 39
Do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....		83 00
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....do.....Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Do.....do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
	1,459,370 09	78,321 74
Less overdrawn.....	78,321 74	
Balance of Treasurer's ledger.....	1,381,048 35	

* This overdraft was caused by "transfers" which were ordered not being made, as requested.

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856....	3155		\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York.....	1st quarter 1857....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859....	9974	81 41	
	Do.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860....	6395	250 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	

Wm. A. Brown
Miscellaneous Division

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York.....	1st quarter 1861....	4673	\$99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4877	143 00	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1864....	7688	64 40	
	2d quarter 1865....	9205	1,000 00	
				\$4,882 52
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa..	4th quarter 1854....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859....	9465	66 66	
	Do.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 67	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	1st quarter 1862....	9750	480 46	
	3d quarter 1863....	4530	112 50	
	4th quarter 1864....	7807	64 40	
				2,277 23
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston.....	2d quarter 1855....	5873		68 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	2d quarter 1855....	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter 1858....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861....	5593	100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	27 41	
	3d quarter 1862....	1149	21 00	
	1st quarter 1863....	2808	444 29	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863....	4471	2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	Do.....	5781	38 01	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	17 27	
	Do.....	6641	28 14	
	3d quarter 1864....	7110	490 10	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	15 00	
	Do.....	8161	131 50	
	Do.....	8327	20 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8897	30 51	
	Do.....	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter 1865....	9817	1 98	
	Do.....	9959	8 77	
				2,068 4

SECOND QUARTER 1865—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	\$23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1, 222 50	
	3d quarter 1862....	1701	298 85	
	4th quarter 1862....	2332	337 50	
	1st quarter 1863....	5443	7 00	
	2d quarter 1864....	6738	20 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8394	1, 089 57	
	Do.....	9048	128 19	
	2d quarter 1865....	9112	381 51	
	Do.....	9959	405 05	
	Do.....	9996	108 55	
	Do.....	66	499 37	
	Do.....	77	75 00	\$4, 596 79
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in 3d quarter 1861. See pp. 69 to 77 of that report.....				109, 266 73
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. See pp. 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39, 656 33
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
				97 42
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Total outstanding.....				163, 334 48

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1865, as per statement No. 1, page 29, of this report.....	\$1, 541, 382 83
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 5, pp. 30 to 32, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories.....	163, 334 48
	1, 378, 048 35
In addition to which, the Treasurer of the United States holds in his hands a sum deposited by the postmaster of Memphis, Tennessee, with the First National Bank of that place, but not yet covered by warrant.....	3, 000 00
Balance in the treasury of the United States subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1865, same as per statement No. 4, page 30, of this report.....	1, 381, 048 35
Warrant for receipts from postmasters and others, 2d quarter 1865.....	\$2, 848, 833 11
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.	2, 848, 833 11

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.*F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1866.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended June 30, 1865, has been examined in this office and found correct.

I. N. ARNOLD, *Auditor.*

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 19th of March, transmitting the report of Major General Pope on the condition of the department of Missouri.

MARCH 26, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 26, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 19, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of Major General Pope on the condition of the department of Missouri, I have the honor to send herewith a copy thereof.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT BY MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE, OF THE CONDITION AND NECESSITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 25, 1866.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, February 25, 1866.

GENERAL: The near approach of the season when it will be practicable to relieve and muster out of service all volunteer troops serving in this department, and replace them by the regular troops designed for permanent duty in it, seems to make it proper that I should submit a brief report of the condition and necessities of the department, together with such facts bearing upon its administration in the future as will serve as a basis for the consideration and action of the general-in-chief of the army.

A full discussion of these matters is not proposed, and even the brief summary here presented will, no doubt, contain much which is already well known.

The "department of the Missouri," as at present constituted, embraces the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. In other words, it in-

cludes the whole vast region west of the Mississippi river between the great lakes and the eastern boundaries of Oregon and California, and, with a trifling exception, between the British possessions in the north and the frontiers of Texas and Arizona.

Within this great region is found the larger part of all the Indians within the territory of the United States.

This vast region of country is divided by nature into three great belts, distinctly marked by diversity of physical characteristics.

The first embraces the agricultural region along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, covered by the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and the eastern portion of Nebraska, and a narrow strip of Dakota Territory along the northern border of Iowa. This belt is bounded on the west by the general line of the 99th meridian of longitude, and, with trifling exceptions, contains the arable land between the Mississippi river and the eastern boundaries of California and Oregon, which can be cultivated without resort to irrigation. It already contains a large population, and is filling up with marvellous rapidity.

The second belt embraces the whole region between the first and the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, and is known generally as the "great plains." This belt consists entirely of high, arid plains, without timber. It is drained by the tributaries of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, and by the tributaries of those tributaries.

It is in general covered with short grasses, common to arid countries, and during the summer months can be traversed with heavy trains, dependent upon grazing alone for the subsistence of its animals. The streams, however, are few and far between, and in dry seasons are without water.

This entire belt of country is beyond the reach of agriculture, and must always remain a great uninhabited desert. It is nowhere less than five hundred miles in width from east to west, and extends from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf Mexico.

The third belt embraces the easterly ranges of the Rocky mountains, and consists of elevated table-lands, surrounded by chains of lofty mountains. Whilst both timber and water are greatly more abundant than on the great plains, it is to be doubted whether this mountain region is at all better adapted to agricultural purposes, except that, the streams being more numerous, and the timber more abundant, it is more practicable to form settlements and to cultivate the valleys of the streams by irrigation. Of necessity, however, the amount of land which can be thus used is but a patch of the great region in question, and I think will never produce much more than can be consumed by the actual producers.

It is possible, however, that portions of Montana should be excepted from this general remark.

These great ranges of mountains, however, are rich in the precious metals, and are, and always will be, the seat of a large and constantly increasing population. Already this population is so great, that other means of supply than by wagon trains across the great plains have become absolutely necessary. The mining country will never be able to produce anything like sufficient food for the mining population, even were the business of farming pursued in a region offering so much greater inducements to mining. The mining regions, therefore, must always depend upon the agricultural countries along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, for the necessities as well as the luxuries of life.

Between the gold countries and the agricultural districts from which they must be supplied interpose the great plains, not less than five hundred miles in breadth and utterly unproductive and uninhabitable by civilized man. Across this vast arid region all supplies must be carried, and all communication or emigration be conducted.

The natural difficulties of this communication can readily be overcome, though at heavy cost, but it so happens that these great plains are the abiding places of the most numerous and most warlike tribes of Indians on this continent. A nomadic race, depending entirely upon the chase for subsistence, and wandering at will and without fixed abodes, possesses the great plains from north to south, and endangers and will continue to make unsafe every foot of the routes from the Missouri to the mountains until the Indians are exterminated, or some other system is adopted for their management more humane, more honest, and more becoming to a Christian government.

We have, therefore, within the limits of this department, the great mining territories of the Rocky mountains, every day filling up with throngs of emigrants, and bidding fair in a short time to constitute the most populous and prosperous States of the Union, separated from the districts which supply them with the actual necessities of life by broad and desolate plains, infested by hostile Indians. The question of protecting the communications with these territories, the safety of which is essential to the existence of a population in them, and of making secure the frontier settlements in the east and the mining regions in the west against the Indian tribes, is the question of absorbing interest in this department, and one in which, directly and indirectly, the government of the United States and large classes of the people are equally concerned.

The great civil war, lately ended so far as forcible resistance to the authority of the United States is concerned, has for the past five years so completely absorbed public attention that the rapid growth of the Territories west of the Mississippi river has been almost entirely overlooked. With the close of active hostilities, attention is once more drawn to these remote Territories, and finds west of the Mississippi a condition of things in all respects as surprising as the most wonderful of the events which have marked our history elsewhere.

Whilst, but a few years since, Kansas was actually our western frontier, and was struggling with an insufficient population for admission into the Union, we have to-day presented to us the spectacle of great, populous, and growing Territories, hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles west of what were then the frontier settlements of the west, and which are connected by numerous great and crowded highways with the towns and villages of Kansas and Missouri.

People, in incredible numbers, continue to throng across the great plains to these rich mining territories, undeterred by the seasons, by hardships and privation, or by the constant and relentless hostility of the Indian tribes. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather which has pervaded the whole region west of the Mississippi during the present winter, the stream of people crossing the great plains seems to have been nearly as continuous and as determined as during the summer months. For several hundred miles along the routes to New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, the hospitals of the military posts are filled with frost-bitten teamsters and emigrants, whose animals have been frozen to death, and whose trains, loaded with supplies, stand buried in the snow on the great plains. Notwithstanding these bitter and discouraging experiences, and the imminent danger of like if not worse results, trains of wagons still continue to move out from the Missouri river, and to pursue the overland routes to the mining regions.

In truth, the population of Colorado, Montana, and portions of Utah is already so large, and it is so rapidly increasing, that with all the means of transport for supplies by wagons, it is not possible to provide for the mining and other population during the summer months, and trains of provisions and necessities must face the risk and exposure of winter journeys across these bleak, exposed tablelands, or permit thousands of people to suffer, if not indeed to starve.

The ordinary means of transport by wagons is not even now sufficient to supply the population of these Territories, and in a year or two will be wholly

inadequate. The rapid progress of the several lines of Pacific railroad along the overland routes, gives encouraging assurance that every day will diminish the cost and hazard of transportation. To the completion of these lines of railroad, at least as far as the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, all efforts should be directed. To no department of the government are these railroads more important than to the military. Once completed to the mountains, and many of the difficulties with the Indians on the plains will cease. The greater part of the military forces now required and maintained at heavy expense will no longer be needed, and with every foot gained by these roads in their progress westward, a large public expenditure is lopped off.

The speedy and complete solution of our Indian difficulties lies largely in the completion of these roads, and as the end of Indian hostilities will do away at once with the necessity of troops, and the enormous expense of maintaining them in such remote regions, it would seem that no proper steps which the government can take should be omitted in forwarding the construction of these roads. In this view, the question of the number of troops assigned to duty on the great overland routes should, to a reasonable extent, be considered. A sufficient force should be placed along these routes, not only to insure reasonable security to travel and emigration, but also sufficient to make the working and surveying parties for the railroads perfectly secure, and to be able, whenever necessary, to render material aid in their construction. It would be false economy to suffer the construction of these lines of communication to be delayed or embarrassed for the want of a few troops, and the temporary expense they would occasion.

THE ROUTES ACROSS THE PLAINS.

Through this department pass all the great overland routes to the mining regions in the mountains and to the States of Oregon and California, except the one through Texas, and even that passes into the department in the southern part of New Mexico.

Beginning at the north they are in order as follows :

THE NORTHERN ROUTES

1st. From St. Paul, Minnesota, *via* Fort Ridgely, or Fort Abercrombie and Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, and thence by the valley of the river to Forts Union and Benton and the settlements in Montana. From Fort Rice, also, an attempt was made to proceed due west to the Upper Yellowstone and Virginia and Bannock cities ; but the Mauvais Terres (Bad Lands) along the Little Missouri river rendered the route west from Fort Rice impracticable.

2d. The route from Mankato, Minnesota, by the way of Sioux Falls, to Fort Pierre, on the Missouri river ; thence by way of the valley of the Big Cheyenne, along the north base of the Black Hills, to some point on Powder river ; thence by the way of the Big Horn mountains and Upper Yellowstone to Virginia and Bannock cities.

3d. A route leaving the Missouri river, and pursuing the valley of the Niobrara river, along the south side of the Black Hills to the same point on Powder river, above indicated, and thence by the same route to Virginia and Bannock cities.

These are the most northern routes, all of them conducting to the mining regions in Montana, and they may be substantially treated as one, it being quite unlikely that for the present, at least, more than one such route can be opened and properly guarded.

In view of the information in possession of this department, furnished by the various surveying and other expeditions through that region, I am decidedly of the opinion that the most practicable of these routes is that by way of Fort Pierre and the Big Cheyenne, &c. I cannot, in such a paper as this, give the

detailed information upon which this opinion is founded, but, if necessary, the information can be furnished.

The disposition of troops on these northern routes is not complete, and cannot be made so until a selection between them is reached. To Fort Wadsworth the journey from the settlements in Minnesota is secure. Between Wadsworth and Rice (a distance of 210 miles) it will be advisable, if this route is to be opened, to station a force in camp for the summer. The country in winter is impracticable. Above Rice there are on the Missouri river small posts at Berthold, (the abiding place of the Bees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, who have always been friendly to the whites,) and the mouth of the Yellowstone, (Fort Union,) where the Crows are located. I think that, during the present season, the valley of the Upper Missouri, as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone, can be as safely traversed as any other part of the great plains.

It is an open question whether, after leaving the mouth of the Yellowstone, it is best to proceed up that river, or up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. My own belief is, that neither of these land routes will be much travelled.

The route from Mankato or Fort Ridgely to Fort Pierre, will also be safe during the common season—that is, it will be as safe as routes over the plains usually are, with the means assigned by the government for that purpose. West of Fort Pierre, it was my purpose during the past season to establish a post on the north side of the Black Hills, on some tributary of the Big Cheyenne, but a ridiculous and groundless panic in Minnesota forced me to send elsewhere the troops designed for the establishment of this post. It ought, however, to be established this season. With Fort Reno, on Powder river, and the two other posts to be located this summer between Reno and the settlements in Montana, a practicable and direct route will be opened between Minnesota and the mining regions of Montana. With this route, the Niobrara Valley route connects easily by way of the east base of the Black Hills. This connexion was explored during the past season by the expedition under Colonel Cole, 2d Missouri artillery, and found in all respects a good route. I have not seen the reports of the surveyor concerning the route along the valley of the Niobrara, by the south side of the Black Hills, but the officer in command of the escort reports it impracticable.

The main objection to all these routes is their high latitude, and the consequent shortness of the season during which they can be travelled.

In connexion with these several overland routes to Montana, there is the water route by the way of the Missouri river, which, in seasons of high water, of course furnishes the cheapest and most comprehensive means of transport. The difficulty of this route, however, lies in the fact that no dependence can be placed upon the navigation of the river. At times boats can ascend without much difficulty to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and even to Fort Benton; but there are also seasons when it is not navigable much above Council Bluffs, in Iowa.

Where a large and growing mining population, such as is found in Montana, is wholly dependent for supplies of food upon the productions of Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri, and for other necessities of life upon stores sent from the Mississippi, it will not answer to rely upon transportation which may fail during any season, and the failure of which for any one season will plunge this large population into great suffering. In connexion with the Missouri river, therefore, it is essential that there should be some safe and sure means of transportation by overland routes, which cannot fail under any circumstances.

CENTRAL ROUTES.

Several routes through the central portion of the department leave the Missouri river—one at Omaha, Nebraska, one at Atchison, Kansas, and one at Leavenworth, Kansas. They all unite on the Platte river, at Fort Kearney, and for two hundred miles west of that post are merged into one great route, known as the "Platte route." As far as Fort Kearney, two hundred and

ninety-four miles west of Fort Leavenworth, all these routes are safe to travel, even in small parties. At Julesburg, (Fort Sedgwick,) on the South Platte, the route begins again to divide into several. The most northern proceeds, *via* Fort Laramie, South Pass of the Rocky mountains, and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, and thence to California. Along this route is the telegraph route to San Francisco. From Fort Laramie a route has been opened to the mining regions of Montana, *via* Fort Reno, on the Powder river, and thence by a route along the Big Horn mountains, and the Upper Yellowstone, heretofore mentioned. Near the base of the Big Horn mountains this route and the Minnesota route *via* Fort Pierre and the Black Hills connect. From Fort Laramie to Virginia City is six hundred and twenty miles. Total distance from Fort Leavenworth to Virginia City, by this route, twelve hundred and eighty-seven miles. From the Missouri river, at any point below Sioux City, this is the best and shortest route to Montana, and, with the military arrangements hereafter to be designated, is provided with such protection as can be properly demanded from the government.

The route of the overland mail also leaves Fort Sedgwick, and following the valley of Lodge Pole creek, proceeds *via* Fort Halleck to Fort Bridger, where it rejoins the route *via* Fort Laramie and South Pass.

The Denver City route also separates from the two foregoing routes at Julesburg, (Fort Sedgwick,) and proceeds *via* Fort Wardwell to Denver City; hence by way of Middle Park and Uintah valley to Salt Lake City. Between Denver and Salt Lake this route is not entirely opened, but it is expected to be ready for travel this season, and it is the purpose, as I understand, of the Overland Mail Company to transfer their coaches to it.

Owing to the high grades and difficult character of the road, it will probably never be the emigrant route beyond Denver City, although it is much the shortest between Julesburg and Salt Lake.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTES.

These two routes conduct, respectively, to Denver City and New Mexico; and leaving Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, and Kansas City, in Missouri, unite on the Arkansas river at Fort Larned, near the great bend of the river. Up to that point the routes are safe. The military road (the most northern of the two routes) leaves Fort Leavenworth, and passing by way of Fort Riley and Fort Ellsworth, strikes the Arkansas river at Fort Larned. At Fort Ellsworth the route divides into two; the most northern follows the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river to its source, and thence direct to Denver City. On this route the Butterfield Express Company has begun to run a daily line of coaches and express wagons to Denver City, and thence west to Salt Lake.

The southern route, leaving Fort Ellsworth, strikes the Arkansas river, as before stated, at Fort Larned, where it joins the great emigrant route from Kansas City, *via* Council Grove.

From Larned these routes pursue the valley of the Arkansas river to the vicinity of Fort Dodge. At this point they again divide; one crosses the Arkansas river at what is known as the Cimarron crossing, and leads directly to Fort Union, in New Mexico. This route is known as the "dry route" to New Mexico, and can only be safely travelled at certain seasons of the year owing to the want of water and absolute absence of fuel. The main route continues to follow the valley of the Arkansas river to Fort Lyon, in the "Big Timbers," and thence, by way of the Purgatory river and Raton Pass, to Fort Union, New Mexico, where it again unites with the Cimarron route. The route by Raton Pass, though somewhat longer, and in places rougher, is far the best and safest route, and can be travelled at almost any season, so far as fuel is concerned. From the point where it crosses the Arkansas river, about thirty-five miles above the "Big Timbers," it makes a connexion by the way of the Arkansas River valley, with the Smoky Hill route to Denver.

I might, perhaps, to advantage go more into detail concerning these overland routes, but this paper would be greatly lengthened thereby, without adding much to the information necessary to a sufficiently full understanding of the military dispositions which I propose for their protection.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

I only propose to consider this subject in such general way as will enable the authorities to understand it sufficiently to determine the general arrangements necessary for military protection.

Within the agricultural belt of country heretofore designated, the most populous tribe of Indians are the Chippewas, who inhabit the region of the head of the Mississippi and Red River of the North, the shores of Lake Superior, and, in fact, the whole of that part of Minnesota east of the Red river, and north of the Minnesota river. They are, and have for a long time been, peaceable, and are likely to continue to be so, if not molested beyond endurance by Indian agents, Indian traders, and other whites.

The great plains, whose boundaries have been heretofore sufficiently designated, are nearly equally divided between the two great nomadic nations of Sioux or Dacotah, and Comanches. The former occupy the whole plain region, from the Red river of the northwestern boundary of Minnesota, and the British line, to the line of the Platte river. South of the Platte, as far as the Gulf of Mexico, and, indeed, very far into the republic of Mexico itself, the Comanche reigns supreme.

In the debatable ground between these great Indian nations, (viz : the country between the Platte and Upper Arkansas rivers,) are found the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who consort at one time with the Sioux, and at another with the Comanches, keeping, as far as practicable, on good terms with both. It is not easy to give even approximately the numbers of each of these great Indian nations. I think there can be no doubt that the Sioux, with their various bands united, can muster ten thousand warriors, and the Comanches not far from the same number. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are not numerous, and are more or less dependent, even for their existence, on their relations with the Comanches on one side and the Sioux on the other.

With the Comanches is found a treacherous and villanous tribe of Indians, (the Kiowas,) who live in a sort of questionable relation with them. Although few in numbers, the Kiowas are the worst and most unreliable Indians on the great plains.

There are numerous small tribes, partially civilized, living in western Kansas, and on the Upper Missouri river, but the danger from them does not go beyond theft or safe robbery, and they need not be much considered.

The Mandans, Bees, and Gros Ventres live in the vicinity of Berthold, on the Missouri river, and do not number altogether more than three or four thousand souls.

The Crows, a more powerful tribe, have been driven from the valley of the Yellowstone to the north side of the Missouri river by the Sioux, with whom they, as well as the Bees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, are in a chronic state of war. These Indians can always be relied on in any military operations with the Sioux.

In Montana the Blackfeet, Blood, and other tribes of Indians, partly belonging to the plains and partly to the mountains, are beginning to give trouble. The Ute Indians, found throughout the Territory of Utah, and extending into the western part of Colorado and the northern part of New Mexico, constitute one of the most powerful of the mountain tribes. They are, and have long been, at peace with the whites, and will probably continue to maintain peaceful relations until the whites encroach upon them and begin to dispossess them forcibly of whatever of their lands are valuable.

In New Mexico the Indian tribes are very different in most of their characteristics from any we have been brought into contact with elsewhere. The most powerful and dangerous, because the most intelligent and furthest advanced toward a sort of civilization, are the Navajoes. After an active campaign against them, General Carleton, commanding in New Mexico, collected the whole tribe together and removed it several hundred miles to a reservation on the eastern border of the Territory. These Indians are kept upon this reservation by the presence of a military force, and are required to team, and, to as great an extent as possible, support themselves by agricultural and other pursuits. This operation is still an experiment, so far as its effects upon the Indians are concerned. As far as regards the security of the settlements in New Mexico from these Indians, and actual economy to the government, I have no doubt this disposition of the Navajoes is judicious.

South of the Navajo country, and occupying the whole of the southern part of New Mexico and a large part of Arizona, is an Indian nation known generally as the Apaches. They are divided into numerous small tribes, independent of each other, and are a squalid, cowardly, and treacherous people, even in comparison with other Indians. They rob and steal continually, and sometimes, when they can safely do so, commit murders upon inoffensive herders or careless and unprotected travellers. They are neither very strong in numbers nor very dangerous to the lives of the people.

Such, generally, (and very generally,) are the principal Indian tribes within the limits of this department. Many details of interest, and perhaps of use, might be given, concerning their manners and customs, their physical and moral condition, and the prospect of introducing civilized habits among them; but a simple enumeration of the tribes is all that can be given in such a paper without lengthening it too much, and seems to be all that is necessary in this connexion.

THE QUESTION OF MILITARY PROTECTION.

The foregoing remarks are simply introductory to this question, and are designed to present, as briefly as possible, such data as may be actually necessary to determine the manner and extent of the military protection which fairly devolves upon the government.

I think it my duty, as the commander of the department, to present my views on this subject as fully as may be consistent with propriety; and that their value may be fairly considered, I deem it not improper to state that they are based upon actual experience of ten years in service over the greater part of the region in question before the year 1861, and the direct administration of military affairs over the larger part of it for the last three years.

To recapitulate them: There are three distinct belts of country embraced in this department, sufficiently described heretofore, which differ very materially in their physical character, and not less so in the character and duration of the protective measures required for their security against hostile Indians.

The agricultural belt is rapidly filling up, and bids fair to become so densely populated in a few years as to be abundantly able to protect itself. In truth, the western limit of agricultural settlements has been very nearly, if not indeed actually, reached along the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, southern Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The frontier settlements along this line are still weak, and in some cases widely separated, but this will not be so long. The emigration is pouring in from behind, and will soon fill up the gaps.

At present some military force is needed along the line of outer settlements, as much to allay uneasiness and give confidence, as on account of any actual danger to the settlers on a large scale. The military arrangements for this purpose are, therefore, temporary in their nature, and with the lapse of a few years will be nearly unnecessary.

In like manner the third belt of country heretofore designated, embracing the mining regions within and along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, is being rapidly filled up with people, and the military dispositions for the protection of the settlements will also be of a temporary character.

But there still remain the "great plains," which interpose between the mining districts and the agricultural country which supplies them. These plains can never be settled, and the military arrangements for the security of the great highways which cross them will be necessarily kept up as long as Indians exist in that region. The three modes of procedure alone open to choice are as follows :

1st. To restrict emigration or travel across the "great plains" to one or two routes to be selected and guarded by the government, and to make these routes secure by the concentration of a considerable force upon them.

2d. To collect together, by treaty or otherwise, all the Indian tribes which occupy the plains, and remove them entirely from that region, locating them upon reservations on navigable rivers where they can be cheaply and conveniently supplied with the necessaries of life, and not be intruded on or molested by the whites; the necessaries of life being furnished by the government, in compensation for the lands taken from the Indian, until he has been so far educated and brought to adopt the pursuits of civilized life as to be able to support himself.

3d. To pursue the unwise, expensive, and worse than inefficient system of combined civil and military management of Indian affairs which has for years been so fruitful of evil and so unbecoming a humane and just people.

The first of these plans may be safely said to be impracticable, even if it were judicious or expedient. The American emigrant cannot and will not be restricted in either the direction or extent of his movements. It would require more military force to require the emigrant or explorer to pursue certain designated routes through a new country than would be necessary to protect all the routes he might desire to explore. The invincible curiosity of our people in this direction has been the fruitful source of prosperous development of the country, and, even were it possible, it would not be good policy to inaugurate any system which might tend to repress it. It may be said that all persons who depart from the overland routes, selected and guarded by government, do so at their own peril; but the fact is, that the government is held responsible by the public for the life of every one of its citizens engaged in emigration, or in prospecting for minerals, whether he violates established rules or not. On the other hand, the government ought not to permit its citizens to intrude upon the regions of country which our treaties recognize as the property of the Indian, and pledge us to secure against such intrusion. The impossibility of controlling these movements of our own people has forced us to wink at direct violations of our treaty obligations with the Indians.

By what right are Montana and the larger part of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska occupied by whites? What right, under our treaties with Indians, have we to be roaming over the whole mining territories, as well as the plains to the east of them, molesting the Indian in every foot of his country, drawing off or destroying the game upon which he depends for subsistence, and dispossessing him of the abiding places his tribe has occupied for centuries? All these things we are permitting our people to do, mainly because we could not, if we would, prevent them. Yet these are violations of solemn treaties with the Indians, violations of justice and of right, which we solemnly pledged ourselves to prevent. How can we expect the Indian to observe a treaty which he sees us violate every day to his injury?

The truth is, that our people must and will go wherever they please in the territories of the United States; and so long as Indian rights or wrongs are alone concerned, the departments of the government are powerless.

It seems to me that we must recognize this as the actual state of facts, and

base our action upon it. Hitherto we have utterly ignored it to the injury of our good name, to the wrong of the Indian, and to the great loss of life and expenditure of money which have characterized the history of our frontier settlements.

It can be said, with perfect certainty, that this first of the plans suggested is out of the question.

The second plan I believe to be perfectly practicable, and if generally applied, would prove a complete and final solution of our Indian troubles. It is best for the Indian and for the white man, and certainly, in any humane view, far better than anything we have had, or are likely to have. The main objection seems to be that it would involve so large an expenditure at the outset; but this seems to me a narrow view of the subject. Whether the actual cost be much or little, right should be done. Are the lands claimed by the Indians in question worth what it would cost to carry out this plan? It must be remembered that we admit the title of the Indians to these lands. There can be no doubt that the lands are worth very much more than this amount to the United States, even if for no other purpose than the security of travel to our great and growing Territories, and to the development of the inexhaustible mines, which will contribute so largely to our national wealth. If these lands are worth the money necessary to carry out this plan, (and there can be no doubt they are,) why not buy them honestly at once? Under our present system we are getting them by dishonest means, mainly on account of dishonest agents, but also largely by winking at the rapid extermination of the Indian tribes. After all, this sort of dishonesty has not prospered, so far at least as the public interests are concerned.

It is not a question of actual cost in this matter, but of comparative cost. Is it cheaper to become the possessor of all the Indian lands in question by some such plan as is here suggested, or to continue the present system of expensive treaty-making, with frequent Indian wars, the maintenance of considerable force at enormous expense in these remote regions, and the continued loss of life incident to such a state of things? This is the real question, and I think if our military and civil expenses in the Indian country during the past twenty years were added up, they would be found largely in excess of the amount required for purchasing the entire Indian country, and subsisting the Indians upon reservations. At all events this subject is worthy of very serious consideration. I have already gone further than I intended in discussing it. I have heretofore, in various communications to the Secretary of War, and to the general-in-chief, fully examined the plan above suggested, and I submit herewith copies of those communications for further consideration.

The third of the modes of procedure above indicated, viz., to pursue the present system of Indian management, is really, under existing laws, the only course which can be legally pursued. It involves ruinous and increasing expense to the government, wrong to the Indian, numerous wars, and horrible atrocities at short intervals, and leads inevitably to total and violent extermination of the Indian tribes, after prolonged hostilities, which cost the country thousands of valuable lives and seriously delay and embarrass the westward movement of our people and the development of the rich mineral regions within the mountains. I refer also to the subjoined letters, above referred to, for a sufficiently thorough examination of our present Indian system.

It is to be understood, therefore, that the detailed statement of troops required for this department and the distribution of them is based upon a continuation of our present Indian system, with all its errors and faults. As it is the only plan recognized by law, it must for the present be carried out by the military authorities.

It is to be remarked that every day which passes will make it more difficult to keep peace with the Indians of the plains. However anxious they may be, in view of their sufferings during the past year, to keep the peace, they will

not be able to do so. The system of treaty-making with Indians which has hitherto been pursued has been fruitless of anything but evil. But even if it were all that its friends contend, it would fail to secure peace with the Indians under existing circumstances. Every day the throngs of emigrants increase, and the travel to and from across the great plains becomes more continuous. New routes, shorter, better, or less frequented, and consequently supplying better grazing for animals, are being sought out and followed. The entire Indian country is being penetrated and roamed over in every direction. The game upon which he depends for subsistence is driven off or destroyed; his camping places are violently occupied by white men, and whatever of value he has is taken from him by the irresponsible and lawless white men, always abundant in these remote regions. How can the Indian keep the peace under such circumstances? We promise to protect him from our people, and do not fulfil our promise. He is forced to protect himself, and tempted every day by the careless and irregular manner in which parties of whites travel through the country, to do as the whites do, seize, when he can, everything he covets. We may, therefore, very confidently anticipate that as the causes for Indian hostilities are every day increasing, by increasing contact with the whites in every quarter of the great plains, Indian troubles will every day become more frequent and general, until there are no longer Indians left to make them. At present there is almost a general pacification in the Indian country within this department. A small band of Cheyennes along the Upper Arkansas are still hostile, and are committing occasional depredations upon trains and travellers. In the southern part of New Mexico also the Apaches are troublesome, as, indeed, they have always been, and are likely to be for all time. In Montana also, there are indications of the difficulties incident to such close contact between whites and Indians. Generally speaking, however, the condition of Indian affairs is peaceful. Treaties have been made with the Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Kiowas, also with several tribes of Sioux. Nearly all the tribes of Sioux have sent in runners to ask for peace, and many of them are coming in to Fort Laramie, Fort Pierre, and Fort Randall.

It will be easy in the spring to make a general peace with them by such treaties as have been made in times past.

It is proper for me to say, however, with all emphasis, that these treaties will not and cannot be kept by the Indians, even if there were perfectly fair dealing with them. In any military arrangement, it will not do to rely at all upon the observance of any such treaties, either now in existence or to be made in the spring. Aside from the radical vice of the present system of treaty-making, the Indian, for reasons heretofore stated, cannot keep the peace, even if he would.

I submit herewith a detailed statement of the force required in this department, a list of all military posts it is proposed to occupy, and the exact garrison of each post. The estimate is made upon the assumption that it is the purpose of the government to give protection against Indians, of the same character, and to the same extent, as in time past, and that the present Indian system is to be continued.

The changed condition of affairs on our western frontiers, arising from a greatly increased and increasing population, the opening of many new routes across the great plains, the rapid settlement of the mining territories, and the constantly increasing difficulties with the Indian tribes, resulting from causes herein stated, of necessity demand a larger force than was necessary in times past. Of course the maintenance of a military force on the plains and within the Rocky mountains will be expensive. Everything needed for them must be hauled hundreds of miles in wagons over and into a region which produces nothing.

It is for the government to determine whether the military protection given to emigration, supply trains, and frontier settlements is to be continued, and

made to conform to the increased necessities in that direction, arising from the state of facts now existing. If so, the government must accept the expense necessarily involved. Whilst I shall omit no efforts to reduce to the minimum the cost of supplying the troops designated for this service, it is to be borne in mind constantly that great expense *must* be incurred, which can only be avoided by diminishing the force, and, of consequence, the encouragement given to the development of the mining regions. The force suggested in this estimate is the least which will be sufficient to give such protection on the plains and elsewhere as the government has always given, and does not provide either for the security of the mail stations, or escorts for the mail coaches, on the overland routes to California.

Tabular statement of military posts it is proposed to occupy in the department of the Missouri, and the troops needed for their garrison.

1. For defence of Minnesota frontier and the route to Montana as far as the James river.

		Cos. infantry.	Cos. cavalry.
Fort Snelling.....	Depot.....	2	—
Fort Ripley.....	Chippewa country.....	2	—
Fort Abercrombie.....	Borders of Sioux and Chippewas.....	2	1
Fort Ridgely.....	Minnesota river.....	1	1
Fort Wadsworth.....	Head of Coteau de Prairie.....	3	2
	Total for Minnesota.....	10	4

2. For Dakota and Iowa frontier, and protection of upper Missouri river, and routes from Minnesota to Montana, *via* upper Missouri River valley and Yellowstone, and *via* Sioux Falls, Fort Pierre and Black Hills.

		Cos. infantry.	Cos. cavalry.
Sioux Falls.....	.....	*1	—
James river.....	Fire Stell creek.....	*1	—
Fort Randall.....	Upper Missouri river.....	2	—
Fort Sully.....	Near Pierre.....	2	2
Fort Rice.....	Mouth of Hart river.....	3	2
Fort Berthold.....	.....	*1	—
Fort Union.....	Mouth of Yellowstone.....	*1	—
Post in Black Hills.....	Eighty miles west of Sully.....	3	1
	Total for Upper Missouri district....	14	5

* With twenty-five horses.

It is proper to remark here, that, during the season when travel is practicable between Minnesota and the mouth of Yellowstone river, the posts of Wadsworth and Rice will be instructed to send, each, one company of infantry and one of cavalry, to encamp at some convenient points seventy miles west of the one post, and east of the other, so as to render the route to the Missouri secure.

CENTRAL ROUTES.

		Miles from Leavenworth.	Cos. infantry.	Cos. cavalry.
Port Leavenworth	Depot .....	.....	2	1
Port Kearney	Platte river	285	1	1
Port McPherson	Cottonwood	332	3	2
Port Sedgwick	Julesburg	497	3	2
Port Laramie	North Platte	658	3	2
Port Reno	Powder River route to Montana	818	4	2
Post at Big Horn mountains	Route to Montana	938	3	2
Post at or near Upper Yellowstone	Route to Montana	1,088	3	2
Port Gasper	Upper Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> North Platte	777	2	2
Port Bridger	Upper Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> North Platte	1,167	2	2
Fort Lake City	Camp Douglas	1,277	4	1
Port Wardwell	South Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> South Platte	590	1	1
Fort Laramie	South Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> South Platte	699	2	2
Port Bridger *	South Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> South Platte	1,082		
Fort Lake City *	South Platte route to Utah <i>via</i> South Platte	1,205		
	Total force .....	.....	33	22

* Garrison designated above.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

Port Riley	Kansas river	120	2	1
Port Ellsworth	Junction of Smoky Hill and Arkansas River routes	205	3	2
Port Fletcher	Smoky Hill route	257	2	1
Winds Creek	Smoky Hill route	396	2	2
Denver City	Smoky Hill route	604	.....	.....
Port Larned	Arkansas River route	300	3	2
Port Dodge	Arkansas River route	355	2	1
Port Lyon	Arkansas River routes	520	3	2
	Total force .....	.....	17	11

FOR NEW MEXICO.

		Cos. infantry.	Cos. cavalry.
Port Union	Depot	3	1
Port Bascom		1	1
Port Sumner	Navajo reservation—Bosque Redondo	5	3
Port Stanton	Apache country	2	1
Albuquerque	Sub depot	1	1

FOR NEW MEXICO—Continued.

		Cos. infantry.	Cos. cavalry.
Los Pinos.....		2	.....
Fort Wingate.....	Apache country.....	2	1
Fort Craig.....	Apache country.....	3	2
Fort McRae.....	Apache country.....	2	.....
Fort Selden.....		2	2
Fort Cumming.....		1	.....
Fort Bliss.....		2	1
Camp Mimbres.....			1
Fort Garland.....	Ute country.....	2	1
	Total force.....	28	15

MONTANA.

In Montana, and on the route from Virginia City to Salt Lake, some force is needed; but it cannot now be stated precisely the amount or disposition of it. Three companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry will probably be sufficient.

In this estimate of troops needed in this department the companies, both of infantry and cavalry, are supposed to contain fifty effective men.

The whole force required in the department amounts, then, to about :

Twelve regiments of infantry.....	<i>Men.</i> 6, 000
Six regiments of cavalry.....	3, 000
Total.....	<u>9, 000</u>

For contingencies about one-third should be added to this force.

There are in the department the following regular troops :

3d United States infantry, ten companies.....	<i>Men.</i> 500
5th United States infantry, seven companies.....	350
10th United States infantry, ten companies.....	500
13th United States infantry, sixteen companies.....	800
18th United States infantry, eighteen companies.....	900
2d United States cavalry, ten companies.....	600
Total regular force in department.....	<u>3, 650</u>

There are needed, therefore, in accordance with the above estimate, 2,950 infantry, (six regiments,) and 2,400 cavalry, (five regiments,) to replace all the volunteer troops serving in the department; and in order that this may be done in good season to reach the remote posts and relieve the volunteers in time to enable the latter to reach Fort Leavenworth before cold weather, they should be sent to this department so as to reach Fort Leavenworth as early as April 10.

As I presume that the cavalry asked for will be difficult to get, I am quite willing to take the same number of infantry regiments in lieu of them. There will be plenty of serviceable horses and horse equipments turned in by the

volunteer cavalry to mount all the infantry necessary for mounted service. Many of the horses are Canadian ponies, which, though admirably adapted to service on the plains, would not bring much at public sale.

As I have previously stated, this estimate is based upon the facts set forth in this paper, and upon the understanding that the government means to give protection to the frontiers, to trains and emigrants, and the people settling in the mining regions, of the same character and to the same extent as has always been done.

It is for the government to determine whether such be the purpose, and I should be glad to be informed of the conclusion at which the general-in-chief arrives at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major General, Commanding.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN,

Comd'g Mil. Div. of the Miss., St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI,

St. Louis, Missouri, March 8, 1866.

Official:

JNO. G. TELFORD,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD.

Assistant Adjutant General.





DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation or other relief to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

MARCH 28, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 26, 1866.

SIR: I desire to call the attention of Congress to the condition of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in which the United States government is a large stockholder.

The facts necessary to be considered are fully stated in a memorial signed by Conway Whittle, president, and Richard Dickson, E. W. Whipple, and William T. Harrison, directors of said company, dated Norfolk, Virginia, February 6, 1866, indorsed by Governor F. H. Peirpoint, and submitted to Congress at the present session.

It appears that out of 1,944 shares in said company the government owns 800 shares, at the nominal value of \$250 each, or over two-fifths of the whole interest in the work. The canal connects the waters of Albemarle sound with Elizabeth river and the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and is an important means of inland communication between those points, both for private, commercial, and for government purposes.

During the war the work has been materially damaged, and, although now in use, it requires immediate repairs to preserve its existence.

The estimated wants of the company to put the canal in complete condition for effective use are as follows:

Indebtedness to the Farmers' Bank	\$50, 000
Other indebtedness.....	30, 000
Temporary repairs under contract.....	5, 000
Thirteen lock-gates and fixtures, at \$500.....	6, 500
Repairs to stone work of locks	50, 000
Reduction of summit level.....	60, 000
Total.....	201, 500

The sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000,) therefore, seems required in order to carry on efficiently the business of the company; and its

officers, who will present the facts in detail to Congress, will ask the assistance of the government in raising that amount.

As it seems evident that, without the aid of the government in some form, the canal may go into temporary disuse, requiring at a future day much larger expenditures than will now be sufficient to put the same into efficient operation I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress of the necessary amount to be loaned to the company, and secured by creating a lien upon its property, tolls, and franchises; or, if Congress is averse to an appropriation, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make use and dispose of the shares and interests of the government in the company, and apply the same, under some just and equitable arrangement with the company, towards the restoration and completion of a work of no little importance to the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker House of Representatives.

HARBOR AT TOLEDO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 23d instant, transmitting report of chief engineer, relative to improvement of harbor of Maumee bay, at the city of Toledo.

MARCH 28, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 23, 1866, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information as to the amount of money necessary for the improvement of the harbor of Maumee bay and Maumee river, at the city of Toledo, Ohio, I have the honor to transmit the chief engineer's report of the 27th instant on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, requesting "information as to the amount of money necessary for the improvement of the harbor of Maumee bay and Maumee river at the city of Toledo, Ohio." I beg leave to state that the harbor in question is one of great importance to the general interests of commerce on the great lakes, the city of Toledo being the terminus of three distinct railroads, which connect it directly with the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and of two canals, the Wabash and Erie, 379 miles in length, traversing diagonally the entire State of Indiana, and the Miami, 270 miles in length, traversing the State of Ohio, and connecting with the Ohio river at Cincinnati,

make it the shipping port for vast quantities of produce from the western States, designed for the eastern market, and amounting during the year 1865, in grain alone, to the aggregate of over 12,000,000 bushels.

Maumee bay is large and commodious, always accessible and perfectly secure as a harbor of refuge. Steamers of the first class constantly ply its waters, bringing it in daily intercourse with Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, and making it an important highway for the shipping interests of those flourishing cities.

No money has ever been expended by the United States for improvement at this point, nor has any plan for such improvement ever been entertained by this department.

The difficulty which seems to exist at present is on the middle ground, which lies about midway between the entrance to the bay and the mouth of the river, where a depth of water of from ten and a half to twelve feet is found, varying, however, materially as it is influenced by the direction and force of the winds; being increased during the prevalence of easterly, and diminished during the prevalence of northerly gales. This flat or middle ground is about three miles in linear extent, and the only method of increasing the depth of water over it is by dredging the present channel. For this purpose I would recommend that the sum of \$20,000 might be judiciously expended during the next fiscal year. The durability of such an improvement cannot be guaranteed with any certainty; should Congress authorize such an expenditure, the result will prove how far such a system, and the only one now supposed to be applicable to this locality, should be continued. The sum of \$20,000 is proposed upon the supposition that dredging can be done by contract, at some fixed rate per cubic yard, with machines now in existence.

A very perfect survey of this harbor and entrance into the river is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General, Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ALABAMA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

An application from Alabama to resume the direct tax assigned to that State.

APRIL 4, 1866.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 22d ultimo, together with a letter addressed to him by the governor of Alabama, asking that the State of Alabama may be allowed to assume and pay, in State bonds, the direct tax now due from that State to the United States, or that delay of payment may be authorized until the State can, by the sale of its bonds or by taxation, make provision for the liquidation of the indebtedness.

I concur in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, "that it is desirable that the State of Alabama and the other southern States should be allowed to assume and pay their proportion of the direct taxes now due," and therefore recommend the necessary legislation by Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration a letter addressed to me by Hon. R. M. Patton, governor of Alabama, in relation to the direct tax of \$529,313 33 due from the State of Alabama to the United States. The collection of this tax by direct tax commissioners not having been commenced, Governor Patton asks that the State of Alabama be allowed to assume the payment of the same, and to pay the same in State bonds, or be allowed delay of payment until the State can, by negotiating her bonds or by taxation, arrange to liquidate the indebtedness.

It is my opinion, for many reasons, that it is desirable that the State of Alabama and the other southern States should be allowed to assume and pay their proportion of the direct taxes now due, as was the case with the loyal States; and, to facilitate this, I desire to suggest that it may be advisable for

you to communicate the letter of Governor Patton to Congress, asking for the necessary legislation which will enable the State to assume the tax in question, and allowing such extended time of payment as may be for the best interests of the State of Alabama and of the United States.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 20, 1866.*

MY DEAR SIR : The undersigned would very respectfully represent that by acts of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, and June 7, 1862, it is provided that a tax of twenty million dollars be assessed on real estate ; and that the portion of said sum to be paid by the State of Alabama is five hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirteen and one-third dollars ; and that any State may assume the collection and payment of the sum apportioned to, and due by, such State ; and when so collected and paid, that fifteen per centum shall be deducted as an allowance for the collection.

Now, in conformity with the acts aforesaid, the legislature of the State of Alabama provided by law, as approved 20th February, 1866, that the governor be authorized and requested on the part of the State to assume that portion of the said tax due by the State of Alabama, and in payment of the same to use and negotiate the bonds and credit of the State ; a certified copy of which act I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration.

The depression which the late unnatural and disastrous war has wrought upon the entire south bears directly, and with peculiar weight, upon the finances of Alabama. Our treasury is depleted, and the resources from which we have heretofore derived revenue are greatly diminished. Slaves heretofore constituted a large portion of the property upon which taxes were assessed. This source of raising revenue is now gone, the taxpayers thereby having lost not less than two hundred and fifty million dollars ; besides this, the loss otherwise of real and substantial wealth incident to the war may reasonably be estimated at a like sum. By reference to the assessed value of the lands in the State of Alabama, as made by the United States in the census returns of 1860, it will be found they were then estimated to be worth one hundred and seventy-two million one hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, (\$172,166,168.) In consequence of the increased difficulties in controlling labor, caused by the changed relations of the whites and blacks, the real estate of Alabama at this time would not command more than one-half of its value before the war ; hence to raise by taxation \$529,313 33, the amount claimed of Alabama by the United States, it will require the levy of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per centum on the entire ad valorem or intrinsic value of all the lands in the State. The necessities of Alabama, caused in part incidentally by the war, will require annually to meet her current expenses not less than eight hundred thousand dollars ; and in order to raise this sum the legislature at its late session provided a revenue law which will prove exceedingly oppressive upon our people. Besides this large tax for State purposes, the counties will require, for the purposes of rebuilding court-houses, jails, bridges, &c., destroyed during the war, a sum fully equal to that necessarily raised to maintain the State government. Besides all this, that you may fully appreciate the financial difficulties and troubles with which Alabama is surrounded, I hope it will not appear improper to mention that during the past nine months, and since the close of the war, her people have paid into the United States treasury, without a murmur, the large sums of \$2,931,994 38, which was collected on account of internal revenue, and \$132,553 92 collected on customs at Mobile. The natural resources of Alabama are ample. She has

a cultivation before the war over six million acres of land, which produced in 1860 nearly one million bales cotton and the usual proportions of corn and other valuable products. The climate is mild and healthful, and the mineral wealth of the State, but partially developed as yet, is pronounced by practical and scientific men who are investing their capital in that class of lands unsurpassed by any State in the Union.

The destruction which attends, and the prostration which follows, four years of fierce and relentless war, renders necessary a period of comparative repose in which the people of the State may recuperate their strength, and by the peaceful pursuits of civil life restore their lost fortunes. And now that the war is over, and civil law and order fast being restored to our distracted land, we must be hopeful that a brighter and more prosperous day is not far in the distance. I am happy to say the people I have the honor to represent in this communication are in good faith gracefully submitting to the new condition of things.

My proposition is—

1. To assume the payment of the \$529,313 33 due the United States by the State of Alabama.

2. To pay said debt with the bonds of the State, bearing seven per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run.

3. In the event you decline to take in payment the State's bonds, then I request that the collection of said land tax be suspended in Alabama one or two years, or until the State can by negotiating her bonds, or provide by taxation to liquidate the debt.

Hoping this application in behalf of the people of Alabama may meet your favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

R. M. PATTON,
Governor of Alabama.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to assume and provide for the payment of the tax on real estate, imposed by act of Congress of the 5th of August, 1861.

Whereas a tax of twenty millions of dollars was assessed on real estate by act of Congress of the 5th of August, 1861, and the proportion of said tax assigned to Alabama, in said act of Congress, is five hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirteen and one-third dollars: and whereas an increase of fifty per cent. on this sum, in addition, was imposed on the real estate of Alabama as a penalty for non-payment; and whereas it is provided in said act of Congress that any State may assume the collection and payment of this portion of said tax, and when so collected and paid, that fifteen per cent. shall be deducted as an allowance for the collection:

SECTION 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened,* That the governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to assume on the part of the State the payment of the said tax, and requested to endeavor to have the penalty for non-payment remitted, and to obtain such terms on the payment thereof as may be most conducive to the interest of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That he be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed, through the agency of the commissioner for settling the affairs of the State Bank and branches, to issue and sell the bonds of the State in amount sufficient only to pay said tax, and the penalty (if it should be exacted) and any necessary expenses that may be incurred in its payment.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That these bonds shall be coupon bonds, signed by the governor and the comptroller of public accounts and the State treasurer, with the great seal of the State affixed, and payable to the commissioner for settling the affairs of the State Bank and branches, at the expiration of twenty years, at the Treasury Department of the United States, or at such other place as may be agreed upon. They shall bear interest at such rate as may be agreed upon, not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They shall be issued in such sums as the governor may deem best, and registered in the office of the comptroller.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of the bonds provided for in this act shall be used and expended in the payment of the said tax as provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the faith and credit of the State of Alabama are hereby pledged for the payment of the interest upon the bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and for the payment of the principal sum when the same shall become due; and to provide a sum for the payment of said interest and principal, a tax is hereby levied of one-tenth of one per cent. *ad valorem* upon the value of all real estate subject to taxation in this State, which shall be assessed and collected and accounted for as other taxes, under the same rules and regulations, and with the like penalties, as is prescribed for the assessment and collection of taxes in the laws now or hereafter to be enacted; and it is hereby made the duty of the comptroller of public accounts and State treasurer to make the settlements and entries of settlements and payment of the taxes herein provided for as a separate fund, to be devoted entirely to the purpose for which the same shall be raised under the provisions of this act, and so report upon the amount received from year to year. And the comptroller of public accounts shall cause this act to be printed and distributed with the revenue laws.

Approved February 20, 1866.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., February 27, 1866.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act as made from the official roll on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the State, the day and date above written.

[SEAL.]

ALBERT ELMORE,
Secretary of State.

BRITISH VESSEL *MAGICIENNE*.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*Report of the Secretary of State and papers relative to claim on the government by the owners of the British vessel *Magicienne*.*

APRIL 6, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying papers, relative to the claim on this government of the owners of the British vessel *Magicienne*, and recommend an appropriation for the satisfaction of the claim, pursuant to the award of the arbitrators.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 4, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 4, 1866.

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the papers relative to the claim on this government of the owners of the British ship *Magicienne*, captured in January, 1863, by the United States ship *Onward*, and sent into Key West for adjudication, upon the supposition that she had, in violation of the blockade, sailed from a port in the possession of the insurgents. The vessel was subsequently restored, pursuant to a decree of the district court of the United States at Key West, but the owners claimed damages for the capture and detention. This claim, though unquestionably just in principle, seemed to the Secretary of State, as first presented by the British minister, to be exaggerated in amount. A proposition was consequently made to Lord Lyons to refer the question as to the sum properly due to an informal arbitration. This proposition was accepted, and the award of the arbitrators is one of the accompanying papers. From the high character of those gentlemen for integrity and intelligence, it is suggested that an appropriation of the amount found to be due may confidently be recommended to Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

*List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State, of the 4th of April, 1866, to the President, relative to the claim of the owners of the British ship *Magicienne*.*

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, April 22, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, April 23, 1863.
 Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward, May 23, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, June 6, 1863.
 Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, June 20, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, June 22, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, October 20, 1863.
 Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, November 10, 1863.
 Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, November 11, 1863.
 The arbitrators to Mr. Seward, January 5, 1866, with accompaniment.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *April 22, 1863.*

SIR : You are doubtless well acquainted with the particulars of the capture by the United States ship *Onward* of the British vessel *Magicienne* on her voyage from Liverpool to Matamoras, and of her subsequent release without being proceeded against in the prize court. She was, as you are aware, restored to the master in consequence of a letter from the United States district attorney at Key West to the prize commissioner, declaring that, after examining the depositions taken in the case, and the invoices, bills of lading, and other papers, he could see nothing to base a demand for condemnation, or even for a certificate of probable cause of seizure.

There can, therefore, be no question as to the capture of this vessel being wholly unjustifiable, and her Majesty's government have accordingly instructed me to apply to the government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested.

The destination of the vessel was that of her accustomed trade; her cargo was not contraband; her papers were regular; she was not attempting to break any blockade. There was, therefore, no plausible excuse for her detention.

The justice of the case evidently calls for speedy compensation, and her Majesty's government do not anticipate any delay on the part of the United States government in making it. But her Majesty's government desire to represent to the government of the United States, with reference to this case, that the habit of the United States cruisers of seizing vessels on the chance that something may possibly be discovered *ex post facto* which will prevent the captors from being condemned to pay damages, renders the practical fulfilment of the obligations of a neutral state to respect the abstract rights of a belligerent a task of daily increasing difficulty.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 23, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, in which compensation is asked for the capture by the United States ship *Onward* of the British vessel *Magicienne*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Matamoras, and in which, with reference to that case, a representation is made, touching the alleged habit of the United States cruisers seizing vessels on the chance that something may possibly be discovered *ex post facto* which will prevent the captors from being condemned to pay damages; and to inform you that the attention of the Secretary of the Navy has been invited to it.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

May 23, 1863.

SIR: Your note of the 22d instant relative to the British ship *Magicienne* has been received. In reply thereto, I have the honor to say, that this department having received advices, deemed reliable, that the *Magicienne* was being sent out for the purpose of running the blockade, so informed the blockading squadrons. The *Magicienne* was afterwards, on the 28th of January, 1863, captured by the United States steamer *Onward*, in latitude $22^{\circ} 55'$, longitude $80^{\circ} 32'$, and taken to Key West. She was there delivered up to the British Vice-consul, without examination, as it would appear from the following extract of a letter received by this department from Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding the East Gulf blockading squadron:

"It is proper to state that (I understand) the cargo of the *Magicienne* was not broken out and examined in this port; and although the fact of her having contained contraband of war may have been fully shown, and may have been considered insufficient for her detention, yet an examination might have revealed (for example) clothing or accoutrements, marked 'C. S. A.,' which could hardly have been intended for the Mexicans."

Yet if it is deemed advisable, the same course can be pursued as in the case of the *Mont Blanc*.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 6, 1863.

MY LORD: In answer to the letter of this department which was accompanied by a copy of your note of the 22d of April last, asking for compensation for the capture by the United States ship *Onward* of the British vessel

Magicienne, on her voyage from Liverpool to Matamoras, the Secretary of the Navy suggests that the same course be pursued in this case as that proposed to be pursued in the case of the *Mont Blanc*.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *June 20, 1863.*

SIR: I had on the 16th instant, the honor to receive your note of the 6th instant, informing me, in answer to application for compensation for the capture of the British ship *Magicienne*, that the Secretary of the Navy suggests that the same course be pursued in this case as that proposed to be pursued in the case of the *Mont Blanc*.

The course proposed to be taken in the case of the *Mont Blanc* is described in the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 7th of last month, in the following terms:

"I have submitted this claim to the President, and am authorized to say that he admits, in view of all the circumstances of the case, such compensation ought to be made. The Secretary of the Navy will designate some person at or near Key West to confer with such person as her Majesty's authorities may appoint, to ascertain and agree upon the damages to be thus paid, and the President upon their report, will ask an appropriation of Congress for the discharge of the claim, at their next session."

I propose, therefore, to inform her Majesty's government that the government of the United States proposes to settle the case of the *Magicienne* on the terms specified in the foregoing extract from your note of the 7th of last month. I will, however, before doing so, await an acknowledgment from you of my present communication, in order that I may be quite sure of representing the intentions of the United States government with perfect correctness.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.,

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 22, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th instant, in which, with reference to the claim for compensation in the case of the British vessel *Magicienne*, you make known your intention to inform her Majesty's government that the government of the United States proposes to settle the case of that vessel, on the terms specified in an extract which you give from my note of the 7th of last month in relation to the *Mont Blanc*, and to state, in reply, that such is the true interpretation of my offer.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 20, 1863.

MY LORD : In a note to you of the 22d June, in reply to your note of the 20th of June last, on the subject of indemnification in the case of the British steamer *Magicienne*, it was proposed to refer to two persons at or near Key West the question of damages growing out of the capture and detention of that vessel. As it is propable, however, that an equally satisfactory result in regard to the matter may be reached by an investigation at New York, I name William M. Evarts for that purpose, on the part of this government, to meet any person who may be named on the part of her Majesty's government. If there should be no objection on your part to this course, I will thank you to designate the person to act in behalf of the claimants, in order that Mr. Evarts may be apprized accordingly.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, *November 10, 1863.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of the compensation to be made in the case of the *Magicienne*.

In a note which I had the honor to address to you on the 22d April last, respecting the capture of this vessel, I applied to the government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested.

In answer to this application you were so good as to convey to me, in a note dated the 6th June, a proposal that the same course should be pursued in this case as that proposed to be pursued in the case of the *Mont Blanc*.

I replied to that proposal by a note dated the 20th June, from which the following is an extract :

"The course proposed to be taken in the case of the *Mont Blanc* is described in the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 7th of last month, in the following terms :

"I have submitted this claim to the President, and am authorized to say that he admits, that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, such compensation ought to be made. The Secretary of the Navy will, therefore, designate some person at or near Key West to confer with such person as her Majesty's authorities may appoint, to ascertain and agree upon the damages to be thus paid ; and the President, upon their report, will ask an appropriation of Congress for the discharge of the claim, at their next session."

My note went on to say, that I purposed to inform her Majesty's government that the government of the United States proposed to settle the case of the *Magicienne* on the terms specified in the foregoing extract, but that I would, before doing so, await a further communication from you, in order that I might be quite sure of representing the intentions of the United States government with perfect correctness.

In a note dated the 22d June you did me the honor to state to me, in reply, that such was the true interpretation of your offer.

By your note of the 20th ultimo, to which I am now replying, I understand you to propose, that the referees whose appointment is contemplated in the preceding communications shall meet at New York instead of Key West. Having consulted Mr. Edward Gerard, who is, as you are aware, empowered to represent some of the principal parties interested—that is to say, the owners of the vessel, and some of the shippers of the cargo—I have no difficulty in agreeing to this proposal. I accordingly name Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald, her Majesty's consul for the State of New York, as referee, and I shall be ready, on receiving your answer to this note, to instruct him to confer, in the city of New York, with the referee named by you, Mr. William M. Evarts, with a view to bringing the case of the *Magicienne* to a settlement on the terms specified in the notes of the 22d April, and of the 6th, 20th, and 22d June, to which I have referred above.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 11, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, stating that you agree to the proposal made in my note of the 20th ultimo, to the effect that the persons to be appointed to confer upon the subject of indemnification, in the case of the British steamer *Magicienne*, should meet for that purpose at New York instead of at Key West, and informing me that you have accordingly named Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald, her Majesty's consul for the State of New York, as referee, and that on receiving my answer to your note now before me, you will be ready to instruct him to confer with Mr. William M. Evarts, the referee named on the part of this government. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the selection of Mr. Archibald is satisfactory, and that Mr. Evarts will immediately be apprised of the fact.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Right Hon. LORD LYONS, &c.

NEW YORK, *January 5, 1866.*

SIR: We have the honor to acquaint you, in pursuance of the reference to us by the respective governments of the United States and Great Britain, with the consent of the owners and freighters of the British ship *Magicienne*, of the claims of the said owners and freighters to compensation for the illegal seizure and detention of the ship and cargo of the United States ship *Onward*, we have taken into our consideration the said claims, which were of the respective amounts following; that is to say—

1. The claim of William L. P. Cox and Samuel Baker, of Liverpool, owners of the *Magicienne*, for seven weeks' detention of ship, value of stores consumed, damage to ship's sails and rigging by prize crew, cost of compensating discharged crew and sending them to England, cost of procuring fresh crew, loss on sale of 145 tons of coal belonging to owners of ship, loss on homeward freight

f cotton by decline of rates during detention, three months' loss of time on voyage out and home, insurance and expenses of special agent, amounting in all to the sum of £3,130 19s. 2d. sterling.

2. The claims of Messrs. Leo Schuster & Co., of Liverpool, owners of part of the cargo, for loss in sale of cotton manufactured goods, by reason of decline in the market rates at Matamoras between the time that the goods would have reached that port had no detention taken place and the time when they actually arrived and were ready for sale, amounting in all to £3,334 17s. 1d. sterling.

3. The claim of Messrs. Leach, Harrison, Forwood & Co., owners of residue of cargo, for loss on sales of gunny bags, cotton and other goods, by reason of decline in the market rates at Matamoras owing to the like detention and delay, amounting to the sum of £1,150 sterling.

Having heard and examined the evidence produced before us in support of the above-mentioned claims, and having devoted much time and consideration to the circumstances of each case, we have reduced the amounts of the claims, and have agreed on awarding to Messrs. Cox and Baker, owners of the *Magicienne*, the sum of £763 British sterling; to Messrs. Leo Schuster & Co. the sum of £322 British sterling; and to Messrs. Leach, Harrison, Forwood & Co. the sum of £150 British sterling, in full satisfaction and discharge of their respective claims and demands.

These sums we have stated at their equivalent rates in United States currency at the date of the award, a copy whereof we have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, for your information.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most devoted, humble servants,

WM. M. EVARTS,

E. M. ARCHIBALD,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, New York.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned, William M. Evarts, of the city of New York, counsellor at law, and Edward Mortimer Archibald, her Britannic Majesty's consul for the State of New York, having been appointed on the respective parts of the government of the United States and of Great Britain, with the consent of the owners of the ship *Magicienne*, of the port of Liverpool, Great Britain, and of the owners and shippers of the cargo of that vessel, upon and for a voyage from Liverpool foresaid to the port of Matamoras, in the months of January, February, and March, A. D. 1863, to determine and award to the said owners and shippers, respectively, such sums as we should deem reasonable and just, by way of compensation, for damages by them, by reason of the illegal seizure and detention by the United States ship-of-war *Onward* of the said ship *Magicienne* and her cargo in the months of February and March, A. D. 1863, having taken the circumstances into our consideration, and having carefully investigated the evidence produced before us in support of the claims of the parties above mentioned, *do hereby award* to them, respectively, the following sums in full compensation and satisfaction of their respective claims for damages sustained by reason of the said seizure and detention, that is to say: To the owners of the said ship *Magicienne* the sum of five thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars, lawful money of the United States, being the equivalent of £763 British sterling money; to Messrs. Leo Schuster & Co., of Liverpool, owners and shippers of part of cargo, the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars, lawful money of the United States, being the equivalent of £322

British sterling money; and to Messrs. Leach, Harrison, Forwood & Co., of Liverpool, owners and shippers of the residue of the cargo, the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, lawful money of the United States, being the equivalent of £150 British sterling money.

In witness whereof, we have respectively subscribed our names to these presents, prepared in triplicate in the city of New York this 2d day of January, A. D. 1866.

WM. M. EVARTS.
E. M. ARCHIBALD.



OATH OF OFFICE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office prescribed by Congress, approved July 2, 1862.

APRIL 6, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. I fully concur in their recommendation, and, as the subject pertains to the efficient administration of the revenue and postal laws in the southern States, I earnestly commend it to the early consideration of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 5, 1866.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 19, 1866.*

SIR: Herewith I hand you the names of collectors of internal revenue, assessors, assistant assessors, collectors and surveyors of customs, &c., &c., appointed since the overthrow of the rebellion in the southern States, who have not been able to take, literally, the oath of office prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862. Besides these officers, a considerable number, perhaps the larger proportion, of those holding subordinate positions in the revenue departments have been also unable to comply with the requirements of the statute. As a consequence, they have served without compensation, as their accounts could not be audited by the accounting officers of the government.

Many of these officers have performed very important duties with more fidelity; and not a few must be in great distress by reason of their inability to draw their salaries and commissions.

When these appointments were made, it was feared that it would be difficult to find competent officers in many of the southern revenue districts who could take the oath referred to, but so important did it seem to you and to your Cabi-

net for the purpose of equalizing the public burdens, that the revenue system should be established throughout the recently rebellious States with as little delay as practicable, and that the unpleasant duty of collecting taxes from an exhausted and recently rebellious people should be performed by their own citizens, that I did not hesitate to recommend for appointment, and you did not hesitate to appoint, men of whose present loyalty there was no question, but who might have been, either willingly or unwillingly, during the progress of the rebellion, so connected with the insurgent State and confederate government as to be unable to take the oath of office. This was not done from any disposition to disregard the law, but with an honest and sincere purpose of collecting the revenues with as little odium to the tax-payers as possible.

The country was in a peculiar condition. The rebellion had come to a sudden close. All resistance to the authority of the United States had ceased, and some seven millions of people, in a state of utter disorganization, were left without any civil government whatever, and without even an adequate military protection against anarchy and violence. Under these circumstances, as it seemed clearly to be the duty of the Executive to proceed at once to establish the federal authority and civil government in these States, so it seemed to be necessary to carry into effect the revenue laws of the general government. As the country was passing from a state of war to a state of peace, and the emergency seemed to be too pressing to admit of delay until the meeting of Congress, it was thought that the test oath might, in view of the great objects to be attained, in some cases be dispensed with; or rather, that persons might be permitted to hold revenue offices who could take it only in a qualified form. No one could have regretted more than yourself and the members of your Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course; but there seemed to be no alternative, and it was confidently hoped that, under the circumstances of the case, it would be approved by Congress.

Among all those whose names are presented to you, I have no reason to suppose that there is one who can be justly charged with being instrumental in instigating the rebellion, although a few may have contributed to its support and continuance.

Some, with strong attachments for the Union, had followed the States in which they lived into the war against the United States, under the baleful influence of the doctrine of State sovereignty. Some had held office under the insurgent authorities as the only means of supporting their families; others, to escape conscription, or to be in a better condition to resist, at the proper time, confederate rule. Not one is known to have been a disunionist, or unfriendly to the government, at the commencement of the war. A very slight change in the oath, a change that would not cover a particle of present disloyalty, would enable the most of them to hold the offices they are now so acceptably filling. Great loss to the government and great inconvenience to this department must result from the discontinuance of their services; but it is due to them, unless relief should be given to them at an early day, that they should be notified of the fact that as their services cannot be legally paid for, they will be no longer required. At the same time I would respectfully suggest, if it should be necessary to give them this notice, that Congress be asked that authority be granted for the payment of the salaries and commissions to which they would be entitled had they taken the oath. It is true they were advised that their accounts could not be audited until Congress had modified the oath; but as they expected, as did yourself and your Cabinet, a modification of it early in the session, and as they have been living and working in this hope, it would seem to be unjust, as well as unwise, for the government to decline paying them for the valuable services which they have rendered.

In regard to future appointments I have to say that I am well satisfied that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find competent men at the south to fill the

revenue offices, who can qualify under the statute. Especially will this be so in regard to the subordinate positions. In the progress of the rebellion very few persons of character and intelligence in most of these States failed, in some way or other, to participate in the hostilities, or to connect themselves with the insurgent government. This is almost universally true of the young men, who are expected to fill clerkships and other inferior places in the revenue service. Men of the necessary qualifications who were able to take the oath, and were inclined to accept appointments, have, as far as they could be found, already been employed by the government. For those offices that must soon become vacant Congress should not deem it to be safe or proper to modify the oath, I am at a loss to know where the right men are to be obtained, or how the revenues in many of the southern districts are to be collected.

It is urged, I know, that there are plenty of men at the south who can comply with the statute, and that, if this should not prove to be the fact, men at the north can be found who will accept prominent offices at the present salaries, and also the subordinate positions, if the proper inducements in the way of increased salaries are held out to them.

It is true that there are still some applicants for office in the southern States who present what they call "a clean record for loyalty," but, with rare exceptions, they are persons who would have been able to present an equally fair record for place under the confederate government if the rebellion had been a success, or persons lacking the qualifications which are needed in revenue positions.

In regard to the matter of compensation, I have only to remark that the law fixes definitely the salaries and commissions of most officers, and that the pay of subordinate officers is altogether inadequate to tempt northern men to assume the risk and incur the odium of collecting taxes in the southern States, except, perhaps, in the commercial cities of the seaboard.

I deem it my duty further to remark that I do not consider it advisable for the government to attempt to collect taxes in the southern States by the hands of strangers. After having given the subject careful consideration, anxious as I am to increase the revenue and to lighten by distributing and equalizing the burdens of the people, with no party interest to promote, and with nothing but the good of the government at heart, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that it would be better for the country, politically and financially, to suspend the collection of internal revenue taxes in the southern States, except in commercial cities, for months, if not for years to come, rather than to undertake to collect them by men not identified with the tax-payers in sympathy or in interest.

The rebellion grew out of an antagonism of opinion between the people of the free and slave States, the legitimate result of a difference of institutions. With the abolition of slavery, all real differences of opinion and all serious causes of estrangement ought rapidly to disappear. It will be a calamity, the extent of which cannot now be estimated, both to this nation and to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, if, instead of looking towards reconciliation and harmony, the action of the government shall tend to harden and intensify a sectionalism between the northern and southern States. It is difficult to conceive of a more unfortunate course for the government of the United States to pursue than to make tax-gatherers at the south of men who are strangers to the people. It needs no reference to history (although it is full of lessons upon this subject) to illustrate the fatal consequences of such a policy.

The importance of this subject must be my apology for thus calling your attention to it. I am greatly embarrassed, on the one hand, by the consideration that by sanctioning the longer continuance in office of persons who have not taken the oath, I am not acting with entire fairness to them, and am subjected to the charge of disregarding the law; and, on the other hand, by the consideration that, if they should be dismissed, or requested to resign, the pub-

lic revenues would be very considerably diminished, and reconciliation and harmony between the government and a large portion of its citizens greatly retarded. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the whole matter be referred to Congress for such action as, in their judgment, the interest of the service and the interest of the Union may seem to require.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

List of assessors and collectors in the southern States who have not taken the oath of office without qualificatoin.

James H. Norwood, assessor first district South Carolina.

Charles J. Elford, assessor third district South Carolina.

Alexander M. McDowell, assessor first district Alabama.

William H. Vasser, assessor third district Mississippi.

Benjamin F. McDonough, assessor first district Texas.

Montgomery Moses, collector first district South Carolina.

James G. Gibbes, collector third district South Carolina.

Robert B. Kingsbury, collector second district Texas.

John B. Black, Andrew G. Boskin, Bolivar J. Hayes, Godfrey Leaphart, Richard C. Griffin, William W. Adams, George Allen, John H. Marshall, (no oath,) John S. Hair, Richard W. Gaillard, Robert Hawthorne, Thomas M. Graham, William Butler, James J. Shumate, Homer L. McGowan, Thomas S. Crayton, William E. Walters, W. E. Holcomb, B. F. Morgan, James E. Haygood, William Goldsmith, Henry M. Smith, Joseph M. Elford, John C. P. Jeber, H. F. Adicks, Walter B. Mitts, assistant assessors third district South Carolina.

Ishmael S. Harwell, Sampson S. Lanier, Lemuel A. Collier, Elias M. Kiels, Charles W. Braswell, John W. Leslie, Thomas E. Randolph, Charles R. Warren, Joseph Silver, Lewis J. Laird, Edward Ward, assistant assessors first district of Alabama.

Thomas W. King, George N. Forbes, assistant assessors second district Georgia.

There are undoubtedly others (assistant assessors) whose oaths have not yet been received.

E. A. ROLLINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Commissioner of Customs, March 19, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request to furnish you with the names of such customs officers as have taken the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, in a modified form, I have the honor to state that the following are the only persons falling within that category, to wit:

James M. Mathews, collector, Rappahannock, Virginia.

William S. Croft, collector, Georgetown, South Carolina.

Gordon Forbes, surveyor, Yeocomico, Virginia.

William Leitch, surveyor, Charleston, South Carolina.

F. M. Robertson, special examiner of drugs, Charleston, South Carolina.

Edgar M. Lazarus, appraiser, Charleston, South Carolina.

J. F. Walter, appraiser, Charleston, South Carolina.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 17, 1866.

SIR: As a means of restoring the business interests in the southern States, and of aiding in the re-establishment of their constitutional relations with the general government, it was deemed important by yourself and Cabinet that the mails should be introduced and post offices re-opened in those States as rapidly as practicable; to which end the energies of this department were promptly and have been continuously directed. I regret to have to inform you that my expectations have not been fully realized. Various causes have doubtless contributed to the failure in accomplishing all that was hoped for, but that resulting from the oath prescribed by acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, has not been the least, while it has been the one to which my attention has been most frequently called. This, as I am inclined to believe, has not been owing exclusively to there not being loyal persons who could take the oath, but to the limited compensation in most of the offices, offering insufficient inducements to persons to act as postmasters, and also to the unwillingness of many who might otherwise act to do so in consequence of the compromise of their social position, which they fear would result from taking the oath, where the great majority of their neighbors consist of those who had in some form aided the rebellion. To obviate these difficulties, in part, resort has been had to the appointment of women as post-mistresses, which has proved to be of doubtful utility to the service, and necessity has also compelled the appointment of very many ignorant persons, incompetent to discharge the duties of their offices.

As a remedy for the future, I would venture to suggest a modification of the oath by inserting the word "voluntarily" immediately preceding the word "sought," so that the clause would read, "That I have neither *voluntarily* sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States." This would enlarge the class of persons who could qualify as postmasters and mail-contractors, and be in harmony, as it seems to me, with the general provisions and purposes of the oath, and thus facilitate the speedy re-establishment of the postal service to the common benefit of all sections of the country; for it must be borne in mind that while the people of the southern States are more directly interested in the restoration of this service, the citizens of all the other States are also largely interested.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know that of the 2,258 mail-routes in operation in the disloyal States at the breaking out of the rebellion the service of 757 only has been restored; and that of 8,902 post offices in those States only 2,042 appointments of postmasters have been made, of whom 1,177 only have qualified for office, 757 of them being males, and 420 females. Of the 665 who have not qualified it is believed that quite all of them have not done so because of the oath.

I should add, in justice to the department, in view of the inefficient service, as shown by the foregoing facts, that no propositions for transportation of the mails for a fair consideration have been declined, while postmasters have been uniformly and promptly appointed upon reliable recommendations.

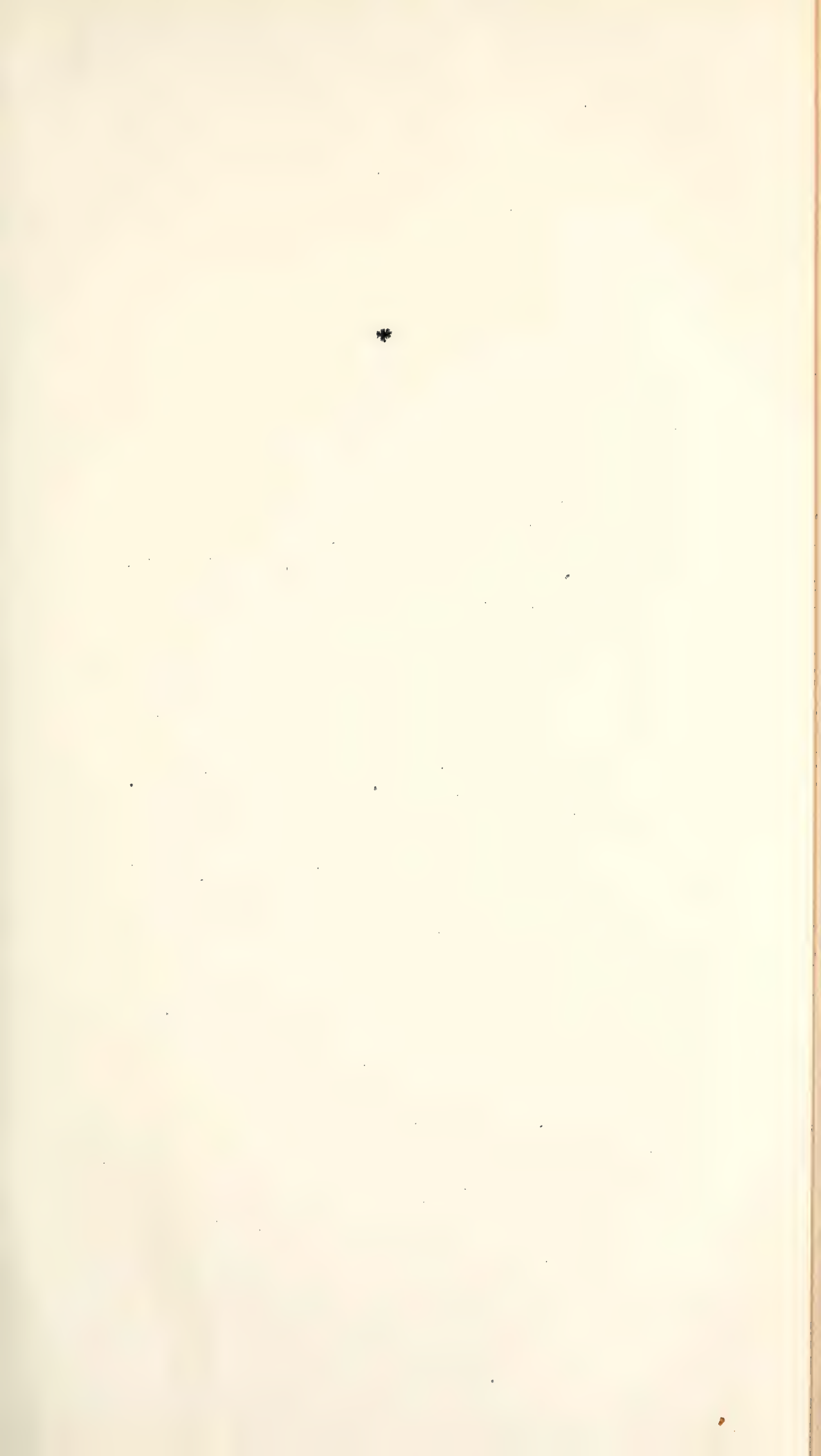
I need not enlarge upon the evils resulting from so partial a restoration of the postal service in the southern States, nor upon the benefits to the government and to the people of all sections of the country that would result from a more general and efficient restoration of that service.

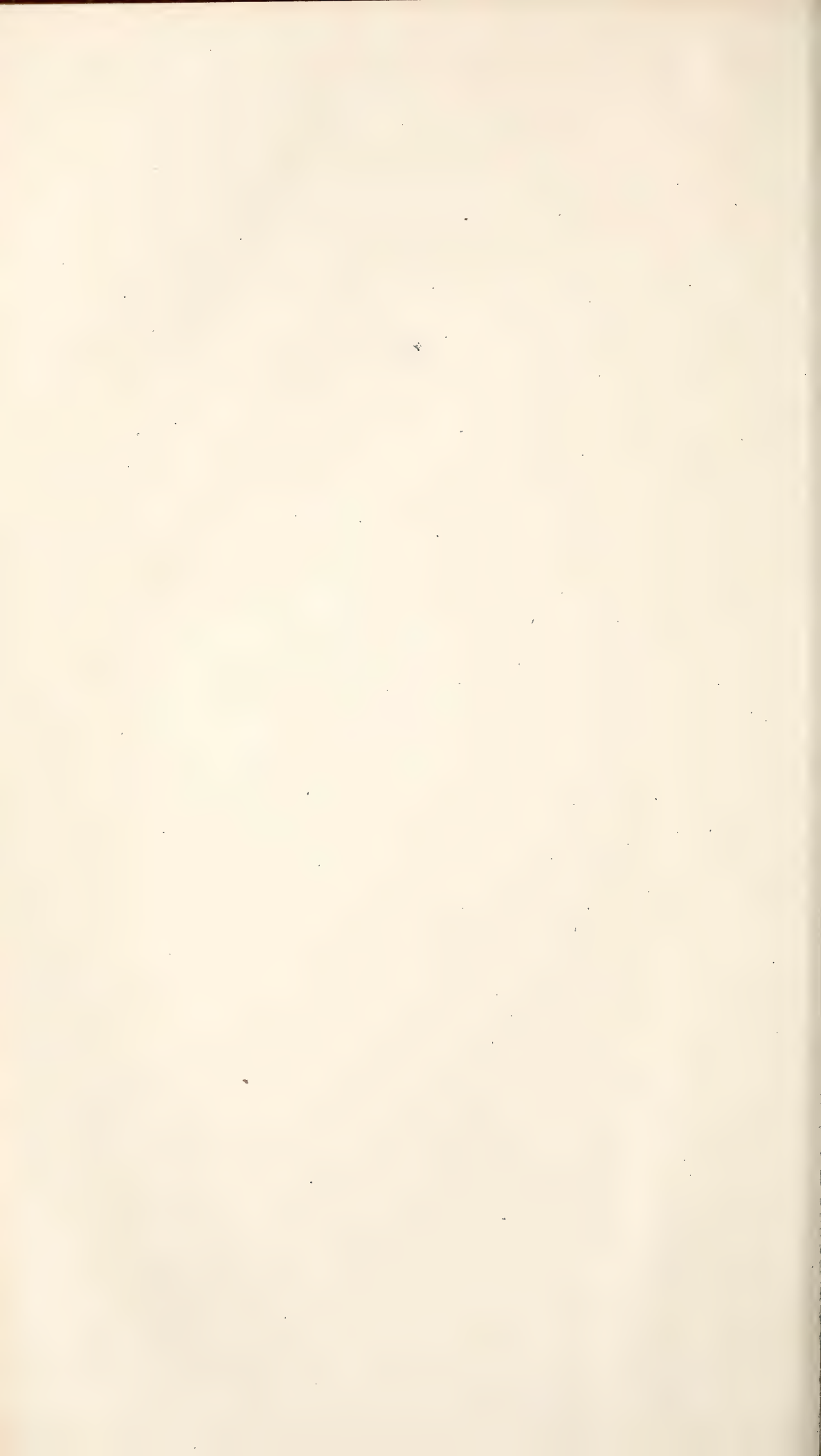
I respectfully submit, whether it will not be proper for you to invite the attention of Congress to the subject.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. DENNISON.

The PRESIDENT.





QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND CORCORAN
ART BUILDING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 2d instant, relative to officers employed in the Quartermaster General's department in Washington, and also information respecting the Corcoran Art Building.

APRIL 7, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d of April, directing the Secretary of War to furnish a list of officers employed in the Quartermaster General's department in Washington, with their rank and duties, and the number of clerks in each bureau; also information respecting the Corcoran Art Building, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Quartermaster General's report of the 5th instant, containing the information called for.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to return the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d of April, calling for "information in reference to the officers and clerks employed in this office, and their duties;" also, "by what tenure the Secretary of War holds the Corcoran Art Building; what amount of rent is paid for it per annum; and if a less expensive and equally commodious and suitable building for the headquarters of the Quartermaster General cannot be procured, and thereby a large saving to the country be made; and to report, also, whether any steps have been taken for the confiscation of the aforesaid Corcoran building."

I enclose reports in detail from the Assistant Quartermaster General and other officers on duty in this office, in charge of its several branches of business; also a copy of General Orders, Quartermaster General's office, No. 62, 1864, regulating the distribution of the duties of this office; to which I respectfully refer for the detailed information called for in regard to officers, clerks, and their duties.

In regard to the other branch of inquiry, I enclose copies of correspondence, on file in this office, relating to the building now occupied by this office, which will show the tenure under which it is held. I am not informed whether any steps have been taken for its confiscation.

Shortly after the battle of Bull Run, making arrangements for the organization and equipment of a large army at this depot, my attention was called to the Corcoran Art Building—a building understood to be under construction for public use, though by a private citizen. All work upon it appeared to be suspended, and it appeared that, unless the United States succeeded in maintaining its proprietary rights in this city, the building could never be completed, or applied to its destined purpose.

It was unfurnished, roofed, but neither floored or plastered. Not doubting that any public-spirited owner, if loyal, would readily place the building, under such circumstances, at the disposal of the government during its necessity, and during the necessary suspension of work upon it, I communicated with the owner, or his agent, I think, by a note, of which, however, I do not now find any record. The key was sent to the office by the agent of Mr. Corcoran, and the building was arranged as a storehouse for the clothing of the army, and extensive sheds were erected in its rear as the supplies collected for the increasing army required more storage room.

On the 2d October, 1861, a note from Mr. A. Hyde, addressed to Captain E. E. Camp, assistant quartermaster, in charge of rented buildings, asking that a rent should be fixed and paid, was referred to this office, and transmitted with report to the Secretary of War, who returned the papers on the 17th October, with directions to the Quartermaster General to examine the case, and report his views as to the rent, if any, which the government should pay for the building.

I do not find any record of a report on the subject, and presume, therefore, that the report was verbally made, and to the effect that no rent should be paid for this building. Rent has not been paid for military occupation of churches and other similar buildings, public as to use, though private as to ownership. The government has restored such buildings, repairing extraordinary damages resulting from military occupation, but not paying rent for their use as hospitals and for other military purposes.

On the 22d October, 1862, the business of the Quartermaster's department suffering great embarrassment from the insufficiency of the space which could be devoted to this office in Winder's building, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting that provision be made to procure additional accommodations, and requesting that an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked of Congress to enlarge and extend Winder's building. No appropriation was made.

In April, 1863, I requested authority to erect a building on the public grounds for the accommodation of this office. It was not considered proper, however, to take this step.

During the autumn and winter of 1863, I was in the field with the army in the west.

The public business continued to suffer for the want of space for the records and clerks and officers of this office, and the acting Quartermaster General, with the sanction of the War Department, caused this building to be cleared of stores, and roughly fitted for the office of the Quartermaster General.

Shortly after I returned to this city, in January, 1864, the office was transferred to the rooms it now occupies. A temporary building of wooden frame,

filled in with brick and roofed with tin, has since been erected, this building alone not being large enough for the increased number of clerks and officers engaged in conducting the business of the Quartermaster's department.

The foregoing narrative will suffice to show clearly the tenure under which the building has been held.

No rent has ever been paid for it. To the inquiry whether some other less expensive and equally commodious and suitable building cannot be procured, and thereby a large saving to the country be made, I must report that I know of no other building as suitable for the accommodation of this office which could be procured even at very high rent. No such building in convenient proximity to the War Department exists, to my knowledge, that is not already occupied by public offices, or by private establishments, which could not be induced to vacate without very high compensation.

I recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate money for the erection of a suitable building for the various branches of the War Department, now scattered about the vicinity of the public buildings in crowded, inconvenient, and dangerous edifices.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

*List of officers in the Quartermaster General's department, Washington, D. C.,
April 3, 1866.*

No.	Names.	Volunteer or regular.	Rank.	Duties.
1	Montgo'y C. Meigs.	U. S. army.....	Brig. Gen. and Brev't Maj. Gen.	Quartermaster General.
2	Charles Thomas	do.....	Colonel and Brevet Maj. Gen.	Assis't Quartermaster General.
3	James A. Ekin	do.....	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 1st division.
4	Joseph F. Power	U. S. volunteers.	Captain and Brevet Major.....	Assist't to chief of 1st division.
5	Alexander J. Perry	U. S. army.....	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 2d division.
6	Augu's G. Robinson	do.....	Captain and Brevet Major.....	Assist't to chief of 2d division.
7	R. C. Swope.....	U. S. volunteers.	Captain	Do. do.
8	George D. Wise	do.....	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 3d division.
9	Alexander Bliss	U. S. army.....	Captain and Brevet Colonel	Acting chief of 4th division.
10	S. Lockwood Brown	U. S. volunteers.	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 5th division.
11	James J. Dana.....	U. S. army.....	do.....	Chief of 6th division.
12	C. W. Folsom	U. S. volunteers.	Captain and Brevet Major.....	Assist't to chief of 6th division.
13	Benjamin C. Card..	U. S. army.....	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 7th and 9th divisions.
14	Charles B. Wagner	U. S. volunteers.	Captain	Assist't to chief of 7th division.
15	Robert G. Staples..	do.....	do.....	Assist't to chief of 9th division.
16	Geo. V. Rutherford..	do.....	Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.	Chief of 8th division.
17	John V. Furey.....	do.....	Captain	Assist't to chief of 8th division.
18	H. A. Royce.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.

Reports from the Assistant Quartermaster General and the chiefs of the several divisions of the office, setting forth a list of the officers employed and the particular duties performed by each, and also the number of clerks serving in each division, are herewith transmitted, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General.

BENJAMIN C. CARD,

Colonel Q. M. Department and Brevet Brigadier General.

*Report of the number of clerks serving in the Quartermaster General's office,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.*

* Under whose immediate direction.	NUMBER AND CLASS.						
	Class four.	Class three.	Class two.	Class one.	Temporary.	Enlisted men.	Hired by officers.
Quartermaster General	1	1	---	4	---	---	---
Assistant Quartermaster General	3	6	18	39	1	1	---
Chief of 1st division	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Chief of 2d division	1	4	10	99	23	17	66
Chief of 3d division	---	---	1	2	---	---	3
Chief of 4th division	---	2	3	7	---	---	24
Chief of 5th division	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Chief of 6th division	---	1	---	---	---	---	5
Chief of 7th and 9th divisions	---	4	13	89	15	7	3
Chief of 8th division	---	1	---	8	---	1	14
Lady copyists	5	19	45	248	39	26	133
Total	5	19	45	248	39	26	133
							545

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General:

BENJ. C. CARD,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department and Brevet Brigadier General.

Clerks in the Quartermaster General's office.

Names.	Class.	Duties.
Z. W. Denham	Fourth	General correspondence and records.
J. S. Galaher	Third	Do.....do.
Elias Marsh	First	Do.....do.
D. O. Floyd	do	Do.....do.
L. F. Randolph	do	Do.....do.
Charles Brewster	do	Do.....do.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 3, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: As required by your indorsement on the resolution of the House of Representatives, to furnish the House with a list of the officers employed in the Quartermaster General's department in this city, &c., &c., I have the honor to report, that I have *sixty-eight* clerks under my immediate direction.

They are employed in the examination and analyzation of the money accounts of all the officers who are disbursing in the Quartermaster's department and preparing them for final settlement by the accounting officers of the treasury, to whom they are referred after examination. Copies of all remarks made on the vouchers are recorded, and disbursing officers are furnished with a copy for their information and guidance, keeping a record of all remittances made from the treasury, of all sales of public property, and of transfers of money from one officer to another; in short, the whole financial part of the duties of the Quartermaster's department. Also in keeping a record of all contracts, (other than charter parties,) transmitting them to the Second Comptroller, and preparing lists of them to be transmitted to Congress agreeably to law; in examining special claims, &c.

Of this number of clerks there are of class one.....	39
Of class two.....	18
Of class three.....	6
Of class four.....	3
Temporary.....	1
Detailed soldier.....	1
	<hr/>
	68
	<hr/>

Of these clerks, three of class one have been transferred to this office by the Subsistence department; one of class one, and one of class two, by the War Department; one of class four (C. W. Morris) transferred by the Ordnance department. There are better clerks of class one than Mr. Morris; but, as he was transferred as of class four, he has been retained with the same rank.

The number employed might be increased, at least twelve, making eighty in all. Of these 4 should be of class 4; 16 should be of class 3; 35 should be of class 2; 25 should be of class 1, by promotion of those now in the office.

The duties of the clerks employed in the examination of the money accounts require persons intimately acquainted with the laws and regulations, which can be obtained only by experience in the office. The classification recommended is just to those now employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS,

Ass't Q. M. G., Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of the 2d instant, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a list of the officers and clerks employed in the first division, embracing the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of that date, so far as this division is concerned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brig. Gen. in charge First Div. Q. M. G. Office.

Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A.

List of officers and clerks employed in the first division of the Quartermaster General's office.

Name.	Rank.	How employed.
James A. Ekin	Colonel and brevet brigadier general.	In charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of public animals, and of the examination of all claims growing out of the seizure, impressment, or irregular purchase of horses and mules.
Jos. F. Power	Captain and brevet major..	In examination of claims.
J. H. Wall*	Clerk	In claim department.
Wm. L. Fendley ..	Clerk	In claim department.
Geo. P. Fulton* ...	Clerk	In claim department.
John S. Cooper* ...	Clerk	In claim department.
Jos. Garretson	Clerk	In claim department.
R. R. R. Dumars* ..	Clerk	In claim department.

* Discharged soldiers.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brig. Gen. in charge, First Division, Q. M. General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division, April 3, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1866.

GENERAL: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 2, 1866, requiring "a list of the officers, volunteer and regular, employed in the Quartermaster General's department in this city, also their rank, the particular duties performed by them, and the number of clerks serving in each bureau under them," I have the honor to submit the following list, &c.:

OFFICERS.

Alexander J. Perry, colonel Quartermaster's department, brevet brigadier general United States army, chief of the second division.

Under the act of July 4, 1864, and General Orders in compliance therewith, the chief of this division is charged with the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accoutrements of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's department. Also, with the examination and analysis of the property accounts of officers making and rendering returns for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, to the office of the Quartermaster General, and of the transmission of the same, with the proper and necessary remarks indorsed thereon, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

He is also charged with the record, examination and adjustment of claims and accounts arising out of purchase of clothing or equipage for the use of the army which may be presented to the Quartermaster General, whether made under the authority of the 4th section of the act of July 4, 1864, or otherwise.

Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster United States army, assistant to chief of the division.

Captain R. C. Swope, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, assistant to chief of the division.

CLERKS.

Clerks of the fourth class.....	1
Clerks of the third class.....	4
Clerks of the second class.....	10
Clerks of the first class.....	99
Clerks enlisted and detailed.....	17
Clerks, temporary, assigned by the War Department.....	23
Clerks, quartermasters', temporarily employed.....	66
Total.....	220

Respectfully submitted:

ALEXANDER J. PERRY,

Colonel Q. M. Department, Brevet Brigadier General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for "a list of the officers, volunteer and regular, employed in the Quartermaster General's department in this city also their rank, the particular duties performed by them, and the number of clerks serving in each bureau under them," &c., I have the honor to submit the following, being a report of the officers and of the number of clerks employed in the third division of this office:

OFFICER.

George D. Wise, United States volunteers, colonel and brevet brigadier general, chief of the third division, in charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the army and of prisoners of war, and of their supplies, on the ocean and the bays and sounds connected herewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels upon the western waters.

CLERKS.

Number of clerks of class four.....	0
Number of clerks of class three.....	0
Number of clerks of class two.....	1
Number of clerks of class one.....	2
Number of temporary clerks.....	0
Hired.....	3
Total.....	6

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WISE,

Brevet Brig. Gen. and Q. M. in charge Third Division.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1856.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your direction of this date, the following as the information called for by the House resolution of April 2, so far as relates to the fourth division of the Quartermaster General's office:

Number of officers, volunteer and regular, employed in the division, one: Captain (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Bliss, U. S. A., in charge of the division. The duties of the division are the regulation of all matters pertaining to transportation by river, rail, stage, and wagon.

Number of clerks employed in the division under my direction: Regular clerks appointed by the Secretary of War 12
Temporary clerks, employed by me with the approval of the Quartermaster General 24

Total 36

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel, A. Q. M. in charge Fourth Division.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: Referring to your indorsement of April 2, upon the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information relative to the Quartermaster General's office, I have the honor to call attention to the enclosed report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. J. BROWN,
Brevet Brig. Gen. in charge Regimental Supplies.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Officers and clerks employed in the fifth division Quartermaster General's office:

OFFICER.

S. Lockwood Brown, United States volunteers, colonel and brevet brigadier general of volunteers, chief of fifth division Quartermaster General's office, engaged in supervising the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of forage, straw, fuel, and stationery for the army.

CLERKS.

There are twelve (12) clerks employed in this division, who are hired by the month.

Respectfully submitted:

S. J. BROWN,
Brevet Brig. Gen. in charge Fifth Division.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your indorsement on the resolution of the House of Representatives, in which resolution the Secretary of War is directed to furnish this house with a list of the officers, volunteers and regulars, employed in the Quartermaster General's department in this city; also their rank, the particular duties performed by them, and the number of clerks serving in each bureau under them," I have the honor to report that two officers are employed in the sixth division of this office, viz: J. J. Dana, United States army, colonel quartermasters' department, brevet brigadier general, in charge of sixth division, and C. W. Folsom, United States volunteers, brevet major, captain and acting quartermaster, assistant.

The particular duties performed by me are those pertaining to the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, &c., of all barracks, hospital buildings, storehouses, stables, bridges, (other than railroad bridges,) wharves, and other structures, composed in whole or in part of lumber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes, and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned, and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and the duties pertaining to extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks or other fatigue duty under the acts of March 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854; also, the purchase and supply of heating stoves and cooking stoves, for barracks, quarters, hospitals, offices, and storehouses, and the investigation and disposition of all claims for rent of buildings and grounds, for quartermasters' stores pertaining to buildings, and for personal services rendered in connexion therewith.

In addition to the foregoing, the general direction of all measures taken throughout the country for the establishment and preservation of military cemeteries, the collection of monetary records, and the collection and publication of all reports in reference to this subject, devolve upon this division. The duties in connexion with this subject, which involve an extended correspondence, are under the immediate charge of Brevet Major Folsom, my assistant.

The number of clerks serving in the sixth division, under me, is six, a number far too small for the proper despatch of the current business of this division. But, necessarily, so few clerks are employed from the want of office room. Myself, my assistant, and the six clerks occupy, with the requisite office furniture, one room (in Corcoran's building) 19 by 22 feet.

The cessation of hostilities has brought an increased amount of work to this division, particularly in the number of claims and in matters pertaining to mortuary affairs, and an increase in the number of assistants and in clerical force, when additional office facilities can be provided, is most respectfully recommended.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. DANA,

Colonel, Q. M. and Brevet Brig. Gen.,

in charge of Sixth Division Q. M. G. Office.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for "a list of the officers, volunteer and regular, employed in the Quar-

termaster General's department in this city; also, their rank, the particular duties performed by them, and the number of clerks serving in each bureau under them," &c., I have the honor to submit the following, being a report of the officers, and of the number of clerks employed in the 7th and 9th divisions of this office:

OFFICERS.

1. Benjamin C. Card, United States army, colonel and brevet brigadier general, chief of the 7th and 9th divisions. In charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, travelling forges, and harness, (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance department;) of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; of the construction and repair of roads, other than railroads; of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's department; of the expense of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; of mileage, and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage; of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division and department; and of all claims presented to the Quartermaster General for supplies and service pertaining to the above. Also, of all officers' returns for quartermasters' property, and of all the correspondence, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office and departments of the government.

2. Charles H. Wagner, United States volunteers, captain, assistant to chief of 7th division.

3. Robert G. Staples, United States volunteers, captain, assistant to chief of 9th division.

CLERKS.

Number of clerks of class four.....	0
Number of clerks of class three.....	4
Number of clerks of class two.....	13
Number of clerks of class one.....	88
Number of temporary clerks.....	15
Number of enlisted clerks.....	7
Number of hired clerks.....	3
Total.....	130

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN C. CARD,

Colonel Quartermaster's Department, Brevet Brig. Gen.

The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

United States Army

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of the 2d instant, I have the honor, in the absence of the chief of the inspection division, to make the following report of officers and clerks on duty in this division at the date of this communication:

OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General George N. Rutherford, colonel, Quartermaster's department, and chief of inspection division, temporarily absent on inspection duty.
 Captain J. V. Furey, assistant, in charge of annual and monthly reports, general and special orders, and other records of the office.
 Captain H. A. Royce, assistant quartermaster volunteers, assistant and temporarily in charge of the current business of the division.

CLERKS.

Regular clerks: First class.....	8
Second class.....	0
Third class.....	1
Quartermasters' clerks.....	14
Unattached clerk.....	1
Total.....	14

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. ROYCE,

Captain and Acting Quartermaster Volunteers.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

[General Orders No. 62.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., December 23, 1864.

The following rules for the transaction of the business of this office, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. The titles of the several divisions established in the office of the Quartermaster General, under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 253, to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's department and distribution of duties among the officers placed in charge of said divisions, are announced as follows: 1st, division of supply of public animals; 2d, division of clothing and equipage; 3d, division of ocean and lake transportation; 4th, division of rail and river transportation; 5th, division of regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department; 6th, division of barracks and quarters; 7th, division of military trains and incidental allowances; 8th, division of inspection; 9th, division of records and correspondence.

II. The heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, from time to time advertise for proposals for supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, regiments, &c., as prescribed by section 2 of the act referred to, and shall determine where the bids or proposals shall be opened, the contracts awarded and executed, and payments made.

III. The heads of the several divisions, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, shall have charge of all claims presented to the Quartermaster General for supplies and services furnished to or for their respective divisions.

IV. The head of the division of supply of public animals shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses and mules may be procured for the armies of the United States.

The head of the division of clothing and equipage shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accoutrements of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's department, and shall have charge of the examination and analysis of the property accounts of officers making and rendering returns for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, to the office of the Quartermaster General, and of the transmission of the same to the proper accounting officer of the treasury.

The head of the division of ocean and lake transportation shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the army, and of prisoners of war and of their supplies on the ocean, and the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the western rivers.

The head of the division of rail and river transportation shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the army, and its supplies by land and upon the western rivers, (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camp, garrisons, posts, depots and stations,) including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gunboats owned or employed by the War Department upon the western rivers, until other disposition shall be made of them by competent authority.

The head of the division of regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of such supplies, viz: fuel, forage, straw, and stationery.

The head of the division of barracks and quarters shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, and so forth, of all barrack, hospital buildings, storehouses, stables, bridges, (other than railroad bridges,) wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of timber; and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments or other military purposes; and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned; and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March 1819, and August 4, 1854; and of the purchase and supply of heating and cooking stoves for barracks, quarters, hospitals, offices, and storehouses.

The head of the division of military trains and incidental allowances shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, travelling forges, and harness, (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance department,) and of all hardware, except as hereinbefore provided; and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroad roads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks and officers of the Quartermaster's department; and of the expenses of courts martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; and of mileage and allowance to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies; and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The head of the division of inspections shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's department; of all reports made by officers assigned to inspect

y, and of reports of proceedings of boards of survey relating to the Quartermaster's department, analyzing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through the Quartermaster General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors and abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors: *Provided further*, That all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of inspection division for the approval, or otherwise, of the Quartermaster General.

The head of the division of records and correspondence shall have charge of the returns, (except as otherwise herein provided,) of all the correspondence, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of the office, and departments of the government.

V. The Assistant Quartermaster General, or officer on duty in the Quartermaster General's office acting in that capacity, in addition to such duties as he may be charged with by the Quartermaster General, shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, have charge of the examination and analysis of the money accounts of officers making and rendering returns for public moneys received, expended, and remaining on hand, on account of the Quartermaster's department, and of all estimates for public funds.

VI. All communications pertaining to the office of the Quartermaster General, relating to the duties thereof, will be addressed to the Quartermaster General, heretofore; and all official correspondence conducted, or orders issued, by the heads of the several divisions will be by his order or authority. The same will apply in the case of other officers who may be assigned to special duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, or authorized by him to conduct correspondence under his direction and by his orders.

M. C. MEIGS,

Bvt. Major General and Quartermaster General.

Copies of correspondence in regard to the occupation of Corcoran's Art Building, and providing accommodations for the Quartermaster General's office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to refer the enclosed communication from Mr. Corcoran's agent, for a decision as to the amount of rent I shall pay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. E. CAMP, *Captain, A. Q. M.*

Brigadier General MEIGS,

Quartermaster General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The rent appears to be entirely too high. The building, entirely unfurnished, is shut up and unused, producing no revenue, but a source of expense to the Government. Work upon it had, in consequence of the state of the country, probably, almost if not entirely ceased. It is now in occupation and care of the Government.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 17, 1861.*

General Meigs will examine this case and report his views as to the rent the government shall pay, if any, to Mr. Corcoran, for use of the property.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *October 2, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have to state, that there has been paid on the Art Gallery the sum of \$91,091, and the lots about 18,000 feet, are estimated at \$25,541, making an aggregate of \$116,632.

The usual rate for the rental of real estate is 10 per cent.; but estimating it at the rate paid by the government on the loan, it would make over \$8,500 per annum.

In the above estimate I have excluded interest on the \$91,091 to this time and also a large portion of some \$29,000 remaining on contracts for work done and liable to be paid to the contractors, when it can be done safely.

Comparing the capacity of the house with others rented by the government and the rents paid for them, and the peculiar adaptation, safety and convenience of the building, to the purposes of the government, I think the sum named reasonable, and lower, in view of the facts named, than you now pay for houses that are small, numerous, unsafe, and more expensive to watch and keep.

I delivered the key to General Meigs on the 22d of August, and have to request that the matter of rent may be decided upon, and placed on your books in Mr. Corcoran's name, payable to me as his agent.

Respectfully, yours,

A. HYDE.

Captain E. E. CAMP,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain Camp is hereby authorized to enter the rental on his books, as requested above.

W. W. CORCORAN.

OCTOBER 2, 1861.

WASHINGTON, *March 25, 1862.*

SIR: Six months' rent of the building on the corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue became due on the 22d of February, according to date of the delivery of the key, as stated in my letter to Captain Camp, written at his request on the 2d of October, 1861, and by him referred to you.

No reply having been received, I presume that the rate of rent named in that letter has been approved. If not, I would be glad to have the rate settled, and the rent paid for the six months ending the 22d of February.

Respectfully, yours,

A. HYDE, *Agent.*

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

WASHINGTON, *April 7, 1862.*

SIR: I hand you herewith a copy of my letter of the 25th of March, to which I have received no reply.

Respectfully,

A. HYDE, *Agent.*

The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Washington.

WASHINGTON, *March 25, 1862.*

SIR: Six months' rent of the building on the corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue became due on the 22d of February, according to the date of the delivery of the key, as stated in my letter to Captain Camp, written at your request, on the 2d of October, 1861, and by him referred to you.

No reply having been received, I presume that the rate of rent named in that letter has been approved. If not, I would be glad to have the rate settled, and the rent paid for the six months ending on the 22d of February.

Respectfully, yours,

A. HYDE, *Agent.*

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 215 G, CORNER 18TH ST.,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863.

COLONEL: Having examined Corcoran's Art Building with Mr. Faulkner, the builder, with a view to finishing the same for office purposes, I have the honor to report, that the same can be done at a cost not exceeding \$15,000; of which ten thousand will be chargeable to the property, being so much towards its completion according to the original plan.

In this estimate it is intended to put down board flooring in both stories of the building; also, to take out such of the niches and panels as will be used for windows; to put four windows into eastern wall of 2d story, all of which have to be taken out, and the walls and niches restored on the surrender of the building. The building can be heated by furnaces in the cellar, or by stoves; no allowance has been made in the above estimate for this item.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWARD CLARK,

Architect Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 20, 1863.

SIR: In connexion with the business of this office, and the accommodations of this department, I have the honor to request your attention to the following facts and suggestions founded thereon, which, if carried out, would remedy many of the inconveniences and obviate delays in its transactions.

The facts to which I allude are the following: The number of rooms in the "Under building" occupied by the Quartermaster General, his assistants and clerks, is only sixteen.

The number of assistants is comparatively small, considered with reference to the whole and to the business of the department. The rest are colonized in buildings scattered through the neighboring block, and occupy four distinct buildings, arranged as far as practicable with reference to the business of the office.

Still, with the best arrangement possible, great delay and much inconvenience are unavoidable. The clerks being in some instances crowded into small rooms, and from the nature of their duties have frequently to refer to their chiefs for advice and instructions, consuming time which could be employed to the advantage of the service, if they were in closer proximity to their officers and one another.

To conduct the business of this office aright, an additional number of clerks is indispensable; and as the buildings now occupied are already crowded, others in the neighborhood must be hired, thus scattering still more the papers and business of the department.

As a remedy for these evils, I must respectfully suggest that the Art Building, owned by Mr. Corcoran, now in the possession of the government, and occupied as a clothing depot, warehouse and office, be appropriated to the sole use of the Quartermaster General; its dimensions will, in my opinion, afford sufficient room for the entire force required, which, being in one building, will admit of ready communication with the different officers and clerks, and with the chief of the department, as well as facilitate and expedite the duties of the office. It will not cost much to have it finished for the purpose, and I am satisfied that the saving of clerk-hire alone would pay all the expenses of fitting it up in six months or a year.

But what I consider of most importance is, that the business of the office could be brought up without difficulty, and kept up in all its various ramifications, and the records would be safe. Situated as at present, the accounts and the valuable papers are unsafe, and it is impossible to administer the duties of the office without great labor and inconvenience, with the continual interruption and vexatious delays to all concerned; and yet in the present situation these cannot be avoided.

In the building recommended, the records, papers and accounts would be as safe as in the War Department or any other which is not fire-proof.

I have for some time been of the opinion that the duties of this office could not be promptly and satisfactorily performed as the offices and clerks are distributed; and having in view the Art Building as the only one in which there is ample space, and which is suitable, I had an examination made of it by Mr. Edward Clark, the architect employed by the Quartermaster's department; and Mr. Faulkner, its builder, and I herewith submit their report.

It will probably require about \$5,000 more than estimated, but this will be saved in six months' rent of those buildings which will be vacated by the change proposed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS.

Acting Quartermaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

October 26, 1863.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War having approved the application of the Acting Quartermaster General for the occupation of Corcoran's Art Building for the better accommodation of the business of this office, it will be necessary to have the proper alterations made as soon as possible.

You will therefore give the necessary directions to vacate the building as a clothing depot as speedily as the public interest will allow. The upper story is the first needed, especially the large back room.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster General.

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 22, 1862.

SIR: The rooms in this building occupied by the Quartermaster General's office are not sufficient to contain the clerks needed for the prompt despatch of its business.

I find the accounts of disbursing officers accumulating at a rate which will require the force employed in their examination to be increased sixfold, to dispose of them in any reasonable time.

There are two houses adjoining the north end of Winder's building which are now rented by the quartermaster and occupied as paymasters' offices.

I respectfully request that an order may be given to provide other accommodations for these officers, and permit these two houses to be used for the accommodation of a part of the clerks of the Quartermaster General's office.

A connexion can be made between these houses and Winder's building, which will put them in communication with the rooms now occupied by this office.

The arrangement seems to be the best immediately practicable, though objectionable from the fact that the buildings are not fire-proof. The bulk of the accounts and records, however, can be kept in Winder's building, which is fire-proof, and the papers needed from day to day only can be carried into the rooms proposed to be added to this office.

I respectfully advise, also, that Congress be requested to make an appropriation for an extension of Winder's building to the north, in order to afford more accommodation to the public officers of the War Department, whose largely increased expenditures and business imperatively require more room.

An appropriation of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars would be sufficient, probably, to purchase a portion of the adjoining property and extend the building.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith plans of a building for the accommodation of the officers of the War Department, as referred to in my letter of the 24th ultimo.

The estimated cost of this building is forty-five thousand (\$45,000) dollars.

I respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with the control of the public grounds, be requested to authorize the location of the building on the grounds immediately south of the Navy Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 5, 1866.*

Official:

BENJ. C. CARD,

Colonel Q. M. Dep't, Bvt. Brig. Gen

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of the 12th of March, stating the amount paid to the Illinois Central railroad for transportation by the United States, and the amount claimed by the company as still due.

APRIL 9, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 12, 1866, directing the Secretary of War "to inform the House what amount of money has been paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation," and what amount is yet claimed to be due for such service from the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Quartermaster General's report on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith resolution of the House of March 12, 1866, referred to this office March 13 by the Secretary of War, with report as follows:

In order to obtain the information required, I have caused reports to be made from the officers who have paid accounts to the Illinois Central railroad, and I have also called upon the president of the road to furnish the information from the books of the company.

From the former source a partial report only has been received, and even after greater delay the amounts thus ascertained cannot be relied upon as accurate, for the reason that of the payments which have been made to the railroad company a portion belonged to connecting roads, and that, on the other hand, a large part of the sums actually received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company

have reached it through payments made by government directly to other connecting roads.

For these reasons I regard the information furnished from the books of the railroad company as more reliable than any procurable (except by long delay) from the records of the Quartermaster's department.

It appears from the enclosed reply from the office of the president of the company that the company has received for the transportation of troops and supplies as its proportion \$2,047,833 54, and that the company claims as its estimated proportion of accounts unpaid \$50,000, making a total of \$2,097,833 54, as the earnings of the company from government from the commencement of the rebellion to March 29, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Quartermaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Chicago, March 29, 1866.

SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant, addressed to Mr. Douglas, has been delayed answering owing to his absence.

By his orders I send you a statement of collections from the United States government for transportation of troops and supplies, showing the amount of this company's proportion of the collections to be, up to date, \$2,047,833 54.

The amount still claimed by this company will probably amount to about \$130,000 when adjusted, of which about \$50,000 will belong to this company; the balance to other railroad companies.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. REMMER,

President's Secretary.

Colonel ALEXANDER BLISS,

Ass't Quart'r, in charge Fourth Division, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Statement of moneys received from the United States government for the transportation of troops and supplies.

1862.			
Mar.	31.	At Washington, D. C	\$7, 803
April	26.	Chicago, Ill	4, 999
May	7.	Dubuque, Iowa	64
	12.	Washington, D. C	12, 093
	17.	Chicago, Ill	698
	26.	Indianapolis, Ind	4, 256
	30.	St. Louis, Mo	9, 201
June	4.	Chicago, Ill	53, 828
	9.	Springfield, Ill	6, 273
	20.	Chicago, Ill	2, 406
	21.	St. Louis, Mo	44, 052
July	2.	Dubuque, Iowa	42
	16.	Detroit, Mich	4, 392
	24.	Chicago, Ill	276
Aug.	4.	St. Louis, Mo	7, 284
	9.	Springfield, Ill	7, 468
	14.	St. Louis, Mo	139, 289
	19.	Springfield, Ill	24
Oct.	14.	St. Louis, Mo	15, 326
Nov.	1.	Springfield, Ill	6, 081
	18.	Chicago, Ill	46, 100

Statement of moneys received, &c.—Continued.

1862.			
ce.	4.	At Chicago, Ill.....	\$11,044 61
	6.	St. Louis, Mo.....	19,169 12
	11.	Davenport, Iowa.....	3,769 14
	22.	Davenport, Iowa.....	22 20
	24.	Springfield, Ill.....	5,211 29
	29.	Chicago, Ill.....	236 18
	31.	St. Louis, Mo.....	32,240 93
	31.	Dubuque, Iowa.....	44 88
1863.			
n.	9.	Chicago, Ill.....	22,427 34
b.	20.	St. Louis, Mo.....	43,440 05
	25.	Davenport, Iowa.....	7,207 70
ar.	2.	Chicago, Ill.....	1,417 61
	2.	Madison, Wis.....	116 40
	3.	Chicago, Ill.....	11,491 70
	30.	Springfield, Ill.....	2,341 94
ril	10.	St. Louis, Mo.....	15,482 86
	13.	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1,020 28
	16.	St. Louis, Mo.....	3,078 33
	22.	Chicago, Ill.....	4,990 63
	23.	Cairo, Ill.....	259 22
	29.	Davenport, Iowa.....	195 49
	29.	St. Louis, Mo.....	3,678 00
ay	5.	Chicago, Illinois.....	209 47
	15.	Davenport, Iowa.....	279 36
	30.	St. Louis, Mo.....	2,423 77
ne	3.	Davenport, Iowa.....	241 05
	4.	Chicago, Ill.....	70 17
	8.	Chicago, Ill.....	290 73
	20.	Chicago, Ill.....	1,946 45
	20.	Milwaukie, Wis.....	3,571 43
	30.	Davenport, Iowa.....	10,450 73
ly	20.	St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.....	14,602 87
ag.	4.	Washington, D. C.....	3,915 87
	10.	Madison, Wis.....	2,196 01
	15.	Cairo, Ill.....	12,416 96
	19.	St. Louis, Mo.....	6,648 30
pt.	28.	Washington, D. C.....	2,809 50
ov.	9.	St. Louis, Mo.....	29,848 51
	20.	Cairo, Ill.....	35,251 82
	21.	St. Louis, Mo.....	40,161 51
	30.	Chicago, Ill.....	1,300 00
ce.	23.	St. Louis, Mo.....	245,517 99
	31.	Columbus, Ohio.....	2,059 55
	31.	Chicago, Ill.....	188 79
1864.			
n.	20.	Chicago, Ill.....	11,310 27
b.	29.	Chicago, Ill.....	627 41
ar.	31.	Chicago, Ill.....	445 09
ril	30.	Chicago, Ill., \$506 28; St. Louis, Mo., \$38,333 61.....	38,839 89
ly	5.	St. Louis, Mo.....	140,731 77
	7.	St. Louis, Mo.....	76,200 66
ag.	12.	St. Louis, Mo.....	120,605 47
	25.	Chicago, Ill.....	24,494 56
pt.	5.	St. Louis, Mo.....	67,610 20
	20.	Davenport, Iowa.....	2,586 45
ct.	25.	Nashville, Tenn.....	85 50
	25.	St. Paul, Minn.....	5,954 56
	25.	Davenport, Iowa.....	3,844 23
	25.	Louisville, Ky.....	7,440 36
	25.	Chicago, Ill.....	7,771 04
	25.	Chicago, Ill.....	4,315 87
1865.			
au.	3.	St. Louis, Mo.....	17,491 26
	3.	Springfield, Ill.....	48 92
	6.	Springfield, Ill.....	2,203 44
	7.	Chicago, Ill.....	1,035 39
	10.	Springfield, Ill.....	55 70
	13.	Chicago, Ill.....	6,945 40
eb.	13.	Springfield, Ill.....	4,337 91
pril	3.	St. Louis, Mo.....	17,150 54
	5.	St. Louis, Mo.....	59,258 30
	14.	Springfield, Ill.....	29 12
	24.	Cairo, Ill.....	5,498 04
	26.	St. Louis, Mo.....	75,625 12
ay	5.	Davenport, Iowa.....	5,541 42
	—.	Washington, D. C.....	125,237 77
	8.	Cairo, Ill.....	29,962 62
	8.	Davenport, Iowa.....	899 50
	9.	Madison, Wis.....	465 28
une	1.	St. Louis, Mo.....	209,290 62
	13.	Cairo, Ill.....	3,772 17

Statement of moneys received, &c.—Continued.

1865.			
June	26.	At Davenport, Iowa	\$213 28
	29.	Madison, Wis.	130 82
	29.	Cairo, Ill.	918 86
	29.	Detroit, Mich.	6,618 69
July	5.	Cincinnati, Ohio	941 64
	8.	Davenport, Iowa	1,336 16
	8.	Cairo, Ill.	30 07
	15.	Davenport, Iowa	179 49
	22.	Davenport, Iowa	1,191 11
Aug.	9.	Dubuque, Iowa	15 82
	7.	St. Louis, Mo.	18,165 64
	9.	St. Louis, Mo.	56,082 94
	15.	Davenport, Iowa	71 75
Sept.	4.	Springfield, Ill.	734 38
	4.	New York, N. Y.	952 43
	4.	St. Louis, Mo.	75,938 95
	28.	Springfield, Ill.	45 66
Oct.	16.	Chicago, Ill.	15,578 43
	—.	Cairo, Ill.	13,966 34
	18.	Dixon, Ill.	21 18
	19.	New York, N. Y.	9,183 81
	24.	Springfield, Ill.	787 22
	24.	Chicago, Ill.	53 73
Nov.	9.	Louisville, Ky.	34,925 14
	11.	Waterloo, Iowa.	55 18
	17.	Cairo, Ill.	2,677 67
	21.	Chicago, Ill.	92,841 39
Dec.	4.	St. Louis, Mo.	105,360 52
	7.	St. Louis, Mo.	6,893 82
	9.	Davenport, Iowa	2 00
	9.	Detroit, Mich.	77 86
	9.	Dubuque, Iowa.	98 56
	13.	Des Moines, Iowa.	463 14
	13.	Madison, Wis.	10 85
	—.	Davenport, Iowa	14 38
	14.	Cairo, Ill.	72 16
	16.	Madison, Wis.	15 14
	26.	Washington, D. C.	192 76
1866.			
Jan.	2.	Springfield, Ill.	108 39
	6.	Chicago, Ill.	7,512 21
	10.	St. Louis, Mo.	40,805 29
	16.	Springfield, Ill.	2,957 69
	17.	Cairo, Ill.	2,157 91
Feb.	24.	Springfield, Ill.	531 17
Mar.	3.	Springfield, Ill.	203 34
	7.	St. Louis, Mo.	14,167 44
	15.	St. Louis, Mo.	20,715 53
	19.	Springfield, Ill.	283 39
	19.	Springfield, Ill.	293 80
	26.	Springfield, Ill.	955 80
			<hr/>
			2,592,156 65
			<hr/>
Collected by Illinois Central Railroad Company			\$2,592,156 65
Received from other roads			332,113 38
			<hr/>
			2,924,270 03
Paid to other railroad companies			876,436 49
			<hr/>
Net amount received by Illinois Central Railroad Company			2,047,833 54
			<hr/>

CHICAGO, March 29, 1866.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PATAPSCO RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of the 2d instant, relative to an appropriation to complete the ship channel from Fort McHenry to the mouth of the Patapsco river.

APRIL 9, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of April, respecting an appropriation to complete the ship channel from Fort McHenry to the mouth of the Patapsco river, Maryland, I have the honor to transmit herewith the chief engineer's report of the 7th instant on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 7, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 2d instant, asking information as to "what appropriation will be necessary to complete the ship channel from Fort McHenry to the mouth of the Patapsco river, in the State of Maryland," &c., and beg leave to state that the matter in question was referred to Captain W. P. Craighill, corps of engineers, in charge of the improvement of Patapsco river, and a copy of his report, which gives all the information required, is communicated herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER OF HARBOR DEFENCES,
Baltimore, Md., April 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of department letter of the 4th instant, with enclosed copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 2, calling for information in regard to the improvement of the channel of the Patapsco river from Fort McHenry to its mouth.

In accordance therewith I report that the channel has been heretofore improved by dredging, under direction of Colonel Henry Brewerton and Major J. G. Foster, of the corps of engineers, (major general of volunteers,) from a point near Fort Carroll to the deep water of the bay—a distance of about nine miles. Operations ceased on this work at the end of the working season of 1859, and have not been resumed since that time.

The channel thus dredged is straight, with a width of 150 feet, and is believed to have now an available depth of $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet at mean low water. The precise depth can only be ascertained by means of a survey, which it is proposed to make at an early day. When operations ceased on this work it was only claimed to have a depth of 20 feet at mean low water, and the result would seem to show that there are no tidal or other currents tending to fill up the excavations, but, on the contrary, rather to deepen them.

The problem is a simple one, and the means heretofore used, if carried out, will induce a successful result. The estimates herewith presented are believed to be ample for the purposes indicated, and, in considering them, a reference is requested to the latest Coast Survey chart of the Patapsco, published in 1861.

To deepen channel from buoy "A" to "entrance buoy" to depth of 25 feet.....	\$190, 000
To increase channel from buoy "A" to "entrance buoy" to width of 250 feet, with 25 feet depth.....	494, 200
To deepen channel from buoy "A" to Fort McHenry 150 feet width, 25 feet depth.....	123, 400
To deepen channel from buoy "A" to Fort McHenry 250 feet width, 25 feet depth.....	205, 800
To open channel from Fort McHenry to "entrance buoy" 150 feet wide, 25 feet deep.....	395, 800
To open channel from Fort McHenry to "entrance buoy" 250 feet wide, 25 feet deep.....	700, 000

More accurate estimates will be made when the contemplated survey is completed.

For the execution of this work the engineer department has now, (in its possession and loaned to other departments,) one (1) steam-tug, four (4) steam-dredges, and sixteen (16) dumping scows. Extensive repairs will probably be required for some of these, but it is supposed that they could be made ready in time to do a large amount of work during the coming season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Captain of Engineers.

Brevet Major General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer United States Army, Washington, D. C.

VIOLATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

statement of the violation of the act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, approved July 2, 1866.

APRIL 9, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

April 7, 1866.

SIR: The 28th section of the act of Congress "To change the organization of the Post Office Department," &c., approved July 2, 1836, is in these words: "And be it further enacted, That no contract for the transportation of the mail shall knowingly be made by the Postmaster General with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do or not to do anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. And if any person so offending be a mail contractor, he may be forthwith dismissed from the service of the department: *Provided*, that whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the power conferred on him by this section, he shall transmit a copy or statement of the evidence on which he acts to Congress, at its next session."

A case having occurred of a violation of this law, the following statement is made, and the accompanying papers submitted, as showing the action of the department in the matter.

At the lettings of contracts for conveying the mail in the State of Maine, and other States, for four years from July 1, 1865, which took place April 19, 1865, Richard Gage, of Bridgeton, was the lowest bidder on the following routes at the annual compensation affixed to each, viz:

No. 15. Belgrade to New Sharon.....	\$345
No. 40. Etna to Etna Centre.....	74
No. 130. Portsmouth, N. H. to Elliot, Maine.....	149
No. 139. Oxford to Gray.....	219
No. 159. New Sharon to Farmington.....	274

And Charles E. Gibbs, of Bridgeton, was the lowest and accepted bidder on

No. 141. South Paris to Fryeburg.....	467
---------------------------------------	-----

On the 1st of May, 1865, Mr. Frederick J. Littlefield, of Bridgeton, attorney for John F. Rice, the next lowest bidder on route No. 141, presented in person

at the department the original of a paper dated October 24, 1864, signed by Richard Gage, Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams, and William W. Cross, in which the first named person, Richard Gage, agrees for certain considerations therein stated "not to bid on this route at the next letting of the mail," and Charles E. Gibbs, the accepted bidder on No. 141, is one of the parties agreeing to make this consideration for the purpose stated. This "memorandum of agreement" is the first paper submitted, marked No. 1.

On this evidence Mr. Littlefield contended that the acceptance of No. 141 to Gibbs should be revoked, and the contract given to his client, John F. Rice, on whose behalf he submitted a proposition to take the contract. (No. 2.)

On the 6th of May Gage and Gibbs were notified that the acceptance of their proposal was withdrawn until otherwise directed, and on the 20th the matter was referred to Special Agent W. C. Hammatt for investigation. His report, dated May 30, with enclosures, were received on the 2d June, when orders were made rescinding the acceptances to Gage and Gibbs, and directing the routes to be advertised for reletting.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Papers herewith submitted.

No. 1. Agreement of Richard Gage with Charles E. Gibbs and others, filed May 1, 1865.

No. 2. Proposition of Frederic J. Littlefield, for John F. Rice.

No. 3. Letter to Charles E. Gibbs, suspending acceptance, May 6, 1865.

No. 4. Letter to Richard Gage, suspending acceptance, May 6, 1865.

No. 5. Letter to Frederic J. Littlefield, informing him of the department's intended action, May 9, 1865.

No. 6. Letter of instruction to W. C. Hammatt, special agent, May 20, 1865.

No. 7. Statement of Charles E. Gibbs, implicating J. W. Fowler, &c.

No. 8. Bid of Charles E. Gibbs for route No. 141.

No. 9. Report of W. C. Hammatt, special agent, May 30, 1865.

No. 10. Statement of John F. Rice.

No. 11. Statement of Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams and W. W. Cross.

No. 12. Letter of N. J. Littlefield, in behalf of John F. Rice.

No. 13. Orders of Postmaster General rescinding acceptances, and for re-advertising routes.

No. 14. Notice of such order to Charles E. Gibbs.

No. 15. Notice of such order to Richard Gage.

No. 1.

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into this twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1864, between Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams and William W. Cross, all of Bridgeton, county of Cumberland and State of Maine, on the one part, and Richard Gage, of Bridgeton, in State and county aforesaid, on the other part, witnesseth: That, whereas the said Richard Gage entered into a contract with the Postmaster General of the United States to carry the mail on route 144, from South Paris to Fryeburg, three trips per week, from July 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865, and also made a proposal to the Postmaster General, dated July 24, 1864, to carry the mail three additional trips a week from South Paris to Bridgeton during the continuance of his said first contract, which propos

as accepted and service ordered July 30, 1864: now, therefore, we, the said Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams and William W. Cross, on our part, that in consideration of two horses the same said Gage bought of Reuben Hobbs, of the value of three hundred dollars, being delivered to us, and also his agreement to pay us the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid in three equal payments as the said Gage may receive his quarterly pay from the department, and also his agreement not to bid on the mail on this route at the next letting of the mails, or to run any stage team on the route during the remainder of this, we agree to carry the mail for said Gage agreeably to his contract and proposal, and keep said Gage harmless from all fines which may be imposed and from all cost and liabilities whatever; and we further agree that in case the said contracts should be annulled, or the mail discontinued, in whole or in part, to charge said Gage only in proportion for what time we performed the service for him. *

And the said Gage, on his part, agrees to allow the parties of the first part to carry said mail, and to deliver the said described horses to them, and pay them said sum of fifty dollars as aforesaid, and to refrain from doing all that is specified for him not to do in the first part of this agreement.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this twenty-fourth day of October, 1864.

RICHARD GAGE.
CHAS. E. GIBBS.
JAMES R. ADAMS.
WM. W. CROSS.

Signed in presence of—
EBEN HILTON.

I, Eben Hilton, of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, hereby certify that on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1864, I signed my name as a witness to a certain agreement between Richard Gage on the one part, and Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams and William W. Cross, on the other part, and on that day I, as a witness, saw Charles E. Gibbs sign his name to said agreement; and I further certify that said signature is his, and that it was written in my presence. I also further certify that I am well acquainted with said Charles E. Gibbs, having known him for the past ten years, and that I never signed but one such agreement as a witness, and that was of the date as above stated.

EBEN HILTON.

BRIDGETON, *April 27, 1865.*

APRIL 27, 1865.

CUMBERLAND, ss:

Then personally appeared the above named Eben Hilton, who I certify to be respectable and credible person, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him signed, before me.

FREDERIC J. LITTLEFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT,
Portland, April 28, 1865.

STATE OF MAINE, *Cumberland, ss:*

I, D. W. Fessenden, clerk of all the judicial courts within and for said county of Cumberland, (being courts of record,) do hereby certify that Frederic J. Lit-

tlefield is, and at the date of his certificate to the paper hereto annexed was, an acting justice of the peace, within and for the county of Cumberland, as appears by the paper hereto annexed; that he is duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths and take acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in writing in the county aforesaid, and that the foregoing signature purporting to be his is genuine, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said supreme judicial courts for said State, the day and year first above written.
[SEAL.]

D. W. FESSENDEN, *Clerk.*

No. 2.

To William Dennison, Postmaster General of United States:

I, Frederic J. Littlefield, of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, hereby state that in case Charles E. Gibbs is deemed to have entered into a combination for the purpose of preventing one Richard Gage from making proposals to carry the mails on route No. 141, that Mr. John F. Rice, the next highest bidder, stands ready and is willing to enter into a contract to carry said mails on said route. I make this statement on the express declaration to me by said John F. Rice that he will do so, and I have no doubt but what he will do so.

FREDERIC J. LITTLEFIELD.

Dated at Washington, this first day of May, A. D. 1865.

No. 3.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, May 6, 1865.

SIR: The Postmaster General has ordered that the acceptance of your proposal for mail service on route No. 141, South Paris to Fryeburg, from 1865 to 1869, sent you on the 1st instant, be suspended until some circumstances connected with the bidding can be investigated by an agent of the department which will be done as soon as practicable. You will therefore consider the acceptance as withdrawn, unless otherwise directed.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Ass't Postmaster General.

Mr. CHAS. E. GIBBS,
Bridgeton, Maine.

No. 4.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, May 6, 1865.

SIR: The Postmaster General has ordered that the acceptance of your proposals for mail service on routes Nos. 15, 40, 130, 139, and 159, in the State of Maine, from 1865 to 1869, sent you on the 1st instant, be suspended until some

circumstances connected with the bidding can be investigated by an agent of the department, which will be done as soon as practicable. You will therefore consider the acceptance withdrawn unless otherwise directed.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. RICHARD GAGE, *Bridgeton, Me.*

No. 5.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, May 9, 1865.

SIR: The case submitted by you of an alleged combination to prevent bidding for a mail contract, in violation of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, and implicating Chas. E. Gibbs and Richard Gage, accepted bidders at the recent letting of the service in Maine for the contract term 1865 to 1869, will be referred to a special agent for investigation and report, but it may be twelve or fifteen days from this date before he will be able to give the matter his attention, on account of other duties. As soon as a decision is arrived at, the parties interested will be informed.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. FREDERICK J. LITTLEFIELD, *Bridgeton, Me.*

No. 6.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, May 20, 1865.

SIR: By direction of the Postmaster General, papers are herewith forwarded showing an alleged combination between Chas. E. Gibbs and Richard Gage, of Bridgeton, Maine, to prevent bidding for the mail contract on route No. 141, South Paris to Fryeburg, at the last letting of routes in the New England States, for the term 1865 to 1869, in violation of the 28th section of the act of July 2, 1836. A supplementary paper, signed by Chas. E. Gibbs and filed on the 19th instant, also accuses John W. Fowler, accepted bidder on routes Nos. 11 and 16, of the same offence. You are requested to proceed to Bridgeton and investigate these charges and make report of the result as soon as convenient. You will perceive, by an examination of the papers, that the allegations are apparently admitted or sustained, by the signatures of the various parties, but the Postmaster General is unwilling to act in the matter until they are heard in their own defence, and permitted to present such rebutting testimony as they may think proper.

It will be seen that Mr. Gibbs alleges that he was ignorant of any law forbidding combinations of the kind; and this may be so, but it is an established axiom that ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation; but in his bid, a copy of which is enclosed, he says that he acted after careful examination of the laws attached to the advertisement, which includes the law in question.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

WM. C. HAMMATT, Esq.,
Special Agent Post Office Department, Boston, Mass.,

No. 7.

To the honorable the Postmaster General of the United States of America :

Charles E. Gibbs, of Bridgeton, in the State of Maine, would respectfully represent, that on the 19th day of April last past he was notified by United States Post Office Department that his bid on route No. 141, Maine, for \$467 per year, was accepted, and afterwards, by notice of May 6, 1865, was notified that the acceptance of said bid was suspended; that he is informed that such suspension was caused by reason of a contract entered into October 14, 1864, between himself, James R. Adams, and William W. Cross, of the one part, and one Richard Gage, for the carrying of the mail from South Paris to Fryeburg, in which it was, among other things, agreed on the part of said Gage "that he would not bid on the mail on this route at the next letting of the mail."

Your petitioner admits that such stipulation does appear in the contract, but he begs leave to state the circumstances accompanying said contract as explanatory thereof, and as showing that he had not any intent to violate any act of Congress in relation thereto.

Previous to the executing of said contract, one John W. Fowler, who had been a mail-driver on the route and who acted throughout the whole affair for and in the name of said Richard Gage, called on the said Cross, and afterwards on this petitioner and said Adams, and proposed to sell out the mail route to said Cross, Adams, and Gibbs, and as an inducement to the purchase stated to said Cross that Gage would agree not to bid on the new lettings; at the time he was told by Cross that he did not care anything about such an agreement, that he had no objection to Gage as a competitor, and should not give anything for any such agreement on his part. About a week afterwards Fowler met this petitioner and said Adams at said Adams's store in Bridgeton, and at that time said Fowler again proposed to dispose of said mail route for said Gage, and renewed his offer that Gage should not bid on the new lettings; said Adams and myself at this time stated to him we did not want any such agreement on his part, that it would not amount to anything; that Gage, if he wished, could get some person to bid for him. The bargain was completed the next day, and the contract was drawn and presented to us a day or two afterwards.

The contract was prepared by said Gage in his own handwriting, and left with Mr. Adams, with the clause therein, which was objected to by your petitioner at the time of signing, as not being any part of the agreement, but which was allowed to remain, it being stated by Adams no harm could result therefrom, and the paper was thereupon executed accordingly.

Your petitioner represents that he was not aware that such an agreement was in violation of law, but he has no doubt that said Gage and Fowler well knew the same to be illegal, they having been for many years mail contractors, and that said clause was inserted there by Gage to entrap and injure your petitioner.

Your petitioner represents, further, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that said John W. Fowler was jointly concerned in said mail contract, acting throughout for Gage in the sale thereof to said Gibbs *et als.*, and both said Fowler and Gage, by their proceedings, were parties to this violation of law, and well knew that such an agreement was illegal, and was intended by them to deceive and entrap your petitioner into an illegal contract, they well knowing that your petitioner, as well as Cross and Adams, had never before been mail contractors.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the contract for carrying the mail on routes Nos. 11 and 16, assigned to said John W. Fowler, and Nos. 15, 40, 139, and 159, in Maine, and No. 13, in New Hampshire, assigned to Richard Gage,

may be suspended, and declared as null and void by reason of the violation of the law as hereinbefore set forth.

James R. Adams is now absent out of the State.

I refer to the annexed statement of William W. Cross in corroboration of my statement.

CHARLES E. GIBBS.

MAINE DISTRICT,

County of Cumberland, City of Portland, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to by the above Charles E. Gibbs as true, May 17, 1865, before me.

FREDERICK FOX,
Justice of the Peace.

I, William W. Cross, on oath depose and say that I have read, or heard read, the annexed statement of Charles E. Gibbs, and the facts therein contained are true according to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had no knowledge that an agreement not to bid on mail contracts was in violation of any act of Congress.

WILLIAM W. CROSS.

MAINE DISTRICT,

County of Cumberland, City of Portland, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to this the 17th day of May, A. D. 1865, before me.

FREDERICK FOX,
Justice of the Peace.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT,
Portland, May 17, 1865.

STATE OF MAINE, *Cumberland, ss:*

I, D. W. Fessenden, clerk of all the judicial courts within and for said county of Cumberland, (being courts of record,) do hereby certify that Frederick Fox is, and at the date of his certificate to the paper hereto annexed was, an acting justice of the peace within and for the county of Cumberland, as appears by the papers hereto annexed; that he is duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths, and take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing, in the county aforesaid, and that the foregoing signature purporting to be his is genuine, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said supreme judicial courts for said State, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

D. W. FESSENDEN, *Clerk.*

No. 8.

Proposal.

The undersigned, Charles E. Gibbs, whose post office address is Bridgeton, county of Cumberland, State of Maine, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869, on route No: 141, between South Paris and Fryeburg, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated November 15, 1864, "with celerity, certainty, and security," for the annual sum of four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, (\$467.)

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the

weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated at Bridgeton, March 21, 1865.

CHARLES E. GIBBS.

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at Bridgeton, State of Maine, undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 141 be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1865, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated at Bridgeton, March 21, 1865.

WILLIAM W. CROSS.
RUFUS GIBBS.

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at Bridgeton, State of Maine, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated at Bridgeton, March 21, 1865.

LUTHER BILLINGS, *P. M.*

No. 9.

Boston, May 30, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, under date of May 20, I have visited Bridgeton, Maine, and investigated the case of alleged combination among bidders for mail service on route 141, South Paris to Fryeburg, for the term 1865 to 1869, and have to submit the following report:

The case has created considerable interest in Bridgeton and its vicinity, and citizens having very generally identified themselves with one or the other party, as their personal or political prejudices happen to dictate, rendered it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the extent of the combination; but upon a personal examination of Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams, William W. Cross, John F. Rice, John W. Fowler, Richard Gage, and interviews had with Frederic J. Littlefield and others, I find that the facts are pretty fully stated in the papers forwarded to me with your instructions; but presuming that a knowledge of the circumstances inducing the combination may enable the department to come more readily to a just decision in the premises, I will state that for a long time previous to the date of the contract between Gibbs, Adams, and Cross on the one part, and Gage on the other part, the citizens of Bridgeton were much dissatisfied with the manner in which the mail service was conducted, and the unaccommodating spirit manifested by the contractor, and that Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, who are gentlemen of wealth and influence, but of no experience in mail service, and who all state under oath that they had never seen any law relating to mail service at the time of executing the contract, and were totally ignorant of any legal objection to their making such contract as that made with Gibbs, determined to possess themselves of the stages on the route, with the view to the better mail accommodation for themselves and the citizens of Bridgeton, but without the hope or expectation of pecuniary profit. With that intent they purchased the stock on the route, and added such appliances

promised speed and comfort to travellers on the route, and afterwards entered into contract with Gage to carry the mail during the balance of his contract, and stipulated that Gage should not bid on said route No. 141 at the lettings for mail service from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869.

John W. Fowler states that as agent for Gage he made the bargain with Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, and reported to Gage the conditions to be inserted in the contract, including the stipulation that he (Gage) should not bid at the next lettings on route 141; to which Gage did not object, but remarked that "he had no objection to it, as he wished to give up staging, and did not care to bid." Fowler also states that at the time he made the bargain with Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, they objected to the stipulation that Gage should not bid as useless, but on no other ground. He (Fowler) "did not think of the law forbidding such contract; though he supposes he knew the fact." Gage states that he knew the contract and signed it, and left it for the other parties to sign, which they did, and that he had no intention to violate the law.

The admitted fact of the "combination among bidders to prevent bidding," in this case, seems to impose upon the department the necessity of taking some action in the premises, and I would most respectfully suggest that, if such decision would not be inconsistent with the rules of the department, the rejection of the bids of all the parties to the contract, and the reletting of the routes upon which the bids of either have been accepted, would be most satisfactory to the people on the route, and would seem to be an equitable judgment. Such decision would undoubtedly be more economical for the department than to let the contracts to the next lowest bidders.

I enclose herewith the affidavit of John F. Rice; also the affidavit of Charles Gibbs, James R. Adams, and William W. Cross, and the papers forwarded me with your letter of instructions.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. HAMMATT,
Special Agent Post Office Department.

HON. GEORGE W. McLELLAN,

Second Ass't Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

No. 10.

I, John F. Rice, of Waterford, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, on my honor, as well as upon my solemn oath, duly administered by the proper authority, do make the following statement, to wit: That I have been engaged in the staging and-mail carrying business for the last fifteen years. That, in pursuance of an advertisement of the Post Office Department of the United States for transportation of the New England States from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869, I put in bids for carrying the mail on several routes in the State of Maine, in all eleven routes. That I have been notified of the acceptance of my bids on routes Nos. 145, 143, 66, 149 and 147 in said State, and that I am ready to close the contracts for transportation of the mails on said routes, and any others that may be awarded to me under my said bids. That my bid or proposal for the transportation of the mail on route No. 141, between South Paris and Fryeburg, in Maine, by the way of Bridgeton, was made in perfect good faith to the department and without any understanding or collusion with any person or persons whatever, but entirely on my own responsibility. That no other person who bid on said route had any knowledge of my bid on said route, or my intention to bid on the same, until after the time for bidding had expired by limitation of the department. That living in the vicinity and

being engaged in the stage and mail-carrying business, I heard of the controversy between Richard Gage, of Bridgeton, and the owners of the stage line on said route, in relation to the transportation of the mail on said route for the last contract, ending July 1, 1865, and at the time an arrangement was made between said Richard Gage and said persons owning said stage line (of which Charles E. Gibbs was one) that said owners should carry said mail for said Richard Gage until the expiration of his contract, (July 1, 1865.) I heard that said owner had made an arrangement with said Richard Gage; that he, said Richard Gage, should not bid on said route under the proposals for carrying the mail from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869. That after the bids were opened and it was found that Charles E. Gibbs, one of said owners of said stage line, was the only one whose proposal was lower than mine on said route, I considered it my duty to myself and to the Post Office Department to ascertain whether the said Charles E. Gibbs had by his said arrangement with said Richard Gage, in violation of law and the rules of the Post Office Department, precluded himself from the right to bid on said line or route, and thereupon I called on said Richard Gage to ascertain the facts in relation to the matter. That after some conversation with said Richard Gage he showed me the contract which had been entered into between him and said Charles E. Gibbs, and others, and in preference to giving his testimony in relation to the matter he consented that said contract should be put into the hands of my attorney, to be used in such manner as was proper. I employed Frederic J. Littlefield, esq., of Bridgeton, as my counsel and attorney to represent me at the department, and he, at my expense, made the journey to Washington, to present my case to the Post Office Department. I shall in good faith perform my contracts for transportation of the mails on all routes awarded me, and I claim that route No. 141 is fairly mine according to law and the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department, and I respectfully but earnestly ask that said route be awarded to me by the proper authorities of the department.

JOHN F. RICE.

STATE OF MAINE, *Cumberland, ss:*

MAY, 22, 1865.

Then personally appeared before me the above named John F. Rice, and made oath that the above statement by him signed is true, and I hereby certify that said John F. Rice is a respectable and credible person.

FREDERIC J. LITTLEFIELD,
Justice of Peace.

No. 11.

Whereas we, Charles E. Gibbs, James R. Adams, and William W. Cross of Bridgeton, in the State of Maine, owned the stage line on route No. 141, and that Richard Gage, of Bridgeton aforesaid, who was under a contract to carry the mail on said route, requested us to carry said mail, and we, the said Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, entered into a contract to carry said mail for said Gage, that he would not bid on said mail at the next letting of mails; and we, the said Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, do hereby certify that neither of us requested that said Gage to insert any such clause in said agreement, and we objected to having said clause in the agreement, as being useless and of no importance to us but on the suggestion of one of us that it would do no harm we signed the agreement as presented to us by said Gage. And we, the said Gibbs, Adams, and Cross, further certify, that neither of us entered into said agreement with any view or intention to bar said Gage from bidding on the mail on said route.

I we, said Gibbs, Adams and Cross, each and all of us, do certify that at the time of our signing said agreement we had no knowledge of any law in relation to combinations among bidders to prevent bidding, and we also certify that we had seen no law and knew of no law in relation to mail contracts at the time of our signing said agreement.

BRIDGETON, May 27, 1865.

CHARLES E. GIBBS.
JAMES R. ADAMS.
WILLIAM W. CROSS.

BRIDGETON, May 27, 1865.

Signed and sworn to before me,

S. M. HARMON,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 12.

BRIDGETON, MAINE, May 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of a professional engagement in relation to a matter of the Post Office Department, I have made myself acquainted with the facts in the case, and take the liberty to write you this letter in relation to the same. I allude to the controversy in relation to the contracts for transportation of the mail on certain routes in this State for the next four years.

Soon after the bids were made public, John F. Rice, of Waterford, applied to me (myself and son, who are in practice of the law as partners) for advice in relation to his claim to have route 141 awarded to him under his bid. He presented the contract between Richard Gage and Charles E. Gibbs by which Gage was precluded from bidding on route 141. On examination of that contract and the law and rules of the department, we were clearly of opinion that Gibbs's bid would be rejected if the facts were made known to the department, but we advised Rice to have some intimation if possible from the department before he made expense in the case, as he was poorly able to make an unsuccessful attempt to get the mail on that route on his bid; and thereupon my son, being acquainted with a clerk in the Post Office Department, (M. William Ryan,) wrote him and forwarded a copy of the material parts of the George Gibbs contract. Mr. Ryan's reply was such that we had no hesitation in advising Rice to proceed with his claim for the contract on the route, and accordingly he employed me to present his claim, as it has been done, to the department. It is said the Hon. Postmaster General suggests that there might have been a combination between Rice and Gibbs in relation to the matter. Mr. Hammatt left here this morning; what his report will be we cannot of course know, but he will certainly report that there *was no combination between Rice and Gibbs or between Rice and anybody else in relation to the matter.* Rice made his bids in good faith without regard to anybody else. He has got some hard routes on him, and on the compensation named in his bid is very small for the service, but in connection with another route he has, he can perform the service cheaper than any other person. *He has acted independently and above board,* and all we claim for him is that we have justice done him in the decision of the question. We regret the embarrassment, and it would seem at first thought that if Gibbs is denied route 141, Gage must be denied the routes which have been awarded him. Now, is it certain that Gibbs and Gage occupy the same position? Gibbs offered the contract between them an inducement to Gage not to bid on route 141; Gage agreed not to bid for the inducement Gibbs offered. Now, are they equally guilty of a violation of the laws? We think there is a distinction, but for the

sake of the argument admit they are equally guilty. There is another point on which we think the department can be relieved of any embarrassment ; it is this : Rice claims No. 141 as the lowest bidder. Perhaps he is under no legal obligation to take the contract, as it has been awarded to another ; *but he is willing to take it, and claims it*, and is ready to enter into contract in good faith. Shall he suffer because others have violated the law ? In the case of Gage it is different. *No other bidders claim the small routes awarded to Gage.* He is obliged to stand up to them—hard bargains, we are sure. It is our conviction Gage would not bid so low again on those routes, and that if relet they would go higher than before. We have no sympathy for Gage, and care not what is done in relation to his bids or routes, only as it may affect our client, John F. Rice, who has acted fairly and honorably from the start, and who has always performed all his contracts with the Post Office Department in perfect good faith. It is only my desire to faithfully do my duty to our client, who has, on my advice, paid the cost of a journey of my partner to Washington, and who would not have done so but for the informal assurance we had that if the facts were made out, the contract would be awarded to him on route 141. It only remains for me to claim, with all respect and deference, that the contract on route 141 be awarded to John F. Rice, our client. If it is necessary to punish Richard Gage, it is my opinion that to oblige him to complete his contract on his routes would be more punishment than to withhold them from him. I care not what is done with him.

Yours with much esteem,

NATH'L S. LITTLEFIELD.

Hon. GEO. W. McLELLAN,

*Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.*

No. 13.

[From the Postmaster General's journal of official acts, June 2, 1865.]

Route No. 15. From Belgrade to New Sharon, 17 miles, and back, six times a week. Richard Gage, \$345 per annum.

Rescind acceptance of April 19, 1865, to Richard Gage, it being satisfactorily shown that he was a party to a combination to prevent bidding, in violation of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, and re-advertise the service for re-letting from August 1, 1865.

Similar orders on routes Nos. 40, 130, 139, and 159.

Route No. 141. From South Paris to Fryeburg, 35 miles, six times a week to Bridgeton, and three times a week residue. Charles E. Gibbs, \$467 per annum.

Rescind acceptance of April 19, 1865, to Charles E. Gibbs, it being satisfactorily shown that he was a party to a combination to prevent bidding, in violation of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, and re-advertise the service for re-letting from August 1, 1865.

No. 14.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, June 10, 1865.

SIR: On the 6th of May last you were informed that the Postmaster General had suspended the acceptance of your proposal for mail route No. 141, sent you

the 1st of May, until an investigation could be entered into with regard to circumstances connected with the bidding.

The investigation having taken place, and facts being developed which are deemed to involve a violation of law on your part, the Postmaster General, by order dated on the 2d instant, has rescinded and entirely withdrawn the said acceptance, and you are hereby notified that no service will be required of you on the route mentioned. You are also notified that under the act of Congress July 2, 1836, and March 2, 1849, you are disabled from being a contractor carrying the mails for a period of five years.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. CHARLES E. GIBBS, *Bridgeton, Maine.*

No. 15.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Contract Office, June 10, 1866.

SIR: On the 6th of May last you were informed that the Postmaster General had suspended the acceptances of your proposals for mail routes Nos. 15, 40, 10, 139, and 159, sent you on the 29th of April and 1st of May, until investigation could be entered into with regard to circumstances connected with the bidding.

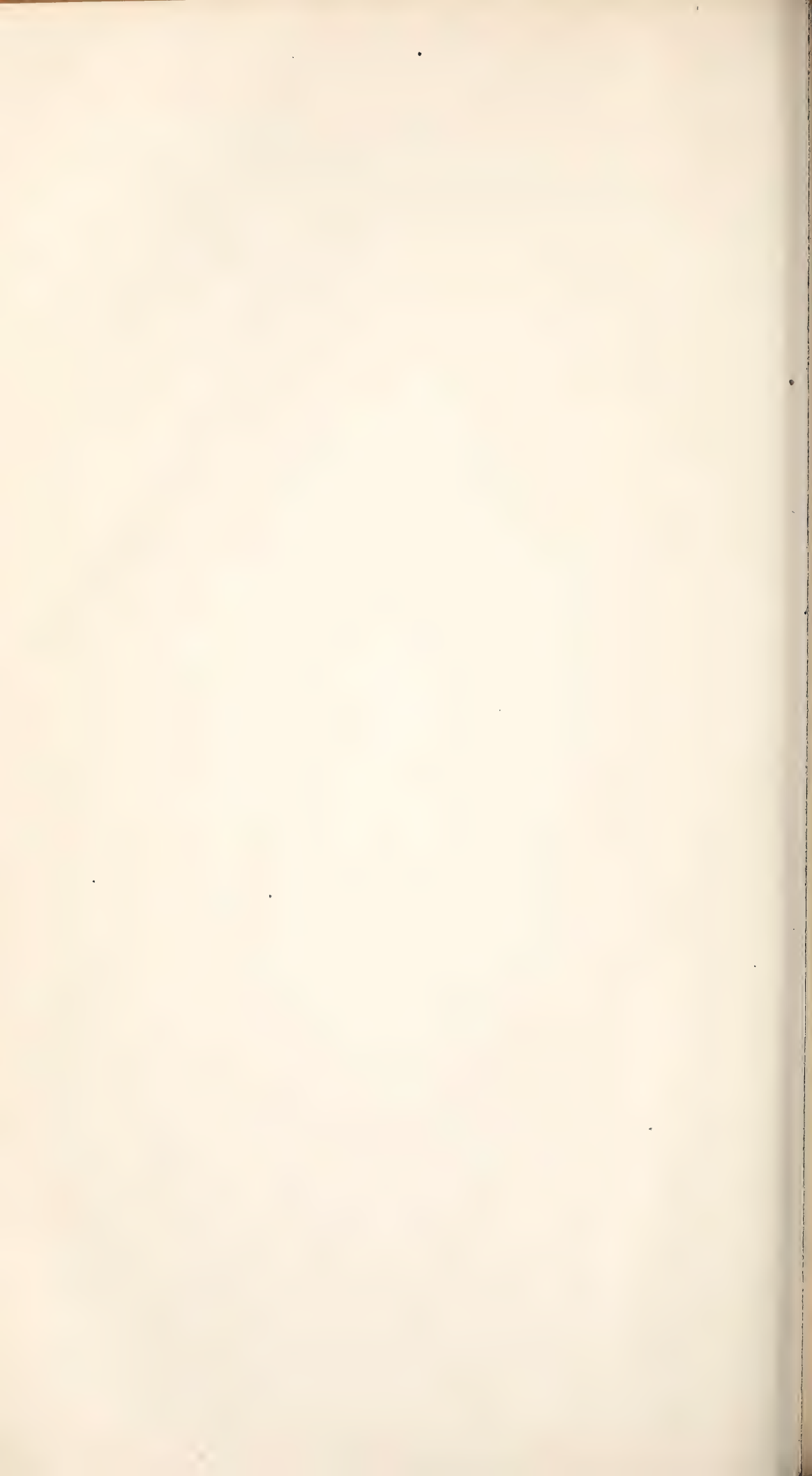
The investigation having taken place, and facts being developed which are deemed to involve a violation of law on your part, the Postmaster General, by order dated on the 2d instant, has rescinded and entirely withdrawn the said acceptances, and you are hereby notified that no service will be required of you on the routes mentioned. You are also notified that under the act of Congress July 2, 1836, and of March 2, 1849, you are disabled from being a contractor carrying the mails for the period of five years.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEO. W. McLELLAN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. RICHARD GAGE, *Bridgeton, Maine.*



AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, relative to the findings of the commission in the awards for the capture of Booth and Herold.

APRIL 13, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

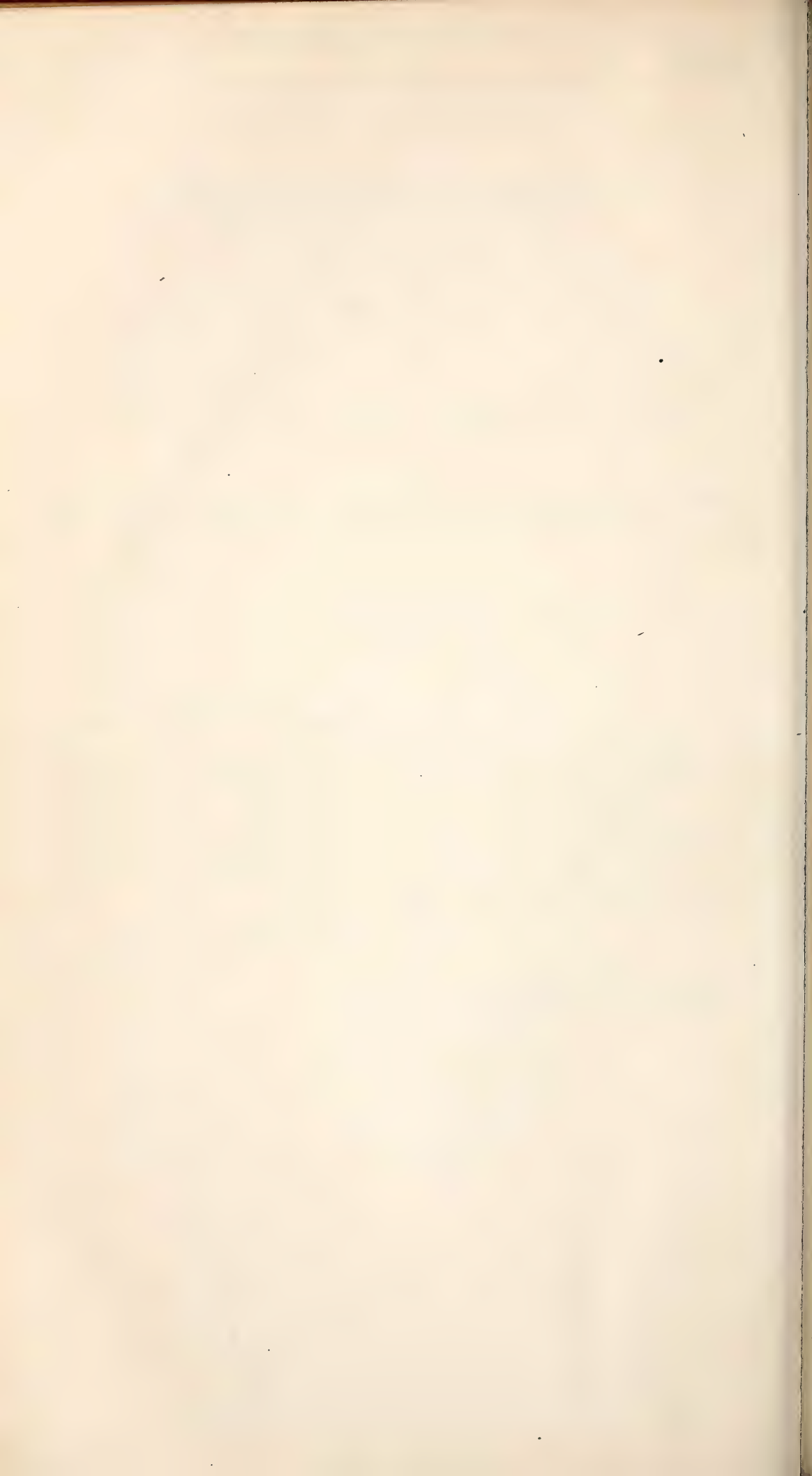
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 13, 1866.

SIR: Referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 10, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the findings of the commission in the case of the awards for the capture of J. W. Booth and D. E. Herold, I have the honor to state that a final report on this subject has not yet been made, for reasons set forth in the report from this department on the subject, dated March 1, 1866, made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 27, 1866, to which reference is made.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



QUARANTINE STATION, NEW YORK HARBOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of March 14, relative to the effect of the erection of a quarantine station on the navigable waters of New York harbor.

APRIL 13, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 10, 1866.

SIR: Referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th March, 1866, I have the honor to inform you that this department is not in possession of any data which will enable the Secretary of War to communicate to the House an opinion as to the effect which would be produced on the navigable waters of New York harbor, by the erection of a quarantine station on the coal known as the West Bank in said harbor, or as to the fitness of such erection in other respects. A report of the chief of engineers on the subject is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1866.

SIR: With reference to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th ultimo, referred to me for an opinion as to what effect will be produced on the navigable waters of New York harbor by the erection of a quarantine station on the "West Bank," in said harbor, and whether its exposed situation will not render it impracticable to erect docks and wharves for the intended purpose, at which vessels may be safely moored, I have the honor to present the following remarks:

This West Bank is situated in the outer harbor of New York, south of the Narrows, and on the Staten Island side. It extends from within about two

hundred yards of Staten Island, southwardly along and bounding the main ship channel for a distance of seven miles, and thence westwardly six miles, with deep navigable waters along the entire eastern and southern boundary of this shoal. Between the northern end of this shoal and Staten Island is a channel much used by steamers and vessels communicating with Amboy and the railroad to Philadelphia.

The whole length of these lines of the shoal is exposed and open to the ocean, which is intercepted only by other shoals, through which run the ship channels from the sea into the harbor. The open ocean is from four to six miles from this West Bank.

No definite locality on this extensive West Bank is designated, nor is the character or extent of the proposed buildings and wharves, and direction of those structures, given. Without such information no opinion can be formed in answer to questions depending upon their construction.

The resolution is respectfully returned herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

FISHING GROUNDS NEAR BRITISH PROVINCES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces.

APRIL 13, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

to the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requesting information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 12, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, in the following words: "*Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this body what steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, and whether legislation or other action on the part of Congress is, in his judgment, necessary to secure those rights and interests in consequence of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854,*" has the honor to report, that the Secretary of the Navy has by the President's direction taken preparatory measures for sending seasonably a naval force to the fishing grounds adjacent to the British North American Provinces, which force it is believed will be adequate to protect the rights and interests of American citizens against any unlawful violence. It is proper to state, however, that this department has reason to believe that there are at present no good grounds for apprehending any collision, or any necessity for the employment of force.

The attention of the President, and also the attention of her Majesty's government, has been directed to the question, whether negotiation or legislation

could be advantageously employed in adjusting the differences which have heretofore existed between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries.

The measures taken in that regard are not sufficiently matured to render it expedient or beneficial to suggest any form of special action by Congress at the present time.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE PRESIDENT.

EXPENDITURES OF THE CONTINGENT FUND OF THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

*detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Navy
Department for the year ending June 30, 1865.*

APRIL 16, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 13, 1866.

SIR: Agreeably to the 20th section of the act of Congress approved August 1842, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Navy Department and Bureaus during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Navy Department and Bureaus during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Office of the Secretary of the Navy.</i>				
Dec. 26, 1863	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	3 door mats.....	\$6 00	
31, 1863	.....do.....	2 dusters.....	6 00	
Feb. 26, 1864	.....do.....	1 duster.....	2 25	
Apr. 4, 1864	.....do.....	1 door mat.....	1 75	
July 12, 1864	.....do.....	1 ice pitcher, \$20; 1 water-cooler, \$12.....	32 00	
21, 1864	John L. Maxwell.....	16 lbs. Windsor soap, at 25 cents.....		\$48 0
28, 1863	Joseph L. Savage.....	2 brooms.....	1 37	4 0
29, 1863	.....do.....	1 chisel, 75 cents; 2 files, 25 cents.....	1 00	
29, 1863	.....do.....	2 papers of tacks.....	12	
Sep. 14, 1863	.....do.....	1 scrub brush.....	40	
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.	Philp & Solomons.....	Stationery, under contract.....		2 8
Apr. 14 to June 29, 1864.	Adams Express Co.....	Freight on boxes and packages.....		255 5
July 31, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer for the month.....		50 (
31, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriage, month of July.....	45 00	
31, 1864	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
7, 1864	Estate of C. S. Whittlesey.....	1 kerosene lamp, \$3 50; 2 chimneys, 30 cents.....	3 80	46 (
7, 1864	.....do.....	1 shade, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. coal oil and can, \$1.....	1 50	
7, 1864	.....do.....	1 basket.....	2 00	
Feb. 1, 1864	William Hounschild.....	1 pair green shades, \$6; new gimp for chair, 50 cents.....	6 50	
9, 1864	.....do.....	Fixing shades, &c.....	1 00	
June 6, 1864	.....do.....	Taking down curtains, &c.....	4 00	
6, 1864	.....do.....	Taking up four carpets.....	7 00	
6, 1864	.....do.....	Sewing 44 yards velvet carpet and putting down same.....	9 46	
6, 1864	.....do.....	Thread, 50 cents; morocco chair cushion, \$6.....	6 50	
July 16 to Sep. 14, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract.....	342 37	34
Oct. 5 to Dec. 31, 1863.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	286 05	
Jan. 2 to Mar. 25, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	281 73	
Apr. 7 to June 28, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	286 65	
Feb. 15, 1864	Joseph L. Savage.....	1 chamois skin.....	75	1, 196
June 13, 1864	.....do.....	2 papers of tax, at 10 cents.....	30	
July 28, 1864	.....do.....	1 hone, 75 cents; 2 knives, 75 cents.....	1 50	
Aug. 27, 1864	William W. Farr.....	Repairing patent-lever clock.....		2
31, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriage.....	45 00	1
31, 1864	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
31, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer for August.....		4 (
Sep. 21, 1864	Philp & Solomons.....	4 political histories of the rebellion.....		50
30, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriage for Sept.....	45 00	1 (
30, 1864	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
30, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer, month of September.....	50 00	4 (
30, 1864	.....do.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....	1 00	
30, 1864	Lindsay Muse.....	.....do.....		5 (
Oct. 15, 1864	David Lyon.....	1 gold pen.....		0
31, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer for October.....		5 (
31, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriages, October.....	60 00	
31, 1864	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
Nov. 3, 1864	Harnden Express.....	Freight on package.....		6 (
Dec. 10, 1863	J. P. Bartholow.....	Repairs on blind.....		0
Nov. 30, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer, month of November.....		0
30, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriages in Nov.....	60 00	
30, 1864	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
July 10, 1864	W. S. Mitchell & Co.....	5 yards twilled cotton, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	3 12	0
13, 1864	.....do.....	.....do.....	3 13	
Aug. 24, 1864	.....do.....	3 yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50.....	7 50	
25, 1864	.....do.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50.....	33 75	

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
3, 1864	W. S. Mitchell & Co.	9 yards cocoa matting, at \$1 62½.....	\$14 63	
29, 1864	do.	5 yards twilled cotton, at 62½ cents.....	3 12	
20, 1864	do.	50 yds. velvet cotton, at \$5, \$270; thread, \$1 25.	271 25	
26, 1864	do.	1 rug, \$16; 4½ yds. oil-cloth, at \$2 50, \$10 94..	26 94	
26, 1864	do.	4½ yards carpet, at \$3 25.....	14 63	
31, 1864	do.	3 yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50.....	7 50	
11, 1864	do.	7½ yds. carpet, at \$3 25, \$24 78; thread, 50 cts.	25 28	\$410 85
2, 1864	Boteler & Wilson	1 oak library table.....	17 00	
13, 1864	do.	1 walnut library table.....	23 00	40 00
21, 1864	Allen, Clapp & Co	1 India-rubber suit for driver of department mail carriage		15 00
29, 1864	Hanson Brooks	Hauling books to post office.....		1 00
31, 1864	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels for the quarter.....		6 00
31, 1864	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriages for Dec.	60 00	
31, 1864	do.	Groom's fee	1 00	61 00
19, 1864	Joseph Gawler.....	Making 250 file boards, at 8½ cents each.....	23 80	
2, 1864	do.	Making arm-rest.....	1 50	
24, 1864	do.	Repairing chair.....	75	
28, 1864	do.	do.	1 25	
2, 1864	do.	Putting divisions in case	2 50	29 80
31, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co.	Furnishing ice for one year.....		143 12
5, 1864	R. C. Johnson & Co.	2 coal hods, at \$1 25.....	2 50	
29, 1864	do.	1 chamois skin.....	1 00	
14, 1864	do.	3 brooms, at 60c., \$1 80; 6 wisps, at 50c., \$3..	4 80	
14, 1864	do.	2 papers tacks, 20 cents; 1 rack hook, \$1 25.	1 45	
16, 1864	do.	6 hearth brushes, at \$1 50.....	9 00	18 75
8, 1863	King & Burchell	1 gross German matches.....	5 00	
25, 1864	do.	do.	3 75	
23, 1864	do.	3 doz. soap, \$4 50; 2 bars soap, \$1 50.....	6 00	14 75
31, 1864	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer, December, 1864.....	50 00	
31, 1864	do.	Washing towels for the quarter.....	1 00	51 00
6, 1865	George Lucas	Carrying annual reports to navy yard		2 50
9, 1865	Adams Express Co.	Cash paid for cards and envelopes for the dep't		44 50
17, 1864	Philp & Solomons	1 M. S. S. book.....	2 25	
27, 1864	do.	6 M. S. S. books, to order	28 50	30 75
16, 1864	Richard Vigil	Hauling books to post office.....		1 50
15, 1864	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	18 large tumblers, at \$6 per dozen.....	9 00	
10, 1864	do.	5 feather dusters, \$14; 4 spittoons, \$5.....	19 00	
10, 1864	do.	4 brooms, \$3; 4 coal hods, \$9 25; 4 mats, \$8..	20 25	
15, 1864	do.	2 chamois skins, \$2 50; 2 buckets, \$3 50	6 00	54 25
7, 1864	William Hounschild	Covering steps with matting and oil-cloth... ..	3 50	
3, 1864	do.	Sewing and putting down 54 yds. vel. carpet.	11 88	
3, 1864	do.	Putting down carpets	9 25	
3, 1864	do.	Sewing, putting down, and thread for, 43 yards carpet.....	7 22	
3, 1864	do.	Taking up old carpet	2 00	
3, 1864	do.	Hanging picture, cord, &c.	1 50	
3, 1864	do.	Trimming with mourning.....	6 00	
3, 1864	do.	Morocco chair cushion	5 50	46 85
22, 1864	Barnes & Mitchell.....	24 yards huck. diaper, at 45 cents.....	10 80	
22, 1864	do.	6 brd. towels, at 62½ cents.....	3 75	
22, 1864	do.	4 pieces tape, at 12½ cents.....	50	
22, 1864	do.	2 spools cotton, at 12½ cents.....	25	15 30
31, 1865	Overton Bond	Services as laborer in January		50 00
31, 1865	R. Earle & Son	Livery of two horses and carriages for Jan..	60 00	
31, 1865	do.	Groom's fee	1 00	61 00
9, 1865	Andrew Boyd	4 copies Washington City Directory, at \$2 50.		10 00
6 to Dec. 1864.	Adams Express Co.	Express charges on packages to and from the department		27 00
25, 1865	E. M. Butler.....	5 hat racks		6 25
28, 1865	R. Earle & Son.....	Livery for two horses and carriages in Feb.	60 00	
28, 1865	do.	Groom's fee	1 00	61 00
28, 1865	Overton Bond	Services as laborer, month of February.....		50 00
11, 1865	George W. Brooks	Cartage of desks, &c.....		1 75
31, 1865	Overton Bond	Services as laborer for March	50 00	
31, 1865	do.	Washing towels for the quarter	1 00	51 00

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Mar. 31, 1865	R. Earle & Son	Livery of two horses and carriages	\$60 00	
31, 1865	.....do.....	Groom's fee	1 00	
				\$61 00
31, 1865	Lindsay Muse	Washing towels for the quarter		6 00
Apr. 24, 1865	Charles Tinney	Cartage of Navy Registers		2 50
25, 1865	Silliman & Dana	Subscription to Journal		5 00
27, 1865	Charles Tinney	Cartage of Navy Registers		2 00
30, 1865	R. Earle & Son	Livery of two horses and carriages, \$60; groom's fee, \$1		61 00
30, 1865	Overton Bond	Services as laborer, month of April		50 00
20, 1865	James Kelly	Coal stove, and fixing up same	30 00	
20, 1865	.....do.....	.....do.....	20 00	
20, 1865	.....do.....	40 lbs. Russia iron pipe, at 40 cents	16 00	
20, 1865	.....do.....	54 lbs. American iron pipe, at 30 cents	16 20	
20, 1865	.....do.....	20 lbs. zinc, at 30 cents; 4 flanges, \$1	7 00	
				89 20
Jan. 9 to Feb. 27, 1865.	Adams Express Co.	Express charges on packages to and from the department		17 20
Oct. 27, 1864	William G. Bitner	Opening writing desk and fitting three keys	1 75	
Nov. 20, 1864	.....do.....	Repairing front-door knob	50	
Feb. 13, 1865	.....do.....	Putting new spring on front door	2 50	
13, 1865	.....do.....	Fixing rollers on front door	50	
				5 25
22, 1865	King & Burchell	24 lbs. pat. sperm candles, at 75 cents	18 00	
Apr. 3, 1865	.....do.....	2 boxes pat. sperm candles, 72 lbs., at 75 cts.	54 00	
13, 1865	.....do.....	200 lbs. adamantine candles, at 37½ cents	75 00	
13, 1865	.....do.....	1 gal. sperm oil, \$3; 1 pt. spts. turpentine, 50c.	3 50	
				150 50
May 5, 1865	Richard Vigil	Hauling Navy Registers to navy yard		2 50
Apr. 12, 1865	F. M. Jarboe	12 balls lamp wick		3 60
Apr. 13, 1865	B. Hart	Refreshments to marine band and to workmen from navy yard, preparing for illumination		21 00
Feb. 4, 1865	William Hounschild	Putting down oil-cloth on steps	1 50	
6, 1865	.....do.....	New cord and pulleys	1 25	
Mar. 7, 1865	.....do.....	New cord, Venetian blinds	2 50	
16, 1865	.....do.....	Laying 46 yards matting, at 20 cents	9 20	
16, 1865	.....do.....	Three pieces extra binding with linen	2 25	
26, 1865	.....do.....	Chair cushion	5 00	
27, 1865	.....do.....	Covering steps with oil-cloth	2 50	
Apr. 17, 1865	.....do.....	Hanging 700 yards cambric mourning, at 10c.	70 00	
17, 1866	.....do.....	Trimming flag	6 00	
17, 1865	.....do.....	Two boxes crape	15 00	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Scraping two rooms and ceiling	8 00	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Scraping passage ceiling	2 50	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Papering two ceilings, 14 pieces, at 90 cents	12 60	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Papering wall, 33 pieces, at \$1 35	44 55	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Borders	8 50	
21, 1865	.....do.....	Sewing and putting down 91 yards carpet, at 18 cents	16 38	
21, 1865	.....do.....	Altering Venetian blind	1 25	
21, 1865	.....do.....	Furnishing buff shades	5 00	
				213 9
May 12, 1865	George Chase	Cartage on Navy Registers		1 5
Apr. 24, 1865	Hall & Hume	1 dozen honey soap	1 20	
24, 1865	.....do.....	3½ dozen assorted soap	4 95	
				6 1
May 21, 1865	Joseph Gordon	Cartage to observatory		
25, 1865	Crosby & Nichols	Subscriptions to N. A. Review, 7 years, at \$5 per annum		35 0
28, 1865	Albert Ellis	Picture and frame of Gettysburg battle-field		27 0
31, 1865	R. Earle & Son	Livery of two horses and carriages	60 00	
31, 1865	.....do.....	Groom's fee	1 00	
				61 0
May 31, 1865	Overton Bond	Services as laborer in May		50 0
Apr. 24, 1865	G. M. Wright	1 office table, \$33; 6 chairs, at \$4 each		57 0
June 12, 1865	H. N. Copp	1 gross Spencerian pens		2 0
21, 1865	Simon Edelin	Shaking carpets		5 0
22, 1865	James Brown	16 days' labor, at \$2 per day		32 0
Dec. 9, 1864	William S. Mitchell	4½ yards Brussels, at \$4	18 00	
10, 1864	.....do.....	24½ yards 3-ply carpeting, at \$3	73 87	
10, 1864	.....do.....	1 piece binding, \$1 50; 1 paper tacks, 15c.	1 65	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Taking up old carpet	1 50	
Jan. 16, 1865	.....do.....	82 yards black cambric, at 35 cents	28 70	
26, 1865	.....do.....	5 1-9 yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50	12 78	
Feb. 28, 1865	.....do.....	39½ yards 3-ply carpet, at \$3	118 50	
Mar. 2, 1865	.....do.....	4 yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50	10 00	
15, 1865	.....do.....	75½ yards cocoa matting, at \$1 40	106 05	
25, 1865	.....do.....	10½ yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50	26 67	
Apr. 5, 1865	.....do.....	91½ yards 3-ply carpeting, at \$3	275 25	
5, 1865	.....do.....	4½ yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50	11 67	

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

ate of pur- chase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
r. 6, 1865	William S. Mitchell.....	1 pound green carpet-thread.....	\$3 00	
15, 1865	.....do.....	70½ yards black cambric, at 45 cents.....	315 56	
15, 1865	.....do.....	47 yards black crape mاریette, at 75 cents.....	35 25	
15, 1865	.....do.....	10 boxes crape, at \$7.....	70 00	
17, 1865	.....do.....	10 yards English crape, at \$3.....	30 00	
17, 1865	.....do.....	2 pieces black ribbon, at \$1 25.....	2 50	
17, 1865	.....do.....	6 yards oil-cloth, at \$2 50.....	15 00	
				\$1, 155 95
ne 24, 1865	Charles Robinson.....	2½ days' labor, at \$1 75.....		4 81
30, 1865	Overton Bond.....	Services as laborer, month of June.....		50 00
30, 1865	Charles Robinson.....	4 days' labor, at \$1 75.....		7 00
6, 1865	Snow, Coyle & Co.....	Advertising proposals for stationery.....		70 20
30, 1865	Overton Bond.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		1 00
30, 1865	Lindsay Muse.....	.....do.....do.....		6 00
30, 1865	Robert Earle & Son.....	Livery of two horses and carriage, June.....	60 00	
30, 1865	.....do.....	Groom's fee.....	1 00	
				61 00
30, 1865	James Brown.....	Six days' labor, at \$2.....		12 00
30, 1865	John Q. Wilson.....	One dozen oak arm-chairs.....		36 00
4, 1865	Joseph Gawler.....	Furnishing and putting on door-spring.....	4 00	
4, 1865	.....do.....	Repairing door.....	50	
18, 1865	.....do.....	Covering table with cloth.....	9 00	
r. 25, 1865	.....do.....	Making oak case and bracket.....	17 00	
25, 1865	.....do.....	Covering table with cloth, \$4; repairing desk, \$5.....	9 00	
y 15, 1865	.....do.....	Twenty-five packing boxes, at \$2.....	50 00	
ne 5, 1865	.....do.....	Set pigeon-holes, \$7; one case pigeon- holes, \$4 50.....	11 50	
5, 1865	.....do.....	One arm-rest, \$2; repairing door of case, \$1 25.....	3 25	
13, 1865	.....do.....	Covering desk with cloth.....	5 50	
				109 75
ne 6, 1865	W. J. Murtaugh & Co....	Advertising proposals for stationery, 22 squares, 4 weeks.....		88 00
		Total office Secretary of the Navy.....		5,983 33
		<i>Bureau of Yards and Docks.</i>		
g. 15, 1864	William Hounschild.....	1 buff window-shade.....		5 00
g. 1 to Sep. 6, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract with the department.....	50 60	
g. 1 to Dec. 0, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	88 41	
g. 12 to Mar. 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	77 10	
y 2 to June 0, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	33 75	
g. 30, 1864	E. L. Savoy.....	Washing towels for quarter.....		249 86
g. 20, 1864	David Lyon.....	5 gross patent India-rubber pens, at \$3.....	15 00	3 00
g. 20, 1864	.....do.....	5 gross Gillott's pens, at \$2.....	10 00	
y —, 1864	Charles Huntt.....	Labor in room No. 5.....	75	25 00
y —, 1864	.....do.....	Oil-cloth and soap.....	1 00	
ne —, 1864	.....do.....	Freight on box from New York.....	75	
g. —, 1864	.....do.....	Candles.....	4 80	
g. 12, 1864	.....do.....	Freight on box from Norfolk.....	1 25	
				8 55
28, 1864	W. S. Mitchell & Co....	46½ yards Brussels carpet, at \$2 93.....	136 24	
y. 4, 1864	.....do.....	4½ yards oil-cloth, at \$1 75.....	7 58	
4, 1864	.....do.....	4 Adelaide mats, at \$3.....	12 00	
				155 82
g. 31, 1864	E. L. Savoy.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
g. 30, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co....	Ice for 314 days.....		39 25
g. 9, 1865	A. Boyd.....	1 Washington City Directory.....		2 50
g. 6, 1865	William E. Wall.....	100 five-cent revenue stamps.....		5 00
g. 31, 1865	E. L. Savoy.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
ne 15, 1865	John A. Smith.....	Removing furniture and shaking and putting down carpet.....		6 00
g. 30, 1865	A. Biondi.....	6 large towels, at \$1 09.....		6 54
g. 30, 1865	E. L. Savoy.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
g. 11 to Sep. 0, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract.....	132 65	
g. 21, 1864, to Mar. 22, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	141 22	
y 5 to June 0, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	38 80	
				312 67
		Total Bureau of Yards and Docks.....		828 19

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Bureau of Construction and Repair.</i>				
July 20, 1864	John Simms	1 dozen towels		\$11 75
July 8 to Sep. 30, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract, 1st quarter of 1863	\$130 91	
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863.	.....do.....	Ditto, for 2d quarter of 1863	79 01	
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1864.	.....do.....	Ditto, for 1st and 2d quarters of 1864	224 79	434 71
Sep. 3, 1864	Edward Lilley	Two window awnings, at \$18 each		36 00
30, 1864	John Simms	Washing towels for quarter		3 00
Aug. 1, 1864	Boteler & Wilson	1 oak office chair, \$4 50; 1 stool \$2		6 50
Jan. 31, 1863	G. W. Bitner	Putting washers to press	75	
Apr. 3, 1863	.....do.....	Opening desk and providing key	50	
June 16, 1863	.....do.....	Opening drawer and providing key	50	
25, 1864	.....do.....	Two new locks on drawers	3 50	
Dec. 31, 1864	John Simms	Washing towels for the quarter		5 25
June 6, 1864	Joseph Gawler	Making 8 packing-boxes, at 75 cents each	6 00	3 00
29, 1864	.....do.....	Repairing writing desk	2 00	
Aug. 8, 1864	.....do.....	Making platform for chair	2 50	
Sept. 24, 1864	.....do.....	Putting blocks and caster on chair	2 25	
Oct. 8, 1864	.....do.....	Making 1 packing-box	2 25	
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.	L. J. Middleton & Co	Supplying ice for the bureau		15 00
Aug. 8 to Oct. 26, 1864.	J. W. Deeble	Charges on freight		55 69
Sep. —, 1864	William Hounschild	Putting down oil-cloth	1 00	
—, 1864	.....do.....	Bolstering and covering chair seat	4 50	
—, 1864	.....do.....	Papering around windows	1 50	
Mar. 31, 1865	John Simms	Washing towels for the quarter		7 00
Dec. 9, 1863	F. & J. Reeves	Daily Globe, 1st session 38th Congress	6 00	3 00
14, 1864	.....do.....	Daily Globe, 2d session 38th Congress	5 00	
May 13, 1865	Benjamin Johnson	Labor of self and six others in removing books, &c	27 00	11 00
17, 1865	.....do.....	Ditto in removing furniture, &c	21 50	
Feb. 9 to May 27, 1865.	J. W. Deeble	Cash paid for Washington Directory, freight, postage, &c., for bureau		48 50
June 30, 1865	John Simms	Washing towels for the quarter		11 21
July 1 to Sep. 30, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract with the department		5 00
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	133 10	
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	196 98	
			229 37	
		Total Bureau of Construction		469 41
				1,129 30
<i>Bureau of Navigation.</i>				
July 19, 1864	John Robinson	For cartage		1 5
Oct. 2, 1863, to Jan. 8, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract	107 75	
Jan. 8, 1864, to June 16, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	83 75	
Sep. 30, 1864	William Landre	Washing towels for the quarter		191 5
Oct. 21, 1864	M. Jacobs	1 gross steel pens		3 0
7, 1864	James Kelley	1 map case, \$3; 3 coal hods, at \$2 50, \$7 50		3 0
Dec. 31, 1864	William Landre	Washing towels for the quarter		10 5
Oct. 12, 1864	Joseph Gawler	making 12 rollers, at 15 cents	1 80	3 0
Nov. 12, 1864	.....do.....	12 packing-boxes, at \$2 50 each	30 00	
12, 1864	.....do.....	Making walnut shelf in window	3 00	
Dec. 31, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co	Ice from January 1 to December 31, 1864		34 8
Jan. 24, 1865	William Hounschild	Putting down oil-cloth	1 00	19 6
24, 1865	.....do.....	Hanging window shades	2 25	
28, 1865	James Kelley	2 large ash hods, at \$3 50		3 5
9, 1865	William R. Riley & Bro.	3 yards brown twilled cotton, at 80 cents		7 0
Feb. 9, 1865	Andrew Boyd	1 Washington City Directory		2 4
18, 1865	Kenner Solomon	Removing and stowing public documents		2 2
18, 1865	D. Solomon .....	.....do.....do.....		2 2
Mar. 31, 1865	William Landre	Washing towels for the quarter		3 0
Apr. 13, 1865	Lemuel Williams	Making 7 boxes, at \$2		14 0
June 2, 1865	William Oges	Carrying packages for the bureau		

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Aug. 24, 1864	William S. Mitchell & Co.	1 mat	\$4 50	
Sept. 3, 1864	do.	1 mat	4 50	
Nov. 26, 1864	do.	1 superior rug	20 00	
				\$29 00
June 16, 1865	Philip Meredith	4½ days' labor		6 75
28, 1865	Joseph Wells	Carrying packages to post office		75
19, 1865	Harper & Mitchell	1 dozen towels		6 00
30, 1865	William Landre	Washing towels for the quarter		3 00
30, 1865	B. F. Greene	Cash paid car fare on public business, and postage		3 00
May 15, 1865	William R. Riley & Bro.	3 yards drilling, at 75 cents		2 25
July 1 to Sep. 19, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, &c., under contract	181 50	
Oct. 21 to Dec. 3, 1864.	do.	do	157 17	
Jan. 6 to June 30, 1865.	do.	do	358 33	
				697 00
		Total of Bureau of Navigation		1, 052 32
		<i>Bureau of Steam Engineering.</i>		
July 2, 1864	Samuel Redfern	4 dozen cakes of soap		5 00
Oct. 1 to Dec. 16, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, blank books, &c., under contract	226 12	
Jan. 7 to Mar. 28, 1864.	do.	do	200 78	
Apr. 7 to June 30, 1865.	do.	do	128 03	
				554 93
Sept. 30, 1865	Daniel Muse	Washing towels for the quarter		3 00
May 27, 1864	G. M. Wight	2 drawer locks, \$1 50 each	3 00	
June 1, 1864	do.	Putting glass in frame	3 50	
2, 1864	do.	2 desk locks, \$1 50 each	3 00	
6, 1864	do.	1 desk	30 00	
8, 1864	do.	75 turned sticks, 10 cents each	7 50	
18, 1864	do.	1 walnut office table	18 00	
July 8, 1864	do.	1 revolving chair, \$12; 1 chair cushion, \$3 50	15 50	
8, 1864	do.	8 small boxes for schedules, \$1 20 each	9 60	
9, 1864	do.	75 turned sticks, 10 cents each	7 50	
Aug. 23, 1864	do.	3 oak arm-chairs, \$3 50 each	10 50	
Oct. 6, 1864	do.	24 packing boxes for logs, \$2 50 each	60 00	
				168 10
Dec. 31, 1864	Daniel Muse	Washing towels for the quarter		3 00
31, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co.	Ice from January 1 to December 31, 1864		49 12
23, 1864	W. H. Harrover	1 cylinder stove	30 00	
23, 1864	do.	9 lbs. Russia iron stove pipe, at 40 cents.	3 60	
23, 1864	do.	3 elbows, 75 cents each, \$2 25; 13½ lbs. zinc, at 40 cents, \$5 40	7 65	
				41 25
Mar. 31, 1865	D. Muse	Washing towels for the quarter		3 00
May 26, 1865	do.	Cash paid laborers for cleaning rooms, 9½ days, at \$2 per day	19 00	
30, 1865	do.	Sundries for the bureau	1 40	
1, 1865	do.	Washing towels for the quarter	5 00	
				25 40
30, 1865	John Ogden	3 hair dusters, \$1 75; 2 ditto, \$1	2 75	
30, 1865	do.	1 feather duster	1 75	
31, 1865	do.	2 office baskets, \$1 75 and \$2	3 75	
June 6, 1865	do.	Water-cooler, \$11; 1 feather duster, \$1 50	12 50	
8, 1865	do.	2 papers of tax	20	
				20 95
		Total of Bureau of Steam Engineering		873 75
		<i>Bureau of Ordnance.</i>		
Nov. 4, 1863	Joseph L. Savage	3 blower stands, at \$1 25, \$3 75; 1 market basket, \$1; 1 mouse trap, 15 cents	4 90	
19, 1863	do.	1 carpet stretcher, 37 cents; 3 coal-hods, \$4 50; 2 fire-iron stands, \$3	7 87	
19, 1863	do.	1 fire-iron stand	1 25	
19, 1863	do.	1 set fire irons, \$5; 2 stove brushes, \$1 12	6 12	
19, 1863	do.	2 brooms, 80c.; 1 paper of stove polish, 12c.	92	
19, 1863	do.	2 fenders	5 00	
Dec. 1, 1863	do.	1 wire fender, \$4 25; 1 feather duster, \$1 25	5 50	
1, 1863	do.	1 coal shovel, 20 cts.; 3 whisp brooms, 75 cts.	95	
1, 1863	do.	1 paper of tacks	06	
12, 1863	do.	1 hat-rack, \$16 75; 1 chamois skin, 75 cents	17 50	

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Dec. 12, 1863	Joseph L. Savage.....	1 coal hod, \$1 75; 2 coal shovels, 50 cents...	\$2 25	
12, 1863	.....do.....	1 dust pan, 38c.; dif. in cost of fenders, 50c...	88	
				\$53 20
June 1, 1864	Joseph Gawler.....	1 walnut table and desk.....		60 00
July 29, 1864	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	1 plated ice pitcher.....		12 00
July 20 to Sep. 12, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, &c., under contract.....	228 00	
Oct. 8 to Dec. 10, 1863.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	171 28	
Jan. 5 to June 17, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	405 65	
				804 93
July 20, 1864	James Kelley.....	Lining bottom of closet with zinc.....	2 50	
Aug. 3, 1864	.....do.....	Repairing buckets.....	1 50	
6, 1864	.....do.....	Repairing inkstand.....	25	
29, 1864	.....do.....	Repairing bucket.....	75	
				5 00
Sep. 30, 1864	Henry Neal.....	Washing towels for quarter.....		3 00
Dec. 20, 1864	James Kelley.....	2 coal hods, \$2 50 each.....	5 00	
Jan. 24, 1865	.....do.....	2 large ash hods, \$3 50 each.....	7 00	
				12 00
6, 1865	Harnden's Express Co....	Freight on box from New York.....	75	
20, 1865	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	75	
				1 50
Feb. 9, 1865	Andrew Boyd.....	1 Washington City Directory.....		2 50
Mar. 7, 1865	Harnden's Express.....	Express charges on box.....		1 00
31, 1865	Henry Neal.....	Washing towels for quarter.....		3 00
Dec. 11, 1863	F. & J. Rives.....	Daily Globe, 1st session 38th Congress.....	6 00	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Daily Globe, 2d session 38th Congress.....	5 00	
				11 00
Apr. 3, 1865	Lemuel Williams.....	12 packing-boxes, at \$1 50 each.....	18 00	
3, 1865	.....do.....	10 pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stuff.....	1 00	
				19 00
May 15, 1865	H. F. Zimmerman & Co....	2 oak chairs, \$3 each, \$6; 1 swivel oak chair, \$7.....	13 00	
15, 1865	.....do.....	1 looking-glass, \$4; 2 mats, \$3 50 each, \$7.....	11 00	
				24 00
Mar. 28, 1865	Harnden's Express.....	Express charges on package from Boston...	75	
Apr. 24, 1865	.....do.....	Express charges on pack'ge from New York.....	2 00	
				2 75
May 19, 1865	A. M. Appler.....	2 pieces of paper, at \$2 each.....	4 00	
19, 1865	.....do.....	Fitting same on book-case doors.....	2 50	
				6 50
17, 1865	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	1 clothes rack, 75 cents; 1 soap dish, \$1.....	1 75	
21, 1865	.....do.....	1 water-cooler, \$10 50; 1 rack, 75 cents.....	11 25	
21, 1865	.....do.....	1 soap tray, 25 cents; 1 wisp, 50 cents.....	75	
27, 1865	.....do.....	1 duster, 50 cents; 1 soap dish, \$1 25; 1 spittoon, 65 cents.....	2 40	
				16 15
20, 1865	H. F. Zimmerman & Co....	1 oak swivel chair, \$7; 2 small mats, \$7.....		14 00
18, 1865	F. Willner.....	Hanging 3 awnings.....	3 50	
31, 1865	.....do.....	Making and hanging 3 awnings, at \$18 each.....	54 00	
				57 50
June 30, 1865	Henry Neal.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
July 25 to Sep. 26, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, &c., under contract.....	249 35	
Oct. 18 to Dec. 10, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	141 97	
Jan. 7 to Mar. 31, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	286 27	
Ap. 20 to June 27, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	210 75	
Oct. 15, 1864	James Green.....	Services of three men in putting down carpets, \$6; 2 papers of tacks, 70 cents.....		888 34
				6 70
May 5, 1864	W. G. Bitner.....	New lock on water-closet.....		3 00
Dec. 31, 1864	Henry Neal.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
31, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co....	Ice for the year 1864.....		59 00
		Total of Bureau of Ordnance.....		2, 072 07
		<i>Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.</i>		
July 12, 1864	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	1 water-cooler.....		12 00
Sep. 18, 1863	Joseph L. Savage.....	1 screw driver, 60 cents; 1 hatchet, 87 cents.....	1 47	
18, 1863	.....do.....	2 brooms, 75 cents; 1 chamois skin, 75 cents.....	1 50	
18, 1863	.....do.....	1 waste-paper basket.....	1 00	
18, 1863	.....do.....	1 feather duster.....	2 00	
				5 97
July 11 to Dec. 24, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, &c., under contract.....	143 05	
Jan. 21 to June 2, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	247 05	
				390 10

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Sep. 30, 1864	Benjamin Harris	Washing towels for the quarter.....		\$3 00
Nov. 10, 1864	Entwistle & Barren	1 wood box and painting	\$7 50	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Cutting doorway, making jambs, door, and altering case, 11 days, at \$3 75.....	41 25	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Lumber, mouldings, &c., used on same	18 75	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Floor and laying in vault room	20 50	
10, 1864	.....do.....	Board for desk, clamps, and slides	3 00	
				91 00
Oct. 5, 1864	Boteler & Wilson	1 chair cushion	1 25	
31, 1864	.....do.....	3 oak arm-chairs.....	13 50	
31, 1864	.....do.....	1 chair cushion.....	1 25	
				16 00
Dec. 31, 1864	Benjamin Harris	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
31, 1864	J. L. Middleton & Co.	Ice from January 1 to December 31.....		34 37
Nov. 19, 1864	B. H. Clements	Painting new door and frame three coats, graining door, and painting one window and sash of 8 panes	16 50	
19, 1864	.....do.....	Glazing one glass, 14 by 22.....	1 50	
				18 00
—, 1864	William Hounschild.....	Sewing and putting down 24 yards carpet... ..	3 84	
—, 1864	.....do.....	Binding and thread	1 15	
				4 99
Mar. 31, 1865	Benjamin Harris.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
Apr. 26, 1865	H. F. Zimmerman & Co.	1 lounge, extra cover, and pillow		36 00
Mar. 1, 1865	William Hounschild.....	Sewing and putting down 39½ yards carpet... ..	7 10	
1, 1865	.....do.....	Thread, 75c.; putting down oil-cloth, 75c.	1 50	
1, 1865	.....do.....	Moving furniture, \$1; chair cushion, \$5 50 ..	6 50	
1, 1865	.....do.....	Repairing blinds.....	1 50	
				16 60
June 1, 1865	Benjamin Harris.....	Services of two men removing furniture.....	2 00	
30, 1865	.....do.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....	3 00	
				5 00
30, 1865	Edward Lilly	1 awning, \$15; putting it up, \$1.....		16 00
July 6 to Sep. 30, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, &c., under contract.....	216 70	
Oct. 11 to Dec. 22, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	240 00	
Jan. 10 to Mar. 30, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	216 15	
Apr. 1 to June 15, 1865.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	176 90	
				849 75
		Total Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.....		1,504 78
		<i>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.</i>		
Aug. 15, 1864	Edward Garrett.....	Whitewashing and painting room.....	2 50	
15, 1864	.....do.....	Cleaning and laying down carpet, and tacks.....	2 15	
15, 1864	.....do.....	Moving furniture and cleaning room.....	1 25	
				5 90
July 3 to Dec. 31, 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, &c., under contract.....	125 81	
Jan. 4 to June 20, 1864.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	157 25	
				283 06
Mar. 2, 1864	Joseph L. Savage.....	2 brooms, at 50 cents.....		1 00
Sep. 30, 1864	M. B. Clark	20 car tickets	1 00	
30, 1864	.....do.....	Cartage on box of medicines.....	50	
30, 1864	.....do.....	1 caster for chair.....	25	
				1 75
30, 1864	.....do.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00
Oct. 21, 1864	M. Jacob	3 gross steel pens.....		9 00
May 17, 1864	J. A. Jordan	Taking down window shutters	2 00	
Aug. 8, 1864	.....do.....	4 screen frames for windows.....	14 00	
Oct. 4, 1864	.....do.....	Box for copy-press.....	3 00	
21, 1864	.....do.....	1 small box.....	1 50	
				20 50
Dec. 31, 1864	M. B. Clark	Washing towels for quarter		3 00
31, 1864	L. J. Middleton & Co.	Ice from January 1 to December 31.....		19 62
Oct. 3, 1864	R. C. Johnson & Co	2 brooms, \$1; 1 bucket, 40 cents	1 40	
11, 1864	.....do.....	1 gross matches.....	3 00	
Dec. 1, 1864	.....do.....	¾ pound sponge, at \$1 25	94	
8, 1864	.....do.....	1 pair brass candlesticks.....	75	
28, 1864	.....do.....	1 bucket	1 00	
28, 1864	.....do.....	1 coal-hod	2 25	
				9 34
Jan. 20, 1865	C. R. King	1 copy Johnson's Atlas.....		20 00
Feb. 9, 1865	Andrew Boyd	1 copy Directory of District of Columbia ..		2 50
Mar. 31, 1865	M. B. Clark	Washing towels for the quarter.....		3 00

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Feb. 20, 1865	F. Willner	Removing 4 awnings, at \$1	\$4 00	\$7 00
20, 1865	.....do	Hanging 2 awnings, at \$1	2 00	
20, 1865	.....do	Rehanging 2 window-shades, at 50 cents	1 00	
Dec. 20, 1864	W. G. Bittner	Making 3 keys to water-closet	2 25	7 25
May 18, 1865	.....do	Repairing and laying carpet and putting up window shades	5 00	
Dec. 14, 1864	Wm. S. Mitchell & Co.	7 yards felt cloth, at \$3 50	24 50	3 00
June 30, 1865	M. B. Clark	Washing towels for the quarter	3 00	45 00
30, 1865	William Sibrey	Cleaning and whitening 3 rooms	45 00	64 32
21, 1865	J. A. Jordan	Making, putting up, and painting book-case for bureau	64 32	
July to Sept. —, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, &c., under contract	145 13	581 84
Oct. 1 to Dec. 25, 1864.	.....do .....	.....do	124 45	
Jan. 3 to Mar. 1, 1865.	.....do .....	.....do	134 78	
Apr. 1 to June 29, 1865.	.....do .....	.....do	177 48	
Total Bureau of Medicine and Surgery				1,114 58
<i>Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.</i>				
July to Sep., 1863.	Blanchard & Mohun	Stationery, under contract	89 36	395 35
Oct. to Dec., 1863.	.....do .....	.....do	89 40	
Jan. to Mar., 1864.	.....do .....	.....do	111 15	
Apr. to June, 1864.	.....do .....	.....do	105 44	4 00
Aug. 20, 1864	James Kelley	1 large bucket	4 00	3 00
Sep. 30, 1864	Jonathan Pierre	Washing towels for the quarter	3 00	7 50
Oct. 7, 1864	John E. Latham	12 yards diaper, at 50 cents	6 00	
Oct. 7, 1864	.....do	Making and looping 12 towels	1 50	75 00
6, 1864	G. M. Wight	1 walnut office table	26 00	
6, 1864	.....do	1 large revolving chair	28 00	
6, 1864	.....do	6 oak arm-chairs	21 00	3 00
21, 1864	M. Jacobs	1 gross steel pens	3 00	8 00
Nov. 30, 1864	E. E. White	Shipping and Commercial List	8 00	3 00
Dec. 31, 1864	Jonathan Pierre	Washing towels for the quarter	3 00	68 62
31, 1864	Walter Godey	Ice from January 1 to December 31	68 62	
Mar. 14 to Oct. 8, 1864.	Joseph Gawler	Making 14 packing-boxes, at \$1 75	24 50	3 50
July 11, 1864	.....do	Restuffing chair cushion	3 50	
Aug. 27, 1864	.....do	Putting caster on chair	50	28 50
16, 1864	Samuel Redfern	1 broom, 65 cents; soap, 20 cents; 1 dozen soap, \$1 50	2 35	
24, 1864	.....do	2 wisps, 80 cents; 3 tumblers, 75 cents; matches, \$4 50	6 05	3 00
Sep. 1, 1864	.....do	2 spittoons, \$1 50; brace and screw-driver, \$1 50	3 00	
1, 1864	.....do	Hatchet	1 25	2 65
Nov. 22, 1864	.....do	2 dozen soap, \$2 40; tumbler, 25 cents	2 65	
Dec. 2, 1864	.....do	1 bucket, 75 cents; broom, 65 cents; hearth brush, 75 cents	2 15	55
2, 1864	.....do	2 wisps	55	
Aug. 27, 1864	Philp & Solomons	1 Price's Interest Tables	18 00	13 50
Feb. 9, 1865	Andrew Boyd	1 Washington City Directory	13 50	2 50
Mar. 31, 1865	Jonathan Pierre	Washing towels for the quarter	2 50	3 00
Jan. 6, 1865	Joseph Gawler	4 packing-boxes, at \$1 75	7 00	51 84
22, 1865	.....do	288 feet of shelving, and putting up the same	51 84	
Feb. 9, 1865	.....do	Furnishing and putting lock on drawer	1 00	2 00
Mar. 13, 1865	.....do	Making packing-box	2 00	
Apr. 7, 1865	New York Price Current.	Subscription from Feb. 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866	61 84	9 00
Feb. 21, 1865	Franck Taylor	British Navy List	9 00	2 12
Dec. 9, 1863	F. & J. Rives	Daily Congressional Globe, 1st sess. 38th Cong.	6 00	11 00
15, 1864	.....do	Daily Congressional Globe, 2d sess. 38th Cong.	5 00	
May 26, 1865	Joseph Fountain	Shaking 3 carpets and scrubbing room	11 00	1 75
12, 1865	Louis F. Perry	63½ yards 3-ply carpet, at \$2	1 75	127 00

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
June 13, 1865	James Kelly.....	New cylinder top and spigot to water-cooler.....		\$5 00
30, 1865	Jonathan Pierre.....	Washing towels for the quarter.....		4 00
May 15, 1865	Joseph Gawler.....	218 feet shelving, at 18½ cents per foot.....	\$41 37	
22, 1865	do.....	Repairing window, \$4 50; walnut strip, \$1 50.....	6 00	
June 2, 1865	do.....	Repairing and making doors to case and table, and varnishing same.....	12 00	
10, 1865	do.....	Making 2 cases of pigeon-holes.....	32 50	
10, 1865	do.....	Repairing and varnishing desk and table.....	9 00	
10, 1865	do.....	Making 3 walnut hat-racks.....	4 00	104 37
Feb. 13, 1865	Samuel Redfern.....	1 dozen soap, \$1 20; 2 soap, 40 cents, mouse-trap, 15 cents.....	1 75	
Mar. 17, 1865	do.....	1 tumbler, 25 cents; 1 whisk, 50 cents.....	75	
May 12, 1865	do.....	1 dozen soap, \$1 50; 6 yards calico, \$1 50.....	3 00	5 50
July 12 to Sep. 27, 1864.	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery under contract.....	141 45	
Oct. 4 to Dec. 31, 1864.	do.....	do.....	218 27	
Jan. 4 to Mar. 14, 1865.	do.....	do.....	117 75	
Apr. 1 to June 27, 1865.	do.....	do.....	143 33	620 80
		Total Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....		1,585 35
		<i>Southwest Executive Building.</i>		
July 21, 1864	Godey & Rhein.....	4 barrels of lime, at \$1 50.....		6 00
21, 1864	David Robertson.....	Hauling 19 loads of ashes from grounds.....		9 50
22, 1864	Timothy Maher.....	Hauling 11 loads of ashes from grounds.....		5 50
Aug. 3, 1864	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for July.....		18 29
17, 1864	William Acton.....	Sweeping 77 stories of chimneys, at 20 cents.....		15 40
Feb. 6 to July 6, 1864.	B. H. Clements.....	Glazing, of various descriptions, in the department.....		12 50
Aug. 25, 1864	W. H. Cockrill.....	59 barrels charcoal, at 65 cents each.....	38 35	
27, 1864	do.....	53.....do.....do.....	34 45	
Sep. 1, 1864	do.....	66.....do.....do.....	42 90	
9, 1864	do.....	69.....do.....do.....	44 85	
16, 1864	do.....	69.....do.....do.....	44 85	205 40
Sep. 2, 1864	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for August.....		16 91
23, 1864	Moses Orr.....	Sawing, wheeling, and packing 65½ cords wood.....		108 81
26, 1864	Robert L. Bazzel.....	Repairing wheel of wheelbarrow.....		1 00
Feb. 5, 1864	Charles G. Ball.....	1 cowl and setting same, \$12; rep'g grate, \$5.....	17 00	
8, 1864	do.....	2 cowls, \$14; setting on flues, \$10.....	24 00	
13, 1864	do.....	1 cowl \$7; cleaning flue and cowl, \$12.....	19 00	
18, 1864	do.....	1 set fire-brick tile, and setting.....	20 00	
Mar. 5, 1864	do.....	1 Archimedean smoke-ventilator, and setting.....	25 00	
12, 1864	do.....	Taking down grate and changing flues.....	35 00	
14, 1864	do.....	3 fire-tiles, at \$2, \$6; 36 fire-brick, \$2 52.....	8 52	
14, 1864	do.....	Mason work repairing grates and fire-places.....	8 00	
14, 1864	do.....	Laborer's work at ditto.....	2 00	
15, 1864	do.....	Repairing fire-place and supplying material.....	2 50	
Aug. 1, 1864	do.....	Making flues in chimney.....	100 00	
1, 1864	do.....	600 red brick, at \$16 per thousand.....	9 60	
1, 1864	do.....	Mortar.....	6 00	
1, 1864	do.....	Resetting mantel.....	3 50	
1, 1864	do.....	Plastering chimney.....	20 00	300 12
29, 1864	James Kelly.....	New couplings to hose.....	3 00	
30, 1864	do.....	Removing gas-pipes, supplying new burners, &c., \$5; dust pan, 65 cents.....	5 65	
Sep. 17, 1864	do.....	Repairing gas-fixtures.....	3 00	
28, 1864	do.....	Repairing hose.....	1 50	13 15
30, 1864	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for September.....		12 75
Oct. 13, 1864	Major B. Ireland.....	Freight on 119 2050-2240 tons coal, from Philadelphia, at \$3 per ton.....	359 75	
13, 1864	do.....	One day's demurrage.....	20 00	379 75
14, 1864	James Brown.....	Labor of self and 5 others in putting away coal.....		25 50
15, 1864	Moses Orr.....	Sawing, wheeling, and packing 79½ cords of wood.....		108 96
15, 1864	William Thompson.....	Repairing 15 fire-places, at \$4.....	60 00	
15, 1864	do.....	Setting 3 slip-grates, at \$6.....	18 00	
15, 1864	do.....	Setting 1 grate.....	5 00	

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Oct. 15, 1864	William Thompson	Repairing 1 grate	\$2 50	
15, 1864	do	Repairing fire-place	5 00	
				\$90 50
13, 1864	F. S. Bletz & Co.	Wharfage and delivery of 119 2050-2240 tons of coal at the Navy Department		111 40
22, 1864	R. M. Harrison	Measuring 200 cords wood, at 6 cents		12 00
22, 1864	Stewart Fisher & Co.	200 cords oak wood, at \$10 50		2,100 00
Mar. 10 to Oct. 20, 1864.	W. G. Bitner	Repairing locks, furnishing keys, &c		7 50
Oct. 31, 1864	Moses Orr	Sawing, wheeling and packing 55 cords of wood		80 12
—, 1864	Taylor & Co	121 2131-2240 tons anthracite coal, at \$8 44	1,026 83	
—, 1864	do	Insurance on same from Philadelphia to Washington	15 40	
				1,042 23
Nov. 1, 1864	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for October		17 18
Sept. 5, 1864	Entwistle & Barron	Cord and hanging sash in window	3 50	
Nov. 10, 1864	do	Putting inside sash in building, 10½ days, at \$3 75 each	39 37	
10, 1864	do	289 feet of window-beads, at 2 cents	5 78	
10, 1864	do	Relaying floor in the basement	6 60	
				55 25
Dec. 5, 1864	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for November		20 50
10, 1864	Richard Sweeney	Labor in removing snow from pavements, 5 hands, at \$1 75 cents each		8 75
21, 1864	Patrick Holland	Ditto, 2 hands, at \$1 50 each		3 00
31, 1864	William Donohoe	Ditto, 2 hands		3 50
Oct. 19, 1864	R. C. Johnson & Co	2 coal-hods, at \$2 25		4 50
Dec. 31, 1864	Rezin Magruder	Cleaning privy (night work) for quarter		25 00
July 5, 1864	Samuel Redfern	2 tumblers, \$1; broom, 65c.; dust-pan, 50c.	2 15	
8, 1864	do	Floor cloth, 75 cents; 2 brooms, \$1 30	2 05	
23, 1864	do	1 bbl., 75 cents; 2 whitewash brushes, \$4	4 75	
Aug. 26, 1864	do	2 lbs. soap, 40 cents; matches, 50 cents	90	
Oct. 11, 1864	do	2 brooms	1 20	
Nov. 26, 1864	do	6 lbs. pat. candles	4 50	
26, 1864	do	2 lbs. soap, 40 cents; ¼ gross matches, \$1	1 40	
Dec. 31, 1864	do	1 lb. nails	13	
				17 08
Jan. 4, 1865	Patrick Godey	Labor of self and 3 others, removing snow		8 00
4, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for December		26 88
10, 1865	Perry Elizear	68 bbls. charcoal, at 45 cents		30 60
Aug. 15, 1864	Gales & Seaton	Advertising proposals for wood and coal		7 50
Jan. 18, 1865	H. W. Cockerill	57 bbls. charcoal, at 46 cents		26 22
Dec. 2, 1864	James Kelly	Laying 38 lbs. zinc in passage and registers, at 40 cents	15 20	
20, 1864	do	Taking down and repairing furnace pipes	15 00	
20, 1864	do	Repairing furnace and furnace door, and brick-work	10 00	
				40 20
Aug. 29 to Dec. 16, 1864.	B. H. Clements	Glazing of various descriptions		26 25
Feb. 1, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for January		38 12
2, 1865	William Acton	Sweeping chimneys, 126 stories, at 20 cents		25 20
8, 1865	D. Curley	Labor of self and 4 others, removing snow		10 00
18, 1865	John Cogan	Labor of self and 1 other, removing snow		4 00
Mar. 1, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for February		29 65
7, 1865	H. W. Cockerill	48 bbls. charcoal, at 46 cents		22 08
Feb. 19, 1865	James Kelly	Taking up and repairing street-washer	5 00	
21, 1865	do	Repairing gas-pipes & furnishing new burners	5 00	
21, 1865	do	Repairing roof, gutters, and pipes of privy	10 00	
22, 1865	do	208 candle brackets, and fixing up same	20 80	
				40 80
Mar. 18, 1865	James Brown	Taking up carpets, &c., and cleaning hall		4 00
31, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for March		32 73
May 1, 1865	do	Gas for April		27 69
2, 1865	James Brown	Labor in putting away coal, 6¼ days, at \$2		13 50
June 2, 1864	J. W. Thompson & Co.	Repairing urinal and water pipe	7 75	
3, 1864	do	2 glass chimneys	2 00	
4 to 9, 1864	do	Repairing, riveting, and renewing fire and small hose	9 75	
Sep. 21, 1864	do	Repairing gas pipes and burners	5 75	
Dec. 9, 1864	do	25 feet of gas-pipe, \$15; and 2 fittings, \$2 75	17 75	
9, 1864	do	1 gas pendant	9 75	
9, 1864	do	Gas-fitter and assistant, 1½ day, connect'g, &c.	11 37	
27, 1864	do	Material and repairing water-pipe	8 75	
Jan. 17, 1865	do	Patent water-closet, valve, and stand	13 87	
17, 1865	do	2 brass valves, \$3 50; putty, plaster, and cement, \$2 50	6 00	
17, 1865	do	1 brass globe valve for main of	18 75	
30, 1865	do	20 feet 1½ galv. pipe, \$28; 12 lbs. solder, \$7 20	35 20	

Statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

Date of purchase.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Jan. 30, 1865	J. W. Thompson & Co.	22 lbs. lead pipe, \$6 60; 8 large elbows, \$14.	\$20 60	
30, 1865	do	1 6-lb. nipple, \$1; 5 speeds & connexions, \$8 75.	9 75	
30, 1865	do	Plumber and assistant, 9½ days, at \$6 50.	60 13	
24, 1865	do	49 ft. gas pipe, \$29 40; 9 connexions, \$6 75.	36 15	
24, 1865	do	2 2-light pendants, at \$7 75.	15 50	
24, 1865	do	4 feet brass slip-tube, at \$1 25.	5 00	
24, 1865	do	Gas-fitter and assistant, 4 days, at \$6 50.	26 00	
Feb. 2, 1865	do	28 ft. gas pipe, \$16 80; 3 connexions, \$2 25.	19 05	
2, 1865	do	1 2-lt. pend't, \$7 75; gas-fitter and ass't, \$14 63.	22 38	
Mar. 3, 1865	do	Repairing gas leaks and burners.	5 25	
3, 1865	do	Examining and repairing gas metre, and service.	4 87	
Feb. 20, 1865	James Kelly	Repairing hose, \$3; 1 bucket, 60 cents.	3 60	\$371 37
Apr. 4, 1865	do	100 candlesticks, at 5 cents.	5 00	
13, 1865	do	561 candlesticks, at 5 cents.	28 05	
25, 1865	do	Repairing, painting, and glazing 2 lamps.	7 00	
May 4, 1865	James Wiley	20 bbls. charcoal, at 40 cents.		43 65
11, 1865	W. H. Thompson	Taking up and relaying gutter.	8 64	8 00
11, 1865	do	Repairing pavement.	7 00	
11, 1865	do	Repairing abutment wall.	6 00	
—, 1865	William T. Barr	Hauling 78 loads of manure, at 37½c. each.	29 25	21 64
—, 1865	do	Ploughing grounds at Navy Department.	20 00	
—, 1865	do	12½ days' work, at \$1 75 each.	21 43	
—, 1865	do	5 days' work for horses and carts, at \$3 50.	17 50	
Apr. 13, 1865	Entwistle & Barron.	Taking out inside sash.	12 00	88 18
May 30, 1865	do	Lattice terrace in yard.	17 25	
29, 1865	do	Picket fence, best material.	75 15	
17, 1865	J. P. Bartholow	1 No. 3 truck.	18 00	104 40
17, 1865	do	13 lbs. lawn grass seed, at 60 cents.	7 80	
17, 1865	do	1 scythe stone.	15	
June 14, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for May.		25 95
21, 1865	William T. Barr	Hauling 7 loads of dirt from departm't grounds.		28 08
Feb. 6 to June 30, 1865.	B. H. Clements	Glezing of various descriptions.		3 50
June 30, 1865	R. Magruder	Cleaning privy, (night work).		42 95
30, 1865	Washington Gas Lt. Co.	Gas for June.		25 00
5, 1865	James Kelly	Repairing dust pan.	25	20 28
9, 1865	do	Bucket.	50	
26, 1865	do	Laying 20 lbs. zinc, at 30 cents.	6 00	
Jan. 14, 1865	Samuel Redfern.	1 scrub brush.	1 60	6 75
24, 1865	do	6 lbs. candles.	4 50	
Mar. 8, 1865	do	Broom.	55	
27, 1865	do	2 brooms, \$1 30; ¼ gross matches, 80 cents.	2 10	
Apr. 13, 1865	do	5 papers tacks.	50	
13, 1865	do	24 lbs. pat. candles, \$18; 8 lbs. adamant'e, \$2 80.	20 80	
May 15, 1865	do	2 floor cloths.	1 50	
15, 1865	do	2 lbs. soap, 40 cents; broom, 65 cents.	1 05	
27, 1865	do	5 lbs. soda, 50 cents; soap, 40 cents.	90	
June 20, 1865	do	Floor cloth.	75	
20, 1865	do	Scrub brush, 87 cents; 5 lbs. soda, 50 cents.	1 37	
24, 1865	do	2 lbs. soap, 32 cents; 5 lbs. soda, 50 cents.	82	
26, 1865	do	3 lbs. soap, 48 cents; floor cloth, 75 cents.	1 23	
27, 1865	do	Scrub brush, 87 cents; soda, 50 cents.	1 37	
				39 04
		Total of Southwest Executive Building.		6,080 26
		Total of office of the Secretary of the Navy and bureaus.		22,223 99

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 23d ultimo, transmitting statement of disbursements under 5th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865.

APRIL 18, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to said house the account of the expenditures made under his direction, in conformity with the fifth section of the Indian appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865, specifying the amount of each appropriation expended, and for what Indians, and for what objects disbursed," I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 9th instant, with the accounts for the fourth quarter of the year 1865.

On the 10th ultimo I had the honor to submit a statement of the expenditures as provided by the section of the act referred to in said House resolution, which, with the accounts herewith transmitted, comprise a full statement of the disbursements under said appropriation, as far as this department is advised at this date.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1866.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 26th ultimo, transmitting House resolution of the 23d ultimo, relative to expenditures in the Indian service, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the following accounts within the purview of the said resolution, viz:

Account of E. Sells, esq., superintendent, for the fourth quarter 1865.

Account of George C. Snow, agent, for the fourth quarter 1865.

Account of James W. Dunn, agent, for the fourth quarter 1865.

The above constitute all the returns from what is known as the southern superintendency for the fourth quarter of 1865, and the two copies of each account are now transmitted, (one for the Senate and the other for the House of Representatives,) not only to afford information required by the resolution of the House, but in compliance with the proviso in the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, making appropriations for expenses of the Indian department for the year ending June 30, 1866. (See Statutes at Large, pamphlet copy, 1864, 1865, page 562.)

Your attention in this connexion is also requested to my report to you of the 9th ultimo, when I referred to you copies of the accounts of the superintendent and agents of the southern superintendency for the third quarter of 1865, which, with those transmitted to-day, furnish a full account, as far as this office is advised at this date, "of the expenditures made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the fifth section of the Indian appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865, specifying the amount of each appropriation expended, and for what Indians, and for what objects disbursed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The United States in account current with Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
	DR.			CR.	
1865. Dec. 31.	To amount disbursed, as per abstract F.....	\$8, 123 92	1865. Dec. —	By balance on hand from last quarter.....	\$8, 406 50
	Balance applicable to 1st quarter 1866.....	282 58			
		8, 406 50			8, 406 50
			1866. Jan. 1.	By balance from last quarter..	\$282 58

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me and not heretofore accounted for.

ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, December 31, 1865.

The United States in account current with Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
	DR.			CR.	
1865. Dec. 31.	To amount disbursed as per abstract A.....	\$53,602 70	1865. Oct. —	By balance due the United States from 3d quarter	\$148,015 27
	Do. do. abstract B..	3,263 72	Dec. 28.	By United States Treasurer.	230,000 00
	Do. do. " C..	34,020 34			
	Do. do. " D..	9,378 25			
	Do. do. " E..	4,306 20			
	Do. do. " G..	229,217 47			
	To Justin Harlan, agent, as per abstract C.....	839 75			
	To Geo. A. Reynolds, agent, as per abstract C.....	946 25			
	To Milo Gookins, agent, as per abstract C.....	425 15			
	To balance due the United States, applicable to 1st quarter 1866	42,015 44			
		378,015 27			378,015 27
			1866. Jan. 1.	By balance due the United States from 4th quarter ...	42,015 44

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me and not heretofore accounted for.

ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, *December 30, 1865.*

RECEIPT No. 1.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, on account of the Indian service within the Cherokee nation, for the fourth quarter 1865, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer, under my bond "fulfilling treaty with the Cherokees." Proceeds of lands, \$839 75.

J. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

RECEIPT No. 2.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, on account of the Indian service within the Seminole agency, for the fourth quarter 1865, and for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer, under my bond "fulfilling treaties with the Seminoles."

Agricultural assistance, \$946 25.

GEO. A. REYNOLDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December, 30, 1865.*

RECEIPT No. 3.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifteen cents, on account of the Indian service within the Chickasaw agency, for the fourth quarter of 1865, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer, under my bond "for colonizing and supporting Chickasaws and other affiliated bands and tribes of Indians."

\$425 15.

MILO S. GOOKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

Abstract of disbursements made by *Elijah Sells*, superintendent southern superintendency, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865,
for fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Fulfilling treaty with Chickasaws.	Trust fund interest due incompetents.	Interest, &c.	Blacksmith.	Trust fund interest due general fund.	Trust fund interest due school fund.	Indian service in the district of country leased from the Choctaws, &c.	Amount.
1865.											
October	2	H. E. McKee & Co	Indian supplies	\$2,773 72	\$601 46	\$3,648 46	\$370 00	\$1,563 99	\$2,663 23	\$5,202 86	\$17,050 00
3	4	do	do	do	do	8,978 54	121 50	do	do	1,897 74	13,650 00
24	3	H. J. Raymond & Co.	Advertising proposals	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	121 50
November	15	Perry, Fuller & Co.	Indian supplies	do	do	9,021 50	378 50	6,000 00	2,000 00	do	17,400 00
December	30	William B. Barnum	do	do	do	3,351 50	do	do	do	do	3,351 50
30	6	G. W. Sibert & Co.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1,125 00
30	7	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	381 10
30	8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	404 10
30	9	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	119 50
		Amount disbursed.	Amount transferred—(See account current).	2,773 72	601 46	25,000 00	870 00	10,563 99	4,663 23	9,130 30	53,602 70
		Total transferred and disbursed.	On hand last quarter	2,773 72	601 46	25,000 00	870 00	10,563 99	4,663 23	9,130 30	53,602 70
		Amount received during the quarter	Total on hand	2,773 72	601 46	25,000 00	870 00	10,563 99	4,663 23	9,202 86	53,675 26
		Balance applicable to next quarter		do	do	do	do	do	do	do	72 56

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to H. E. McKee & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 2.—2,200 bushels corn, \$7 75..... \$17,050

These purchases were made by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 27, 1865.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventeen thousand and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$17,050.

H. E. McKEE & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to H. E. McKee & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 3.—910 sacks flour, 100 lbs. each, \$15..... \$13,650

These purchases were made by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of June 27, 1865.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$13,650.

H. E. McKEE & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to H. J. Raymond & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 24.—For advertising proposals for furnishing Indian supplies,
90 lines 9 times is 810 lines, at 15 cents each, in the New
York Daily Times \$121 50

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, October 24, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$121 50.

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 24th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.		
Nov. 15.—	1,400 sacks flour, 100 lbs. each, \$12.....	\$16,800
	300 bushels corn, \$2.....	600
		<hr/>
		17,400
		<hr/>

These supplies were made under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, seventeen thousand and four hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$17,400.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to Wm. B. Barnum, Dr.

1865.		
Oct. 10.—	350 pounds coffee, 45 cents.....	\$157 50
	600 pounds sugar, 25 cents.....	150 00
	525 pounds rice, 30 cents.....	157 50
	5 barrels salt, \$14 50.....	72 50
	268 sacks flour, 100 lbs. each, \$10 50.....	2,814 00
		<hr/>
		3,351 50
		<hr/>

These supplies were purchased under contract dated September 15, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirty-three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

WM. B. BARNUM.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 6.

The United States to George W. Sibert & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 5.—125 sacks flour, 100 pounds each, at \$9..... \$1,125 00

Purchased under contract dated September 15, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, in full of the above account.
\$1,125.

GEORGE W. SIBERT & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 7.

The United States to George W. Sibert & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 13.— 1 barrel sugar, 318 pounds, 25 cents per pound.....	\$79 50
1 sack coffee, 178 pounds, 45 cents per pound.....	80 10
2 kegs soda, 224 pounds, \$16 per keg.....	32 00
50 pounds lead, 25 cents per pound.....	12 50
9 barrels salt, \$14 per barrel.....	126 00
6 thousand percussion caps, \$1 per thousand.....	6 00
1 keg powder.....	15 00
50 pounds pepper, 60 cents per pound.....	30 00
	<hr/>
	381 10
	<hr/>

Not in contract.

These purchases were made under the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 27, 1865, being required, and under contract approved of September 15, 1865.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ten cents, in full of the above account.
\$381 10.

GEORGE W. SIBERT & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 8.

The United States to George W. Sibert & Co., Dr.

1865.		
Oct. 10 —	1 keg powder.....	\$15 25
	75 pounds lead, 25 cents per pound.....	18 75
	180 pounds coffee, 45 cents per pound.....	81 00
	325 pounds sugar, 30 cents per pound.....	97 50
	4000 percussion caps, \$1 per thousand.....	4 00
	100 pounds bacon, 35 cents per pound.....	35 00
	96 pounds tobacco, \$1 10 per pound.....	105 60
	2 ounces quinine, \$5 50 per ounce.....	11 00
	2 boxes Ayer's ague cure, \$18 per box.....	36 00
		<hr/>
		404 10
		<hr/>

Supplies used while removing Indians by Agent Reynolds, not in contract.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and four dollars and ten cents, in full of the above account.

\$404 10.

GEORGE W. SIBERT & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 9.

The United States to George W. Sibert & Co., Dr.

1865.		
Oct. 10.—	30 pounds ham, 35 cents per pound.....	\$10 50
	25 pounds sugar, 30 cents per pound.....	7 50
	1 sack flour.....	8 00
	25 pounds dried beef, 35 cents per pound.....	8 75
	5 pounds candles, 35 cents per pound.....	1 75
	9 pounds soap, 25 cents per pound.....	2 25
	5 boxes matches, 20 cents per box.....	1 00
	1 case oysters.....	12 50
	2 cases can fruits, \$12 per case.....	24 00
	1 coffee-mill.....	2 00
	2 dish pans, 70 cents each.....	1 40
	1 fry-pan.....	1 25
	1 camp kettle.....	1 25
	2 wooden pails, 50 cents each.....	1 00
	1 teakettle.....	1 50
	1 sack salt.....	60
	1 axe and handle.....	3 50
	1 hatchet.....	1 75
	1 spade.....	2 50
	3 bushels potatoes, \$3 per bushel.....	9 00
	1 pound tea.....	2 75
	1 case peaches.....	11 00
	1 coffee-pot.....	75
	5 pounds pepper, 60 cents per pound.....	3 00
		<hr/>
		119 50
		<hr/>

Supplies used while removing Indians by Agent Reynolds, not in contract.

Received at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$119 50.

G. W. SIBERT & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Wheelwright.	Wagon-maker.	Education.	Interest.	Agricultural operations.	Trust fund interest due Creek orphans.	Amount.
1865.										
December 26	1	Meek & Marsh	Feeding mules	\$22 25						\$22 25
30	2	Missouri Western Telegraph Co	Telegraph messages	28 90						28 90
29	3	Pearce, Mayberry & Co.	Office fixtures	11 70						11 70
30	4	Wilmarth & Nichols	Stationery, &c.	21 90						21 90
30	5	John Carey	For corn	171 20						171 20
20	6	Perry, Fuller & Co	Stationery	7 77						7 70
20	7	do	For blankets			\$1,000 00		\$2,000 00		3,000 00
				263 72		1,000 00		2,000 00		3,263 72
Amount disbursed										
Amount transferred, (see account current)										
Total transferred and disbursed				263 72		1,000 00		2,000 00		3,263 72
On hand last quarter				600 00	\$600 00	1,000 00	\$256 80	2,000 00	\$2,220 00	6,676 80
Amount received during the quarter										
Total on hand				600 00	600 00	1,000 00	256 80	2,000 00	2,220 00	6,676 80
Balance applicable to next quarter				336 28	600 00		256 80		2,220 00	3,413 08

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Meek & Marsh, Dr.

1865.		
Sept. 11.—	Keeping 2 mules 7 days—from the 4th—at \$1 28½.....	\$9 00
Oct. 31.—	Keeping 8 mules belonging to General Harney's outfit on return from Fort Smith, Arkansas	13 25
		<hr/>
		22 25
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 26, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

\$22 25.

MEEK & MARSH.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 26th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Missouri Western Telegraph Company, Dr.

1865.		
Nov. 2.—	Telegraph to E. Sells, Washington, on official business....	\$3 60
6.—	Telegraph from Agent Reynolds, on official business	4 70
	Telegraph to E. Sells, Washington, on official business....	10 00
21.—	Telegraph from E. Sells, Washington, on official business.	6 00
22.—	Telegraph to E. Sells, Washington, on official business....	4 60
		<hr/>
		28 90
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents, in full of the above account.

\$28 90.

H. A. GAEICHER,

Operator.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to Pearce, Mayberry & Co., Dr.

1865.		
Sept. 21.—	To 1 two-gallon oil-can.....	\$1 50
30.—	To 1 dust-pan	50
Oct. 18.—	To 5 joints of pipe, at 60 cents.....	3 00
	2 elbows, at 60 cents.....	1 20
	wire	25
	cleaning and putting up stove	2 75
Dec. 20.—	To ash-bucket and fire-shovel	2 50
		<hr/>
		11 70
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 29, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, eleven dollars and seventy cents, in full of the above account.

\$11 70.

PEARCE, MAYBERRY & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to Wilmarth & Nichols, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 6.—	1 book blank drafts	\$1 00
14.—	2 quires legal cap	1 40
16.—	1 package office tape	2 00
Nov. 22.—	17 packages (425) buff envelopes, (10,) at 50 cents	8 50
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper	4 00
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream foolscap paper	4 00
Dec. 18.—	1 quart Cox's ink	1 00
		<hr/>
		21 90
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-one dollars and ninety cents, in full of the above account.

\$21 90.

WILMARTH & NICHOLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to John Cary, Dr.

1865.

Nov. 1.—	40 bushels of corn, at 60 cents	\$24 00
28.—	52 bushels of corn, at 60 cents	31 20
Dec. 29.—	200 bushels of corn, at 58 cents	116 00
		<hr/>
		171 20
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents, in full of the above account.

\$171 20.

JOHN CARY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 6.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1855.		
Dec. 20.—	1 quire letter paper	\$0 40
	1 quire cap paper	50
	250 legal envelopes, at \$1 40.....	3 50
	125 letter envelopes, at 70 cents.....	87
	1 box steel pens.....	1 50
	1 dozen lead-pencils.....	1 00
		<hr/>
		7 77
		<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, in full of the above account.

\$7 77.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 7.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.		
Dec. 20.—	250 pairs blankets, at \$12.....	\$3, 000
	Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865; authorized by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.	

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, three thousand dollars, in full of the above account.

\$3,000.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Proceeds of lands.	Trust fund interest due national fund.	Trust fund interest due school fund.	Interest on \$250,000.	Support of schools.	Support for smiths and smiths' shops.	Agricultural assistance.	Removal and subsistence.	Colonizing and supporting <i>Wichita</i> and other tribes of Indians.	Amount.
1865. December 30	30	Perry, Fuller & Co.	Indian supplies.	\$2,099 49	\$15,230 76		\$3,431 91	\$1,348 75	\$1,100 00	\$53 75		\$10,765 68	\$8,033 90
		do	do										25,986 44
Amount disbursed				2,099 49	15,230 76		3,431 91	1,348 75	1,100 00	53 75		10,765 68	34,020 34
Amount transferred, (see account current)				839 75						946 25		425 15	2,211 15
Total transferred and disbursed				2,939 24	15,230 76		3,431 91	1,348 75	1,100 00	1,000 00		11,190 83	36,231 49
On hand last quarter.				3,000 00	40,000 00		3,431 91	1,348 75	1,100 00	1,000 00		17,206 82	67,087 48
Amount received during the quarter													
Total on hand				3,000 00	40,000 00		3,431 91	1,348 75	1,100 00	1,000 00		17,206 82	67,087 48
Balance applicable to next quarter				60 76	24,779 24							6,015 99	30,855 99

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

VOUCHER No. 1-

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 1.—400 bushels wheat, at \$8 05.....	\$3,220 00
5.—598 bushels wheat, at \$8 05.....	4,813 90
	<hr/>
	8,033 90
	<hr/> <hr/>

These purchases were made under the instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of June 27, 1865.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, eight thousand and thirty-three dollars and ninety cents, in full of the above account.
\$8,033 90.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

Nov. 4.—732 pairs women's brogan shoes, at \$2 40.....	\$1,756 80
340 pairs men's brogan shoes, at \$2 75.....	935 00
224 pairs misses' brogan shoes, at \$2.....	448 00
516 pairs boys' brogan shoes, at \$2.....	1,032 00
8,000 yards prints, at 37 cents.....	2,960 00
1,676 yards 4-4 standard domestic, at 55 cents.....	921 00
2,074 yards Kentucky jeans, at \$1 10.....	2,281 40
366 yards satinets, at \$1 50.....	549 00
126 yards Franklin stripes, at 50 cents.....	63 00
170 yards blue drill, at 50 cents.....	85 00
704 yards gray flannel, at 80 cents.....	563 20
880 yards blue flannel, at 80 cents.....	704 00
642 yards linsey, at 47 cents.....	301 74
64 pairs blankets, at \$12.....	768 00
10 pounds assorted skein cotton thread, at \$1 25.....	12 50
138 satinet coats, at \$10 50.....	1,440 00
202 pairs pants, at \$6.....	1,212 00
204 gray wool shirts, at \$2 50.....	510 00
256 pairs women's hose, at 50 cents.....	128 00
120 pairs misses' hose, at 40 cents.....	48 00
432 men's wool socks, at 50 cents.....	216 00
420 small hose, at 40 cents.....	168 00
597 sacks flour, 100 pounds each, at \$12.....	7,164 00
400 pounds tobacco, at 75 cents.....	300 00
542 pounds sugar, at 25 cents.....	135 00
330 pounds coffee, at 35 cents.....	115 00
200 pounds rice, at 20 cents.....	40 00

1865.

Nov. 4.—20 pounds pepper, at 45 cents.....	\$9 00
25 barrels salt, at \$16.....	400 00
335 bushels corn, at \$2.....	710 00
	<hr/>
	25, 986 44
	<hr/> <hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-four cents, in full of the above account.

\$25,986 44.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

These purchases were made under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Abstract of disbursements made by the Department of the Interior, for the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for fulfilling treaty with Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	QUAPAWS.			SENECAS.			SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.		Amount.
				Fulfilling treaties.	Farmer.	Blacksmith and assistant.	Annuity.	Blacksmith and assistant.	Miller.	Blacksmith and assistant.	Trust fund, interest due.	
1865.												
December 30	1	Geo. C. Snow, agent..	Indian service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,293 75	.....	.....	.....	\$1,293 75
30	2	Geo. C. Snow, agent..	Indian service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 25	.....	.....	.....	36 25
30	1	Perry, Fuller & Co ...	Indian supplies ...	\$1,444 51	\$1,837 76	\$167 92	\$800 00	915 00	\$1,300 99	\$1,516 76	\$65 31	8,048 25
Amount disbursed				1,444 51	1,837 76	167 92	800 00	915 00	1,300 99	1,516 76	65 31	8,048 25
Amount transferred, (see account current) .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330 00	.....	.....	.....	1,330 00
Total transferred and disbursed				1,444 51	1,837 76	167 92	800 00	2,245 00	1,300 99	1,516 76	65 31	9,378 25
On hand last quarter .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount received during the quarter				3,059 12	1,837 76	167 92	800 00	2,245 00	1,300 99	1,516 76	65 31	10,992 86
Total on hand				3,059 12	1,837 76	167 92	800 00	2,245 00	1,300 99	1,516 76	65 31	10,992 86
Balance applicable to next quarter				1,614 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614 61

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

RECEIPT No. 1.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, twelve hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond: "Fulfilling treaties with Senecas.—Blacksmith, \$1,293 75."

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865.

RECEIPT No. 2.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents on account of the Indian service in the fourth quarter 1865, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury, under my bond: "Fulfilling treaty with Senecas.—Blacksmith and assistant, \$36 25."

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

Oct. 20.—1,149 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels wheat, at \$7..... \$8,048 25

This purchase was made under the instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 27, 1865.

\$8,048 25.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 20, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, eight thousand and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

\$8,048 25.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

December 31, 1865, for current expenses.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay of superinten- agents.	Pay of sub-agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Presents.	Provisions.	Buildgs and agencies.	Contingencies	Temporary clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs.	Amount.
1865.												
Dec. 30	1	Justin Harlan, agent	Agency expenses	\$375 00		\$100 00						\$475 00
30	2	Geo. C. Snow, agent	do	375 00		250 00						625 00
30	3	Geo. H. Reynolds, agent	do	375 00		100 00						475 00
30	4	Milo Gookins, agent	do	375 00								375 00
30	5	James W. Dunn, agent	do	375 00		100 00						475 00
Nov. 6	1	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraph messages									14 35
Dec. 30	2	George Williams	Investigating cattle stealing					\$193 00		\$14 35		193 00
30	3	B. W. Woodward	Rent of office							75 00		75 00
30	4	do	Coal oil							16 90		16 90
30	5	Elijah Sells	Wood and other expenses							44 15		44 15
30	6	Butler Sells	Services as messenger in office of superintendent.							150 00		150 00
30	7	H. S. J. Hayes	Services as assistant clerk in office of superintendent.							150 00		150 00
30	8	William Hayes	Salary as clerk to superintendent								\$375 00	375 00
30	9	Elijah Sells	Office expenses							14 30		14 30
30	10	do	Travelling expenses and board							348 50		348 50
30	11	do	Salary as superintendent	500 00								500 00
Amount disbursed				500 00				193 00		813 20	375 00	1,881 26
Amount transferred, (see account current)				1,875 00		550 00						2,425 00
Total transferred and disbursed				2,375 00		550 00		193 00		813 20	375 00	4,306 20
On hand last quarter				3,026 81		1,246 80		3,477 18		1,446 09	385 99	9,582 87
Amount received during the quarter												
Total on hand				3,026 81		1,246 80		3,477 18		1,446 09	385 99	9,582 87
Balance applicable to next quarter				651 81		696 80		3,284 18		632 89	10 99	5,276 67

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

RECEIPT No. 1.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and seventy-five dollars, on account of agency expenses within the Cherokee agency for the fourth quarter 1865, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond.

Pay of superintendents and agents.....	\$375
Pay of interpreters.....	100
	<hr/>
	475
	<hr/>

J. HARLAN.

United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December* 30, 1865.

RECEIPT No. 2.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, six hundred and twenty-five dollars, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond.

Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.....	\$375
Pay of interpreters.....	250
	<hr/>
	626
	<hr/>

G. C. SNOW,

United States Indian Agent.

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Lawrence, Kansas, *December* 30, 1865.

RECEIPT No. 3.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and seventy-five dollars, on account agency expenses within the Seminole agency for the fourth quarter 1865, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond.

Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.....	\$375
Pay of interpreters.....	100
	<hr/>
	475
	<hr/>

GEO. A. REYNOLDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December* 30, 1865.

RECEIPT No. 4.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, on account of agency expenses for the fourth quarter 1865, at the Wichita agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond.

Pay of superintendent and Indian agents.....	\$375
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MILO GOOKINS,

United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December* 30, 1865.

RECEIPT No. 5.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, four hundred and seventy-five dollars on account of current expenses within the Creek agency, for which I am accountable to the United States under my bond, from the following appropriations.

Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.....	\$375
Pay of interpreters.....	100
	<hr/>
	475
	<hr/>

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Western Union Telegraph Company, Dr.

1865.	
Oct. 6.—Paid for despatch from New York on official business.....	\$7 90
27.—Paid for despatch to special agent Fields.....	1 45
32.—Paid for despatch to E. Sells at Washington.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	14 35
	<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, November 6, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, fourteen dollars and thirty-five cents, in full of the above account.
\$14 35.

H. A. GALLIHER,
Operator.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 6th day of November, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1865.

SIR: I enclose herewith an account which has been handed me by Lieutenant George Williams for services rendered while detailed to investigate "cattle stealing," amounting to \$193.

Upon examination I find said account to be reasonable, and you are hereby authorized to pay the same out of any funds in your hands applicable to the purpose, bringing the disbursement into your account, this letter being your authority therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

E. SELLS, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Present.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to George Williams, Dr.

1865.	
Nov. 15.—For moneys paid out for travelling expenses for two trips from Leavenworth to Lawrence and return, at \$10 per trip	\$20 00

1865.

Nov. 15.—For moneys paid out at Leavenworth and Lawrence for collecting evidence.....	\$58 00
For moneys paid out for board from September 26, 1865, to October 20, 1865, being 26 days, at \$2 50 per day....	65 00
For moneys paid out for travelling expenses from Washington city to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	193 00
	<hr/>

Owing to the nature of the service, it was impossible and impracticable to obtain receipts for the expenditures above enumerated.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant, Investigating Indian Frauds.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, one hundred and ninety-three dollars, in full of the above account.

\$193.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to B. W. Woodward, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For rent of office for the fourth quarter 1865, at \$300 per annum.....	\$75 00
--	---------

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

• \$75.

B. W. WOODWARD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to B. W. Woodward, Dr.

1865.

Sept. 20.—1 gallon coal oil.....	\$1 25
1 bunch wick.....	40
30 2 gallons coal oil, \$1 25 per gallon.....	2 50
Oct. 15 2 “ “ “ “.....	2 50
28 2 “ “ “ “.....	2 50
Nov. 15 2 “ “ “ “.....	2 50
15 1 chimney to lamp.....	25
Dec. 4 2 gallons coal oil, \$1 25 per gallon.....	2 50
24 2 “ “ “ “.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	16 90
	<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, sixteen dollars and ninety cents, in full of the above account.

\$16 90.

B. W. WOODWARD.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to Elijah Sells, Dr.

1865.			
Oct.	21.	—64 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 1).....	\$3 80
"	21	repairing double buggy, (sub-voucher No. 2).....	5 75
"	31	board bill, (sub-voucher No. 3).....	3 00
"	31	3 bushels corn, (sub-voucher No. 4).....	1 80
Nov.	7	64 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 5).....	4 00
"	22	64 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 6).....	4 50
Dec.	8	feeding superintendent's team, (sub-voucher No. 7).....	1 00
"	14	107 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 8).....	7 50
"	18	83 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 9).....	5 80
"	21	cleaning windows and floors, (sub-voucher No. 10).....	2 00
"	26	78 feet cord wood, (sub-voucher No. 11).....	5 00
			<hr/>
			44 15
			<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, forty-four dollars and fifteen cents, in full of the above account.

\$44 15.

ELIJAH SELLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

SUB-VOUCHER No. 1.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., three dollars and eighty cents, for half a cord of wood for superintendent's office.

\$3 80.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 21, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 2.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, five dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing spring to buggy belonging to the superintendency.

\$5 75.

HENRY LEARNED.
By ANDREW LOPEZ.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 21, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 3.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, three dollars, for supper, lodging and breakfast for the two drivers with General Harney's outfit.

\$3.

J. W. SPARN.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 31, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 4.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one dollar and eighty cents, for three bushels of corn for feeding the mule teams in charge of General Harney in going from Lawrence to Leavenworth.

ENGELSMANN & BRINPMAN.

LAWRENCE, *October 31, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 5.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., four dollars for half cord wood for superintendent's office.

T. M. BANCROFT.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *November 7, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 6.

Received of Elijah Sells, four dollars and fifty cents, for one-half cord of wood for the use of the office.

\$4 50.

T. M. BANCROFT.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *November 22, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 7.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., one dollar, for finding superintendent's team while on official business.

\$1.

L. N. WILLIAMS & CO., *for Rudd.*

LAWRENCE, *December 8, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 8.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents, for five-sixths cord wood for the use of the superintendent's office.

\$7 50.

JOHN GORDON.

LAWRENCE, *December 14, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 9.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., five dollars and eighty cents, for eighty-three (83) feet cord wood for the use of the superintendent's office.

\$5 80.

WILLIAM O. RICHMOND.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 18, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 10.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., two dollars, for work in cleaning floors and windows in superintendent's office.

\$2.

MARY ^{her}X GRAY.
mark.

Witness the signing

WILLIAM HAYES.

LAWRENCE, *December 21, 1865.*

SUB-VOUCHER No. 11.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., five dollars, for seventy-eight feet of cord wood for superintendent's office.

\$5.

WILLIAM O. RICHMOND.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 26, 1865.*

VOUCHER No. 6.

The United States to Butler Sells, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For services as messenger in the office of the superintendent for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, at the rate of \$600 per annum \$150 00

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$150.

BUTLER SELLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 7.

The United States to H. S. J. Hayes, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For services as assistant clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for the 4th quarter 1865, at the rate of \$600 per annum \$150 00

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above service consisted in the recording in letter book during the 4th quarter equal to 99 pages, of 43 lines each, beside the copying of miscellaneous communications, and that the service was indispensable.

\$150.

WILLIAM HAYES, *Clerk.*

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, one hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

H. S. J. HAYES.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 8.

The United States to William Hayes, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For services as clerk to the superintendent of Indian affairs in the 4th quarter 1865, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum .. \$375 00

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

\$375.

WILLIAM HAYES.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 9.

The United States to Elijah Sells, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 6.—Paid for making affadavit attached to the certificate annexed to contracts made with G. W. Sibert & Co. and William B. Barnum & Co	\$1 00
Nov. 1.—Paid for postage	1 00
20.—Paid for postage	2 00
Dec. 16.—Paid for postage	3 00
Oct. 2.—Paid for bringing stove from Baldwin City	2 00
Paid for postage	3 30
Paid for wood-box for office	2 00
	<hr/>
	14 30
	<hr/>

I hereby certify that it was impracticable to obtain sub-vouchers.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, fourteen dollars and thirty cents, in full of the above account.

\$14 30.

ELIJAH SELLS,

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 10.

The United States to Elijah Sells, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 21.—To commutation of travelling expenses from Lawrence, Kansas, to Washington, D. C., being 1,355 miles at 10 cents per mile, by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of May 9 and September 11, 1865	\$135 50
Dec. 31.—To 71 days' board from October 22 to December 31, 1865, both days included, commuted at \$3 per day, by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 15, 1865	213 00
	<hr/>
	348 50
	<hr/>

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$348 50.

ELIJAH SELLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 11.

The United States to Elijah Sells, Dr.

1865.
Dec. 31.—For services as superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency in the 4th quarter 1865, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum \$500 00

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, five hundred dollars, in full of the above account.
\$500. ELIJAH SELLS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.
ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Abstract of disbursements made by Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, southern superintendency, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for fulfilling treaty with Chickasaws.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws.	Amount.
1865. December 20	1	Perry, Fuller & Co.	Indian supplies	\$7, 625 92	\$7, 625 92
November 30	2	do	Beef	500 00	500 00
Amount disbursed				8, 123 92	8, 193 92
Amount transferred, (see account current)					
Total transferred and disbursed				8, 123 92	8, 123 92
Amount on hand last quarter				8, 406 50	8, 406 50
Amount received during the quarter					
Amount on hand				8, 406 50	8, 406 50
Balance applicable to next quarter				282 58	282 58

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.
ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.
Dec. 20.— 260 pairs women's brogan shoes, at \$2 40 \$624 00
260 pairs men's brogan shoes, at \$2 75 715 00
120 pairs misses' brogan shoes, at \$2 240 00
100 pairs boys' brogan shoes, at \$2 200 00
36 men's wool hats, at \$2 72 00
2, 790 yards prints, at 37 cents 1, 032 30
590 ³/₄ yards 4-4 standard domestic, at 55 cents 324 91
201 ³/₄ yards bleached domestic, at 60 cents 121 05
601 ¹/₄ yards Kentucky jeans, at \$1 10 661 37
555 ¹/₄ yards satinets, at \$1 50 832 87
941 yards Franklin stripes, at 50 cents 470 50
60 yards Canton flannel, at 40 cents 24 00
750 ³/₄ yards gray flannel, at 80 cents 600 60

1865.

Dec. 20.—	886 yards linsey, at 47 cents	\$416 42
	15 pounds assorted skein cotton thread, at \$1 25...	18 75
	5 pounds patent thread, at \$2	10 00
	2, 000 needles, at \$1 50	3 00
	12 gross patent buttons, at 50 cents	6 00
	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross agate, at \$1 50	75
	5 packs pins, at \$1	5 00
	48 satinets coats, at \$10 50	504 00
	36 pairs pants, at \$6	216 00
	48 wool shirts, at \$2 50	120 00
	250 pairs women's hose, at 50 cents	125 00
	100 pairs misses' hose, at 40 cents	40 00
	118 pairs boys' small hose, at 40 cents	47 00
	252 pairs men's hose, at 50 cents	126 00
	336 pounds soda, at 20 cents (not in contract)	67 20
		<hr/>
		7, 623 92

Purchased under contract made October 12, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, in full of the above account.

\$7,623 92.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

Nov. 30.—	20,000 pounds beef, gross weight, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents	\$500
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This purchase was made under an agreement entered into at Washington, having the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, five hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$500.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Abstract of disbursements made by Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, southern superintendency, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for destitute Indians.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1865. December 26	1	Perry, Fuller & Co.....	Subsistence, clothing, &c., for destitute Indians of the southern superintendency.	\$147,998 83
26	2	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	46,809 04
26	3	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	24,840 00
30	4	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	4,769 60
30	5	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	4,800 00
Amount disbursed.....				229,217 47
Amount transferred, (see account current).....				
Total transferred and disbursed.....				229,217 47
Amount on hand last quarter.....				
Amount received during the quarter.....				230,000 00
Total on hand.....				230,000 00
Balance applicable to next quarter.....				782 53

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865. Dec. 26.—	1,952 pairs women's brogan shoes, at \$2 40.....	\$4,684 80
	1,096 pairs men's brogan shoes, at \$2 75.....	3,014 00
	597 pairs misses' brogan shoes, at \$2.....	1,194 00
	1,033 pairs boys' brogan shoes, at \$2.....	2,066 00
	21,400 yards prints, at 37 cents.....	7,918 00
	4,470 yards 4-4 standard domestic, at 55 cents.....	2,458 50
	5,536 yards Kentucky jeans, at \$1 10.....	6,089 60
	999 yards satinets, at \$1 50.....	1,499 25
	334 yards Franklin stripes, at 50 cents.....	167 00
	1,877 yards gray flannel, at 80 cents.....	1,501 60
	543 yards blue drilling, at 50 cents.....	226 50
	2,421 yards blue flannel, at 80 cents.....	1,936 80
	1,714 yards linsey, at 47 cents.....	805 58
	176 pairs blankets, at \$12.....	2,112 00
	26 pounds assorted skein cotton thread, at \$1 25.....	32 50
	304 satinet coats, at \$10 50.....	3,192 00
	544 pairs pants, at \$6.....	3,264 00
	544 wool shirts, (gray,) at \$2 50.....	1,360 00
	741 pairs women's hose, at 50 cents.....	370 50
	304 pairs misses' hose, at 40 cents.....	121 60
	1,152 pairs men's wool socks, at 50 cents.....	576 00
	1,120 pairs small hose, at 40 cents.....	448 00
	8,000 sacks flour, 100 lbs. each, at \$12.....	96,000 00
	100 barrels salt, at \$16.....	1,600 00

1865.

Dec. 26.— 3,000 pounds tobacco, at 75 cents	\$2,250 00
4,270 pounds sugar, at 25 cents	1,067 50
4,182 pounds coffee, at 35 cents	1,463 70
1,512 pounds rice, at 20 cents	302 40
800 pounds dried apples, at 20 cents	160 00
260 pounds pepper, at 45 cents	117 00

147,998 83

Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, one hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, in full of the above account.

\$147,998 83.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

Dec. 26.— 1,830 pairs women's brogan shoes, at \$2 40	\$4,392 00
992 pairs men's brogan shoes, at \$2 75	2,728 00
560 pairs misses' brogan shoes, at \$2	1,120 00
1,291 pairs boys' brogan shoes, at \$2	2,582 00
20,000 yards prints, at 37 cents	7,400 00
4,191 yards 4-4 standard domestic, at 55 cents	2,305 05
5,189 yards Kentucky jean, at \$1 10	5,707 90
916 yards satinets, at \$1 50	1,374 00
314 yards Franklin stripes, at 50 cents	157 00
425 yards blue drill, at 50 cents	212 50
1,760 yards gray flannel, at 80 cents	1,408 00
2,206 yards blue flannel, at 80 cents	1,764 80
1,607 yards linsey, at 47 cents	755 29
163 pairs blankets, at \$12	1,956 00
20 pounds assorted skein cotton thread, at \$1 25	25 00
400 satinet coats, at \$10 50	4,200 00
509 pairs pants, at \$6	3,054 00
516 green wool shirts, at \$2 50	1,290 00
684 pairs women's hose, at 50 cents	342 00
288 pairs misses' hose, at 40 cents	115 20
1,080 pairs men's wool socks, at 50 cents	540 00
1,050 pairs small hose, at 40 cents	420 00
1,000 pounds tobacco, at 75 cents	750 00
3,000 pounds sugar, at 25 cents	750 00
3,770 pounds coffee, at 35 cents	1,319 50
704 pounds rice, at 20 cents	140 80

46,809 04

Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, forty-six thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and

ir cents, in full of the above account.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

December 26.—2, 070 sacks flour, 100 pounds each, at \$12 \$24, 840 00

Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$24,840.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co, Dr.

1865.

December 31.—400 sacks flour, 100 pounds each, at \$12 \$4, 800 00

Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Department of the Interior.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, four thousand eight hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$4,800.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to Perry, Fuller & Co., Dr.

1865.

December 31.—400 sacks flour, 100 pounds each, at \$12 \$4,800 00

Purchased under contract dated October 12, 1865, authorized by the Interior Department.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs, four thousand eight hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$4,800.

PERRY, FULLER & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

ELIJAH SELLS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Return of property received and issued by Elijah Sells, superintendent, &c., for southern superintendency of Indians, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Ague cure.	Axe and handle.	Apples, dried.	Brogan shoes, women's.	Brogan shoes, men's.	Brogan shoes, misses'.	Brogan shoes, boys'.
			Box.	No.	Lbs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.
1865.		Commissioner Indian Affairs.....							
		Property on hand.....							
v. 4...C..	3	} Perry, Fuller & Co.	{			732	340	224	516
c. 26...G..	3					1,832	992	560	1,291
	2				800	1,952	1,096	597	1,033
	1								
v. 15...A..	4	}do.....	{			260	260	120	100
	7								
c. 20...B..	2								
c. 30...F..	1								
c. 30...G..	4	}do.....	{						
	7								
t. 13.....	8								
c. 10...A..	9								
	1	} G. W. Sibert & Co.....	{	2	1				
*O.....	2								
*O.....	2								
t. 2...A..	1								
c. 20...B..	3	H. E. McKee & Co.....							
	5	Pearce, Mayberry & Co.....							
	5	Elijah Sells.....							
B..	4	John Carey.....							
B..		Wilmarth & Nichols.....							
		Total received.....	2	1	800	4,774	2,688	1,501	2,940
		To whom issued.							
	1	} James W. Dunn, agent.....	{		800	1,952	1,096	597	1,053
	3								
	8								
	2								
	4	} Isaac Coleman, agent.....	{						
	10								
	5								
	6								
	7	} Justin Harlan, agent.....	{			1,832	992	560	1,291
	9								
	14								
	15								
	16	} George A. Reynolds, agent....	{	2	1	732	340	224	516
	17								
	11								
	12								
	13	} Milo Gookins, agent.....	{			260	260	120	100
	18								
	20								
	19								
	21	} George C. Snow, agent.....	{						
	23								
	24								
	22								
		Elijah Sells, superintendent							
		Total amount issued	2	1	800	4,774	2,688	1,501	2,940
		Total amount on hand							

* Vouchers marked O are retained in the superintendent's office.

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Blankets.	Beef.	Buttons, pant.	Buttons, agate.	Bucket for ashes.	Bacon.	Belt and pistol.	Beef, dried.
1865.		Commissioner Indian Affairs.....	<i>Prs.</i>	<i>Lm.</i>	<i>Gro.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
		Property on hand.....							1	
Nov. 4...C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co.....	64							
Dec. 26...G..	3		163							
	2		176							
	1									
Nov. 15...A..	4	.....do.....								
	7									
Dec. 20...F..	2		250	20,000	12	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	1									
Dec. 30...G..	4	.....do.....		190,784						
Oct. 13.....	7	G. W. Sibert & Co.....						100		25
Oct. 10...A..	8									
	9									
	1	.....do.....		11,200						
	2	.....do.....		32,030						
Oct. 2...A..	1	H. E. McKee & Co.....								
Dec. 20...B..	3	Pierce, Mayberry & Co.....				1				
	5	Elijah Sells.....								
	5	John Carey.....								
	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....								
		Total received.....	653	254,014	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	100	1	25
		To whom issued.								
	1	James W. Dunn, agent.....								
	3		176							
	8									
	2	Isaac Coleman.....								
	4									
	10									
	5	Justin Harlan.....								
	6		163							
	7									
	9	George A. Reynolds.....								
	14		64	190,784				100		25
	15									
	16	Milo Gookins.....								
	17		250	20,000	12	$\frac{1}{2}$				
	12									
	13	George C. Snow.....								
	18									
	20									
	19	Elijah Sells, superintendent.....								
	21									
	23									
	24									
	22									
		Total amount issued.....	653	254,014	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	100	1	25
		Total amount on hand.....					1		1	

* Vouchers marked O are retained in the superintendent's office.

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Buggy.	Banker's case.	Blank drafts.	Blank abstracts.	Blank account currents.	Blank current expenses.	Blank property returns.	Blank vouchers.
1865.		Commissioner Indian Affairs	No.	No.	Bk.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		Property on hand	1	1		60	60	60	60	1,040
v. 4...C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co.,								
c. 26...G..	2									
	1									
v. 15...A..	4	.....do.....								
	7									
c. 20...F..	2									
	1	.....do.....								
c. 30...G..	4									
	7									
t. 13.....	8	G. W. Sibert & Co.								
t. 10...A..	9									
	1									
*O.....	2	.....do.....								
	1	.....do.....								
t. 2...A..	1	H. E. McKee & Co.								
c. 2...B..	3	Pierce, Mayberry & Co.								
	5	Elijah Sells								
	5	John Carey								
B...	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.		1						
		Total received.....	1	1	1	60	142	60	60	1,040
		To whom issued.								
	1	James W. Dunn, agent.....								
	3									
	8									
	2	Isaac Coleman, agent.....								
	4									
	10									
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....								
	6									
	7									
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent.....								
	14									
	15									
	16	Milo Gookins								
	17									
	11									
	12	George C. Snow.....								
	13									
	18									
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent			$\frac{1}{2}$	27	42	18	42	752
	19				$\frac{1}{2}$	27	42	18	42	752
	21				$\frac{1}{2}$	27	42	18	42	752
	23	Total amount issued			$\frac{1}{2}$	27	42	18	42	752
	24	Total amount on hand	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	33	100	42	18	288

* Vouchers marked O are retained in the superintendent's office.

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Coats, satin.	Coffee.	Corn.	Canton flannel.	Camp kettle.	Can for oil.	Coffee mill.
1865.			No.	Lbs.	Bush.	Yds.	No.	No.	No.
		Commissioner Indian Affairs			20				
		Property on hand.....							
Nov. 4...C..	3	} Perry, Fuller & Co.....	{	138	330	355			
Dec. 26...G..	2			400	3,770				
	1			304	4,182				
Nov. 15...A..	4	}do.....	}	48	300	60			
Dec. 20...F..	7								
Dec. 30...G..	2								
Oct. 13.....	1	} G. W. Sibert & Co.....	{						
Oct. 10...A..	4								
	7				350				
	8				178				
	9				180				
	1	.....do.....					1		1
	2	.....do.....							
Oct. 2...A..	1	H. E. McKee & Co.....			2,200				
Dec. 20...B..	3	Pierce, Mayberry & Co.....						1	
	5	Elijah Sells.....			3				
	5	John Carey.....			292				
	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....							
		Total received.....	890	8,990	3,170	60	1	1	1
		To whom issued.							
	1	} James W. Dunn, agent.....	}	304	4,182	2,200			
	3								
	8								
	2	} Isaac Coleman, agent.....	}		300				
	4								
	10								
	5	} Justin Harlan, agent.....	}	400	3,770				
	6								
	7								
	9	} George A. Reynolds, agent.....	{		180				
	14				330	355			
	15			128			1		1
	16	} Milo Gookins, agent.....	}						
	17								
	11								
	12	} George C. Snow, agent.....	}						
	13			48	350	60			
	18								
	20	} George C. Snow, agent.....	}		178				
	21								
	23								
	24	} Elijah Sells, superintendent.....	{		101				
	22								
		Total amount issued.....	890	8,990	2,956	60	1		1
		Total amount on hand.....			214			1	

* Vouchers marked O are retained in the superintendent's office.

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Coffee pot.	Coal oil.	Chairs.	Cartridges.	Certificates.	Candles.	Clippings.	Corn meal, 110lb. sacks.
1865.			No.	Gals.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Sacks.
		Property on hand.....			4	178	275		3	
Nov. 4...C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co								
Dec. 26...G..	2									
	1									
	6	.....do								
Dec. 26...G..	1									
	5									
Oct. 5.....	5	William B. Barnum.....						5		
Oct. 10...A..	6	G. W. Sibert & Co.....	1							
	9									
	1	.....do	{							81
	2									319
Oct. 3...A..	2	H. E. McKee & Co								
	3	William B. Barnum.....						40		40 bbls.
Dec. 20...B..	3	Pearce, Mayberry & Co.....								
Dec. 18...B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols								
Dec. 18...E..	4	B. W. Woodward		13						
		Total received.....	1	13	4	178	275	45	3	400 40 bbls.
		To whom issued.								
	1									
	3	James W. Dunn, agent								
	8									
	2	Isaac Coleman, agent								
	4									
	10									
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....								
	6									
	7									
	9									
	14									
	15	George A. Reynolds, agent.....	1					5		
	16									
	17									
	11									
	12									
	18	Milo Gookins, agent.....						40		40 bbls.
	20									
	19									
	21	George C. Snow	{							81
	23									319
	24	Elijah Sells, superintendent.....		13						
	22									
		Total amount issued	1	13				45		400 40 bbls.
		Total amount on hand			4	178	275		3	

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Envelopes, legal.	Franklin stripes.	Flannel, gray.	Flannel, blue.	Flour, 100 lbs. each.	Fruit.	Fire shovel.
1865.			No.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Sacks.	Cans.	No.
		Property on hand.....							
Nov. 4...C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co	126	704	880	597			
Dec. 26...G..	2		314	1,760	2,206	2,070			
	1		334	1,877	2,421	8,000			
	6	.....do	250	941	750 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,400			
Dec. 26...G..	1					400			
	5								
Oct. 5.....	5	William B. Barnum.....				268			
Oct. 10...A..	6	G. W. Sibert & Co.....				125			
	9					1	2		
	1					159			
	2	.....do				93			
Oct. 3...A..	2	H. E. McKee & Co				910			
	3	William B. Barnum.....				340			
Dec. 20...B..	3	Pearce, Mayberry & Co							1
Dec. 18...B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols							
Dec. 18...E..	4	B. W. Woodward.....							
		Total received	250	1,715	5,091 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,507	14,363	2	1
		To whom issued.							
	1	James W. Dunn, agent		334	1,877	2,421	8,000		
	3								
	8								
	2	Isaac Coleman, agent					910		
	4						400		
	10								
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....		314	1,760	2,206	2,070		
	6								
	7								
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent {					1		
	14						597		
	15			126	704	880	400	2	
	16	Milo Gookins, agent							
	17						268		
	11		250	941	750 $\frac{1}{4}$	340			
	12	George C. Snow					125		
	13						93		
	18						159		
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent ..							
	19								
	21								
	23	Total amount issued	250	1,715	5,091 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,507	14,363	2	
	24								
	22								1
		Total amount on hand							

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Fry-pan.	Horses.	Hatchets.	Harness, double.	Ham.	Hay.	Hats, wool.
1865.			No.	No.	No.	Set.	Lbs.	Tons.	No.
		Property on hand		2		1		14	
Nov. 4...C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co							
Dec. 26...G..	2								
	1								
	6	.....do							36
	1								
Dec. 26...G..	5								
	5	William B. Barnum.....							
Oct. 5	6								
Oct. 10...A..	9	G. W. Sibert & Co	1		1		30		
	1	.....do							
	2								
Oct. 3...A..	2	H. E. McKee & Co							
	3	William B. Barnum							
Dec. 20...B..	3	Pearce, Mayberry & Co							
Dec. 18...B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....							
Dec. 18...E..	4	B. W. Woodward							
		Total received	1	2	1	1	30	14	36
		To whom issued.							
	1	James W. Dunn, agent							
	3								
	8								
	2	Isaac Coleman, agent							
	4								
	10								
	5	Justin Harlan, agent							
	6								
	7								
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent							
	14								
	15		1		1		30		
	16	Milo Gookins, agent							
	17								
	11								
	12	George C. Snow							
	13								
	18								
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent							
	19								
	21							5	
	23								
	24								
	22								
		Total amount issued	1		1		30	5	36
		Total amount on hand		2		1		9	

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Hose, women's.	Hose, misses'.	Hose, small.	Ink.	Inkstand.	Kentucky jeans.	Linsey.
1865.			Pr.	Pr.	Pr.	Bot.	No.	Yds.	Yds.
		Property on hand.....					1		
v. 4..C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co.....	256	120	420			2,074	642
c. 26..G..	3		684	288	1,050			5,189	1,607
	2		741	304	1,120			5,536	1,714
	1	.....do.....							
20..F..	1		250	100	118			601½	886
B..	6								
	8	G. W. Sibert & Co.....							
t. 10.....	7								
13..A..	9								
	3	W. B. Barnum							
O..	3	B. W. Woodward.....							
E..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....				1			
B..	4								
		Total received.....	1,931	812	2,708	1	1	13,400½	4,849
		To whom issued.							
	1	James W. Dunn, agent							
	3		741	304	1,120			5,536	1,714
	8								
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....	684	288	1,050			5,189	1,607
	6								
	7								
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent....	256	120	420			2,074	642
	14								
	15								
	16	Milo Gookins, agent	250	100	118			601½	886
	17								
	11								
	12	George C. Snow, agent.....							
	13								
	18								
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent				½			
	19								
	21								
	23								
	24								
	22								
		Total amount issued	1,931	812	2,708	½		13,400½	4,849
		Total amount on hand				¾	1		

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Lead.	Lamp.	Lamp chimney.	Lamp wicks.	Matches.	Mucilage.	Needles.
1865.			<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Bunch.</i>	<i>Box.</i>	<i>Bot.</i>	
		Property on hand.....		1	1			1	
Nov. 4..C..	3	} Perry, Fuller & Co.....							
Dec. 26..G..	2								
	1								
20..F..	1	}do.....							2,000
B..	6								
Oct. 10.....	7	} G. W. Sibert & Co.....	{ 75	}			5		
13..A..	8								
	9		50						
O..	3	W. B. Barnum.....	50						
E..	4	B. W. Woodward.....			1	1			
B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....							
		Total received.....	175	1	2	1	5	1	2,000
		To whom issued.							
	1	} James W. Dunn, agent.....							
	3								
	8								
	5	} Justin Harlan, agent.....							
	6								
	7								
	9	} George A. Reynolds, agent....	75				5		
	14								
	15								
	16	} Milo Gookins, agent.....	50						2,000
	17								
	11								
	12	} George C. Snow, agent.....	50						
	13								
	18								
	20	} Elijah Sells, superintendent....							
	19								
	21								
	23								
	24								
	22					$\frac{1}{2}$			
		Total amount issued.....	175			$\frac{1}{2}$	5		2,000
		Total amount on hand.....		1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Neck yoke and strap.	Oysters.	Prints.	Pants.	Pepper.	Paper, letter.	Paper, legal cap.
1865.			No.	Cans.	Yds.	Prs.	Lbs.	Quire.	Quire.
		Property on hand.....	1						
ov. 4..C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co.....			{ 8,000 20,000 21,400	202 509 544	{ 20 260	{	}
ec. 26..G..	3								
	2								
ec. 20..F..	1	do.....			2,790	36		1	1
B..	6								
ct. 10.....	8	G. W. Sibert & Co.....		1			{ 50 5	{	}
13..A..	7								
	9								
O..	3	W. B. Barnum							
E..	4	B. W. Woodward.....							
B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols							2½
		Total received.....	1	1	52,190	1,291	335	1	3½
		To whom issued.							
	1	James W. Dunn, agent.....			21,400	544	260		
	3								
	8								
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....			20,000	509			
	6								
	7								
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent		1	8,000	202	{ 5 20	{	}
	14								
	15								
	16	Milo Gookins, agent.....			2,790	36		1	1
	17								
	11								
	12	George C. Snow, agent.....					50		
	13								
	18								
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent.....							1½
	19								
	21								
	23	Total amount issued.....		1	52,190	1,291	335	1	2½
	24								
	22	Total amount on hand....	1						1½

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Paper, letter.	Pen, steel.	Pencils, lead.	Percussion caps.	Pens.	Powder.	Paper folder.	Potatoes.
			<i>Quire.</i>	<i>Box.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pks.</i>	<i>Kegs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1865.		Property on hand.....							1	
Nov. 4..C..	3	Perry, Fuller & Co.....								
Dec. 26..G..	2									
	1									
20..F..	6	.....do.....		1	1		5			
B..	7	G. W. Sibert & Co.....				{ 6,000 4,000		1 }		3
Oct. 10.....	8							1 }		
13..A..	9					4,000		1		
O..	3	W. B. Barnum.....								
E..	4	B. W. Woodward.....						1		
B..	4	Wilmarth & Nichols.....	$\frac{1}{2}$							
		Total received.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	14,000	5	3	1	3
		To whom issued.								
	1	James W. Dunn, agent.....								
	3									
	8									
	5	Justin Harlan, agent.....								
	6									
	7									
	9	George A. Reynolds, agent....				4,000		1		3
	14									
	15									
	16	Milo Gookins, agent.....								
	17									
	11									
	12	George C. Snow, agent.....				4,000	5	1		
	13			1	1					
	18									
	20	Elijah Sells, superintendent....				6,000		1		
	21									
	23									
	24		$\frac{1}{2}$							
	22		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	14,000	5	3		3
		Total amount issued.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	14,000	5	3		3
		Total amount on hand....	$\frac{1}{2}$						1	

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Pencil rubbers.	Pistols.	Pitchers.	Powder born.	Peaches.	Pumice.	Paper-cutter.	Paper-hook.	Paper-weights.	Pans for dishes.	Quinine.	Rice.	Ruling pen.	Rifle strap, Smith's patent.	Rifle, Spencer.	Rifle rod.	Rulers, rubber.	Rulers, parallel.	Satinet.	Shirts, gray.	Socks, men's.	Sugar.	Salt.	Soda.	Stove.	Stove pipe and elbow, in parts.	Sponge cup and sponge.	Stamp for office.	Sand-box.	Scales, platform.
1865.			No.	No.	No.	No.	B'sh	Can	Bat.	No.	No.	No.	Oz.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yds.	No.	Prs.	Lbs	Bbls	Lbs	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nov. 4. C.	3	Property on hand.	3	2		1		1	2	1	3			200	1	1	1	1	3	1	366						1			1	1	1
Dec. 26. G.	2	Perry, Fuller & Co												704							916	204	432	542	25							
Dec. 26. G.	1	do.												1512							993	544	1080	3000	100							
Dec. 26. F.	3	do.																			555	48	252									
Dec. 20. B.	1	Pierce, Mayberry & Co																														
Oct. 10. A.	5	Wm. B. Barnum												525										600	5							
Oct. 13.	7	G. W. Sibert & Co.																						318	9	324						
Oct. 10.	8	do.											2											325								
Oct. 10. A.	9	do.					1					2		235										25	1 s'k							
O.	3	W. B. Barnum.																						133	8							
		Total received....	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3176	1	1	1	1	3	1	2836	1312	2916	9213	147	560	1	7	1	1	1	1
		To whom issued.																														
	1, 3, 8	James W. Dunn, ag't.												1512							993	544	1152	4270								
	5, 6, 7	Justin Harlan, agent.												704							916	516	1080	3000								
	14																															
	15						1																	542	25							
	16																							25								
	17																															
	18																															
	19																															
	20																															
	21																															
	25																															
	24																															
		Milo Gookins, agent.												525							555	48	352	133	6	336						
														235																		
		Geo. C. Snow, agent.																														
		Total amount issued ..					1					2	2	3176							2836	1312	2916	9213	147	560						
																									1 s'k							
		Total amount on hand.	3	2	1	1		1	2	1	3				1	1	1	1	3	1							1	7	1	1	1	1

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Scabbard and belt for pistol.	Stool for desk.	Spittoon.	Soap.	Spade.	Thread, assort'd, cotton skein.	Tobacco.	Thread, patent.	Tape, office.	Towels.	Tea.	Trunk.	Teakettle.	Wash bowl.	Whip.	Wood, cord.	Wheat.	Window shades.	Writing desk.	Writing table.	Wood box.	Wooden pails.
			No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pks.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Cds.	Bush.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Oct. 5..C.	1.	Property on hand.	1	1	1			10	400		1	4		1		1	1		598	3	2	1		
Nov. 4..C.	3.	Perry, Fuller & Co.						20	1,000										400					
Dec. 20..F.	1.	do.						26	3,000															
Dec. 20..D.	1.	do.						15		5									1,149½					
Oct. 10..O.	2, 8, 9.	G. W. Sibert & Co.						26																
Oct. 10..A.	3.	William B. Barnum.				9	1	129					1		1								2	
Dec. 18..B.	3.	Wilmarth & Nichols						121			1													
Dec. 18..E.	9.	Elijah Sells.																460					1	
		Total received	1	1	1	9	1	71	4,746	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	460	2,147½	3	2	1	1	2
		To whom issued.																						
	1, 3, 8.	James W. Dunn, agent						26	3,000										298					
	2, 4, 10.	Isaac Coleman, agent						20	1,000										1,149½					
	5, 6, 7.	Justin Harlan, agent.																	400					
	9, 14, 15, 16, 17	George A. Reynolds, agent.							400															
		Do.				9	1	10	90				1		1								2	
	11, 12, 13, 18, 20	Milo Gookins, agent						15	121	5														
	19, 21, 23, 24.	George C. Snow, agent							129									460						
	22.	Elijah Sells, superintendent									2													
		Total amount issued				9	1	71	4,746	5	2		1		1			460	2,147½				2	
		Total amount on hand	1	1	1							4			1		1				3	2	1	1

hereby certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

ELIJAH SELLS, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 1.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following supplies for the refugee Indians in the Creek agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :
2,200 bushels old shelled corn.

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *October 1, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 2.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the refugee Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :
Nine hundred and ten sacks of flour, 100 pounds each.

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *October 3, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 3.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, October 5, 1865, from Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of wheat for issue to the Creek Indians, and for which I am accountable to the treasurer of the United States under my bond.

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 4.

Received at Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 20, 1865, from Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, eleven hundred and forty-nine and three-fourths bushels of wheat, for which I am accountable to the treasury of the United States under my bond.

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 5.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 26, 1865, of Perry Miller & Co., on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond :

- 1, 830 pairs women's brogan shoes.
- 992 pairs men's brogan shoes.
- 560 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
- 1, 291 pairs boys' brogan shoes.
- 20, 000 yards prints.
- 4, 191 yards 4-4 standard domestics.
- 5, 189 yards Kentucky jeans.
- 916 yards satinets.
- 314 yards Franklin stripes.
- 425 yards blue drill.
- 1, 760 yards gray flannel.

2,206 yards blue flannel.
 1,607 yards linsey.
 163 pairs blankets.
 20 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
 400 Satinet coats.
 500 pairs pants.
 516 gray wool shirts.
 684 pairs women's hose.
 288 pairs misses' hose.
 1,080 pairs men's wool socks.
 1,050 pairs small hose.
 1,000 pounds tobacco.
 3,000 pounds sugar.
 3,770 pounds coffee.
 704 pounds rice.

J. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 6.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 26, 1865, of Perry, Fuller & Co., on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond.

J. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 7.

Received, at the Cherokee agency, Cherokee Nation, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, southern superintendency, the following articles for the use of the destitute Cherokee Indians :

Four hundred bushels of wheat, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond.

J. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

OCTOBER 1, 1865.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 8.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 26, 1865, of Perry, Fuller & Co., on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bonds.

1,952 pairs women's brogan shoes.
 1,096 pairs men's brogan shoes.
 597 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
 21,033 pairs boys' brogan shoes.
 1,400 yards prints.
 4,470 yards 4-4 standard domestics.
 5,336 yards Kentucky jeans.
 9,992 yards satinet.
 334 yards Franklin stripes.
 453 yards blue drill.
 1,877 yards gray flannel.
 2,421 yards blue flannel.

1,714 yards linsey.
176 pairs blankets.
26 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
304 satinet coats.
544 pairs pants.
544 gray wool shirts.
741 pairs women's hose.
304 pairs misses' hose.
1,152 pairs men's wool socks.
1,120 pairs small hose.
8,000 sacks flour.
3,000 pounds tobacco.
4,270 pounds sugar.
4,182 pounds coffee.
1,512 pounds rice.
800 pounds dried apples.
260 pounds pepper.
100 barrels salt.

J. H. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 9.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, November 4, 1865, of Perry, Fuller Co., on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, Superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond:

732 pairs women's brogan shoes.
342 pairs men's brogan shoes.
224 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
516 pairs boys' brogan shoes.
8,000 yards prints.
1,676 yards 4-4 standard domestics.
2,074 yards Kentucky jeans.
366 yards satinet.
126 yards Franklin stripes.
170 yards blue drill.
704 yards gray flannel.
880 yards blue flannel.
642 yards linsey.
64 pairs blankets.
10 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
138 satinet coats.
202 pairs pants.
204 gray wool shirts.
256 pairs women's hose.
120 pairs misses' hose.
432 pairs men's wool socks.
420 pairs small hose.
597 sacks flour.
400 pounds tobacco.
542 pounds sugar.
330 pounds coffee.
200 pounds rice.

20 pounds pepper.
25 barrels salt.
355 bushels corn.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 10.

Received, of Perry, Fuller & Co., at Fort Smith, Arkansas, November 15, 1865, on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer, under my bond, viz:

Fourteen hundred (1,400) sacks of flour; three hundred (300) bushels of corn.

ISAAC COLMAN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 11.

Received, at the Wichita agency, Kansas, November 30, 1865, from Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond:

20,000 pounds beef, gross weight

MILO GOOKINS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 12.

Received, at the Wichita agency, Kansas, December 20, 1865, from Perry Fuller & Co., on account of contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs on the part of the United States, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond:

260 pairs women's brogan shoes.
260 pairs men's brogan shoes.
120 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
100 pairs boys' brogan shoes.
36 men's wool hats.
2,790 yards prints.
590 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 4-4 standard domestics.
201 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards bleached domestics.
601 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards Kentucky jeans.
555 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards satinets.
941 yards Franklin stripes.
60 yards Canton flannel.
750 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards gray flannel.
886 yards linseys.
250 pairs blankets.
15 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
5 pounds patent thread.
2,000 needles.
12 gross patent buttons.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross agate buttons.
5 gross packs pins.
48 satinets coats.
36 pair satinets pants.
48 wool shirts.
250 pairs women's hose.
100 pairs misses' hose.
118 pairs boy's hose.
252 men's hose.
336 pounds soda.

MILO GOOKINS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 13.

Received, at the Wichita agency, Kansas, December 20, 1865, from Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond :

- 1 quire letter paper.
- 1 quire cap paper.
- 250 official envelopes.
- 125 letter envelopes.
- 1 box steel pens.
- 1 dozen lead pencils.

MILO GOOKINS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 14. .

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation December 20, 1865, of Perry, Miller & Co., on account of verbal contract made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following supplies, for which I am responsible to the United States Treasurer under my bond, viz :

One hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (190,784) pounds of beef, gross weight.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 15.

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 30, 1865, from Perry, Miller & Co., on account contract dated October 12, 1865, made with Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs on the part of the United States, the following goods and supplies, for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer, under my bond :

Four hundred (400) sacks flour, 100 pounds each.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 16.

Received, of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the subsistence of myself and two assistants while removing the Seminole Indians from Neosho, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Cheeokee Nation, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

- 30 pounds ham.
- 25 pounds sugar.
- 1 sack flour, 100 pounds.
- 25 pounds dried beef.
- 5 pounds candles.
- 9 pounds soap.
- 5 boxes matches.
- 1 case oysters.
- 2 cases canned fruit.
- 1 coffee mill.
- 2 dish pans.
- 1 fry pan.
- 1 camp kettle.
- 2 wooden pails.
- 1 teakettle.

1 sack salt.
 1 axe and handle.
 1 hatchet.
 1 spade.
 3 bushels potatoes.
 1 pound tea
 1 case peaches.
 1 coffee pot.
 5 pounds pepper.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 10, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 17.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the use of the Indians of the Seminole agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

1 keg powder.
 75 pounds lead.
 180 pounds coffee.
 325 pounds sugar.
 4,000 caps (percussion.)
 100 pounds bacon.
 2 ounces quinine.
 2 boxes Ayer's ague cure.
 96 pounds tobacco.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS.
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 10, 1765.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 18.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the use of the Indians of the Wichita agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

2 sacks coffee, 300 pounds.
 2 barrels sugar, 600 pounds.
 2 sacks rice, 525 pounds.
 5 barrels salt.
 268 sacks flour, 100 pounds each.

MILO GOOKINS,
U. S. Wichita Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 10, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 19.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the use of the Indians of the Neosho agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

1 barrel sugar, 318 pounds.
 1 sack coffee, 178 pounds.
 2 kegs soda, 112 pounds each.
 50 pounds lead.
 9 barrels salt.
 6,000 percussion caps.
 1 keg powder.
 50 pounds pepper.

G. C. SNOW, *U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.*

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 13, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 20.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods supplies for the use of the Indians at the Wichita agency, and for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

- 340 sacks flour, 100 pounds each.
- 10 barrels corn meal, 200 pounds each.
- 235 pounds rice.
- 133 pounds sugar.
- 8 barrels salt.
- 1 keg powder.
- 50 pounds lead.
- 121 pounds tobacco.
- 4,000 gun caps.
- 40 pounds candles.

MILO GOOKINS,
U. S. Indian agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 28, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER, No. 21.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods supplies for the use of the Indians of the Neosho agency, and for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond :

- 11,200 pounds beef, gross weight.
- 159 sacks flour, 100 pounds each.
- 319 sacks corn meal, 100 pounds each.

G. C. SNOW,
U. S. Neosho Indian agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No 22.

Statement of articles issued and consumed by means of actual expenses incurred during the fourth quarter 1865, in the office of the southern superintendency, and connected with service of the superintendent :

- 13 gallons coal oil, used in lamps.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ bunch lamp wick.
- 3 bushels corn for feeding mule teams for General Harney.
- 460 feet cord wood for fire in office.
- 98 bushels corn, used in feeding superintendent's horses.
- 5 tons hay, used for feeding superintendent's horses.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ book blank drafts, used in office business.
- 1 quire legal cap paper, used in office.
- 2 packages office tape, used in office.
- 265 envelopes, assorted, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ ream letter paper, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ ream foolscap paper, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ bottle Cox's ink, used in office.
- 752 vouchers, used in office and furnished to the agents.
- 42 account current, used in office and furnished to the agents.
- 27 abstract treaty, used in office and furnished to the agents.
- 18 current expenses, used in office and furnished to the agents.
- 42 property returns, used in office and furnished to the agents.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle carmine ink, used in office and furnished to the agents.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the foregoing statement is just and true.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 23.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the use of the Indians of the Neosho agency, and for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond:

93 sacks flour, 100 pounds each.
129 pounds tobacco.
32,030 pounds beef, gross.
81 sacks corn.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 5, 1865.*

PROPERTY VOUCHER No. 24.

Received of Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, the following goods and supplies for the use of the Indians of the Neosho agency, for which I am accountable to the United States treasury under my bond:

125 sacks flour, 100 pounds each.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October 5, 1865.*

AGENCY OF NEOSHO, NEOSHO FALLS, KANSAS.

The United States in account current with Geo. C. Snow, agent, for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
	DR.			CR.	
1865.			1865.		
Dec. 31	To amount disbursed, as per abstract A.....	\$2,955 00	Oct. 1	By balance from last quarter ..	\$1,425 00
31	To amount disbursed, as per abstract B.....	625 00	Dec. 20	By D.N.Cooley, Commissioner, contingencies Indian department	200 00
			30	By Elijah Sells,superintendent, fulfilling treaties with Senecas, blacksmiths, &c.....	\$1,293 75
				By pay of superintendent and Indian agents.....	375 00
				By pay of interpreters	250 00
				By fulfilling treaty with Senecas,blacksmiths, &c	36 25
					1,955 00
		3,580 00			3,580 00

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers, and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

G. C. SNOW, *United States Neosho Indian Agent.*

NEOSHO AGENCY, *December 31, 1865.*

Abstract of disbursements made by G. C. Snow, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, Quapaw, and Usage tribes of Indians.

date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws.	Fulfilling treaties with Senecas, blacksmiths and assistants.	Contingencies, Indian department.	Amount.
Dec. 31, 1865.	1	G. C. Snow	Travelling expenses.....			\$146 75	\$146 75
	2	M. H. Carpenter	Board in Washington.....			36 00	36 00
	3	A. R. Potts	do.....			17 25	17 25
	4	G. C. Snow	Travelling expenses.....		\$35 00		35 00
	5	Mary S. Brengle.....	do.....		36 50		37 50
	6	E. Alcott.....	Paper, envelopes, and stamps.....		8 50		8 50
	7	George Wright	Office rent and wood.....		24 00		24 00
	8	George Ewers	Cutting hay.....		300 00		300 00
	9	Blythe & Ewers	Hauling meal.....		309 00		309 00
	10	John Chapman	do.....		75 00		75 00
	11	John Winey.....	Blacksmithing.....		150 00		150 00
	12	George Mitchell.....	Special agent.....		300 00		300 00
	13	E. C. Armsden & Co.	Moving Indians, &c.....	\$1,425 00	91 00		1,516 00
Amount disbursed.....				1,425 00	1,330 00	200 00	2,955 00
Amount transferred, (see account current)							
Total transferred and disbursed				1,425 00			1,425 00
Amount on hand last quarter.....				1,425 00			
Amount received during the quarter.....					1,330 00	200 00	1,530 00
Total on hand					1,330 00	200 00	2,955 00
Balance applicable to next quarter							

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.
G. C. SNOW, *United States Neosho Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to G. C. Snow, Dr.

For expenses incurred in going from the Neosho Indian agency to and from Washington, D. C., on Indian business :

1865.			
v. 25.	—Dinner and horse feed at Central City.....	\$1 00	
26.	—Keeping self and team at Ohio City.....	2 00	
	For use of team November 25 and 26, two days, at \$2 50..	5 00	
27.	—For dinner at Lawrence.....	75	
	For railroad fare from Lawrence to Wyandott.....	3 00	
	For omnibus fare from Wyandott to Kansas City.....	50	
28.	—For supper and lodging at Kansas City.....	2 00	
	For omnibus from hotel to depot.....	50	
	For railroad fare from Kansas City to St. Louis.....	14 50	
	For breakfast and dinner, at 75 cents each.....	1 50	
29.	—For supper and lodging at St. Louis.....	2 50	
	For railroad fare from St. Louis to Washington, D. C.....	32 00	
	For breakfast, dinner, and supper, at 75 cents each.....	2 25	
30.	—For lodging and breakfast at Cincinnati.....	3 00	
	For omnibus from hotel to depot.....	50	
	For dinner at Zanesville.....	75	
c. 21.	—For railroad fare from Washington to Baltimore.....	1 50	
	For railroad fare from Baltimore to St. Louis.....	30 50	

Dec. 20.—For railroad sleeping berth.....	\$1 50
For breakfast and supper, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
23.—For railroad sleeping berth.....	1 75
For breakfast and supper, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
25.—For expense Saturday night and Sunday and Sunday night at St. Louis.....	7 00
For railroad fare from St. Louis to Kansas City.....	14 50
For dinner and supper, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
For omnibus fare to hotel, Kansas City.....	50
26.—For lodging and breakfast at Kansas City.....	2 00
For omnibuss fare from Kansas City to Wyandott.....	50
For railroad fare from Wyandott to Lawrence.....	3 00
For dinner at Lawrence.....	75
For hack fare from Lawrence to Baldwin City.....	1 50
30.—For dinner and horse-feed at Ohio City.....	1 00
21.—For keeping self and team at Central City.....	2 00
For use of team 30th and 31st, two days, at \$1 25.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	146 75
	<hr/>

Received, at Neosho Falls, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, one hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of the above account.

\$146 75.

G. C. SNOW.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof, and that it was impossible to obtain vouchers therefor.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to M. H. Carpenter, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 21.—For boarding G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, from the 4th day of December to the 21st day of December, A. D. 1865, both days inclusive, making 18 days, at \$2 per day.....	\$36 00
---	---------

Received, at Washington city, December 21, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, thirty-six dollars, in full of the above account.

\$36.

M. H. CARPENTER.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 21st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to A. R. Potts, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 3.—For boarding G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, at the Metropolitan hotel from December 1 to December 3, A. D. 1865, both days inclusive, making three days, at \$4 50 per day.....	\$13 50
Fires.....	3 75
	<hr/>
	17 25
	<hr/>

I certify, on honor, that I could not get A. R. Potts's signature to the following receipt, he being absent from the city December 3, 1865.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Received, at Washington, D. C., December 3, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

A. R. POTTS,
Per CHARLES H. SHELBY.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 3d day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to G. C. Snow, Dr.

For expenses incurred in going to and from Lawrence to settle my accounts, third quarter :

1865.		
Oct. 5.—	For dinner and horse feed at Central City.....	\$1 00
6.—	For self and team one night at Ohio City.....	2 00
	For use of team October 5 and 6, two days, at \$2 50 per day..	5 00
9.—	For self and team one night at Lawrence.....	5 00
11.—	For self and team one night at Ohio City.....	2 00
	For dinner and horse feed at Central City.....	1 00
	For use of team October 10 and 11, two days, at \$2 50 per day	5 00
20.—	For expenses incurred in going to and from Big Creek to assist in moving refugee Indians :	
21.—	For self and team one night at Humboldt.....	2 00
24.—	For self and team one night at Humboldt	2 00
	For use of team October 20, 21, 23, and 24, four days, at \$2 50 per day	10 00
		<hr/>
		35 00
		<hr/>

Received, at Neosho Falls, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, thirty-five dollars, in full of the above account.
\$35 00.

G. C. SNOW.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof; and that it was impossible to obtain vouchers therefor.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to Mary S. Brengle, Dr.

1865.		
Oct. 12.—	For boarding G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, and his team while here on Indian business, from October 12 to October 19, both days inclusive, and being eight days, at \$1 50 per day.....	\$12 00

Nov. 4.—Also from October 25 to November 4, both days inclusive, being 11 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	\$16 50
19.—Also from November 8 to November 13, both days inclusive, being six days, at \$1 50 per day.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	37 50
	<hr/>

Received at Neosho Falls, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Brengle, United States Indian agent, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$37 50.

MARY S. BRENGLE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW.

United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 6.

The United States to E. Olcott, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 30.—To the following articles for the use of G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent:	
½ ream letter paper.....	\$3 50
500 letter envelopes.....	2 00
100 three-cent stamps.....	3 00
	<hr/>
	8 50
	<hr/>

Received, at Baldwin City, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, eight dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$8 50.

E. OLCOTT.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,

United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 7.

The United States to George Wright, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For rent of office and commissary buildings at the Neosho temporary agency, in the Seneca and Shawnee nation, In- dian territory, from November 1 to December 31, 1865, making two months, at \$8 per month	\$16 00
Also for cutting and delivering at the office of the Neosho temporary agency four cords of wood, at \$2 per cord....	8 00
	<hr/>
	24 00
	<hr/>

Received, at Shawnee temporary agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, twenty-four dollars, in full of the above account.

\$24 00.

GEORGE WRIGHT.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 8.

The United States to George Ewers, Dr.

1865.

Nov. 5.—For cutting and assisting in putting up one hundred tons of hay for the Seneca and Seneca and Shawnee Indians, on their reservations in the Indian territory, at three dollars per ton..... \$300 00

Received, at Humboldt, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, three hundred dollars, in full of the above account.
\$300. GEORGE EWERS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 9.

The United States to Blythe & Ewers, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For hauling two hundred and six sacks of corn meal (100 pounds per sack) from Big Creek, Kansas, to Shawneetown, Seneca and Shawnee nation, during the fourth quarter ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at one dollar and fifty cents per sack..... \$309 00

Received, at Humboldt, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, three hundred and ——— dollars, in full of the above account.
\$309. BLYTHE & EWERS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 10.

The United States to John Chapman, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 30.—For hauling forty sacks corn meal (100 pounds per sack) from Big Creek, Kansas, to Shawneetown, Seneca and Shawnee nation, at one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents per sack..... \$75 00

Received, at Neosho Falls, Kansas, December 30, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.
\$75. JOHN CHAPMAN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 11.

The United States to John Winney, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For my salary as blacksmith for the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians, for the fourth quarter, commencing October 1, and ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at a salary of \$600 per annum..... \$150 00

I hereby certify that John Winney has been faithfully employed as blacksmith for the above-named tribes of Indians during the fourth quarter, on miscellaneous work.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
Seneca Indian Agent.

Received, at Shawneetown, temporary agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, one hundred and fifty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$150.

his
JOHN X WINNEY.
mark.

Attest :

GEORGE MITCHELL.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 12.

The United States to George Mitchell, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For my salary as special agent for the Indian agency, for the fourth quarter commencing October 1 and ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum..... \$300 00

Received at Shawneetown, temporary agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, three hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$300.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 13.

The United States to E. C. Amsden & Co., Dr.

1865.

Nov. 17.—For transporting the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians from their camp near Big Creek, Kansas,

to their homes in the Indian territory, with twenty teams, from the 20th to the 28th day of October, A. D. 1865, both days inclusive, making nine days, at \$3 50 per day each \$630 00

And eighteen teams, from the 9th to the 17th day of November, A. D. 1865, both days inclusive, making nine days, at \$3 50 each per day 567 00

Dec. 9.—Also for hauling 159½ sacks flour from Big Creek, Kansas, to Shawneetown, Indian territory, at \$2 per sack 319 00

1,516 00

This removal was made under verbal instructions from the superintendent.

G. C. SNOW,

United States Indian Agent.

Received, at Humboldt, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, one thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars, in full of the above account.

\$1,516 00.

E. C. AMSDEN & CO.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,

United States Indian Agent.

Abstract of disbursements made by G. C. Snow, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, and Osages.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay as superintendent and Indian agent.	Pay of interpreter.	Amount.
1865.						
Dec. 31	1	G. C. Snow	Salary as agent	\$375 00	\$100 00	\$375 00
31	2	Alexander Beyett	Salary as interpreter .....	.....	100 00	100 00
31	3	Louis Davis	do .....	.....	50 00	100 00
31	4	S. G. Valier	do .....	.....	.....	50 00
Amount disbursed				375 00	250 00	625 00
Amount transferred, (see account current) .....				.....	.....	.....
Total transferred and disbursed .....				.....	.....	.....
On hand last quarter .....				.....	.....	.....
Amount received during the quarter				375 00	250 00	625 00
Total on hand				375 00	250 00	625 00
Balance applicable to next quarter .....				.....	.....	.....

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

G. C. SNOW, *United States Neosho Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to G. C. Snow, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For my salary as agent of the Neosho Indian agency for the fourth quarter, commencing October 1 and ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, \$375 00

Received, at Neosho Falls, Kansas Neosho agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

\$375 00.

G. C. SNOW.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Alexander Beyett, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For my salary as interpreter for the Great and Little Osage Indians, under G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, for the fourth quarter, commencing October 1 and ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at a salary of \$400 per annum..... \$100 00

Received, at Osage mission, Kansas, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, one hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$100 00.

ALEXANDER BEYETT.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to Lewis Davis, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For my salary as interpreter for the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee Indians, under G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, for the fourth quarter, commencing October 1 and ending December 31, A. D. 1865, at a salary of \$400 per annum..... \$100 00

Received, at Shawneetown, temporary agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent, one hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$100 00.

LEWIS DAVIS.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to S. G. Valier, Dr.

1865.
Dec. 31.—For my salary as interpreter for the Quapaw Indians, under
G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, for the
fourth quarter, commencing October 1 and ending De-
cember 31, A. D. 1865, at a salary of \$200 per annum.. \$50 00

Received, at Shawneetown, temporary agency, December 31, 1865, of G. C.
Snow, United States Indian agent, fifty dollars, in full of the above account.
S. G. VALIER, *Interpreter.*

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have
actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Return of property received and issued by G. C. Snow, agent for Seneca, Shawnee, Seneca and Shawnee, Quapaw, and Osage Indians, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.	No. of vouchers.	From whom received.	Abstracts.	Beef, heads of.	Beef, pounds of.	Coffee, pounds of.	Envelopes.	Flour, sacks of.	Gunn caps.	Hay, tons of.	Iron and steel, pounds of.	Lead, pounds of.	Meal, sacks of.	Powder, kegs of.	Pepper, pounds of.	Paper, cap, quires of.	Paper, letter, reams of.	Property return.	Sugar, pounds of.	Soda, pounds of.	Salt, barrels of.	Safe key.	Safe.	Statement blanks.	Stamps, postage.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Vouchers.	Wood, cords of.
1865. Dec. 31 30 31 Nov. 5 Oct. 13 5 5 Dec. 30	...	Bro't forward from 3d quarter.	318	...	...	...	259	...	1	...	3,012	...	...	...	...	7	...	232	...	...	...	1	1	60	100	...	325	...
	1	E. Alcott.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	George Wright.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	George Ewere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	E. Sells, superintendent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. 30	7	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Total received.....	318	48	43,230	178	759	377	6	160	3,012	50	400	1	50	7	...	232	318	224	9	1	1	60	100	129	325	4
	...	To whom issued.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. 31 31	1	Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians.	...	48	43,230	178	...	217	6	50	...	50	200	1	50	...	...	...	318	224	9	...	...	60	...	129	...	...
	2	Used in agency and damaged.	318	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	7	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	4
	...	Total amount issued.....	318	48	43,230	178	162	217	6	50	410	50	200	1	50	7	...	232	318	224	9	...	...	60	...	129	205	4
...	...	Total amount on hand.....	...	...	...	178	597	160	1	50	2,602	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	120	...

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

G. C. SNOW, United States Neosho Indian Agent.

I certify, on honor, that the following articles were used in the office and the blacksmith shop belonging to this agency during the fourth quarter ending December 31, A. D. 1865, to wit: 162 envelopes, 4 cords of wood, 410 pounds iron and steel, 60 vouchers.

G. C. SNOW,

United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Neosho Indian Agency, December 31, 1865.

I certify, on honor, that the following blanks are not fit for use, most of them having got wet in moving from Ohio City to this place, to wit: 318 abstracts, statement blanks, 232 property returns, 145 vouchers.

G. C. SNOW,

United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Neosho Indian Agency, December 31, 1865.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians, do hereby acknowledge to have received during the fourth quarter ending December 31, A. D. 1865, of G. C. Snow, United States Neosho Indian agent, at Shawneetown, Indian territory, the following articles, viz :

48 head of beef cattle, 43,230 pounds gross weight.

217 sacks of flour.

200 sacks corn-meal, 100 pounds per sack.

50 pounds of pepper.

224 pounds of soda.

1 sack of coffee, 178 pounds.

1 barrel of sugar, 318 pounds.

9 barrels of salt.

50 tons of hay.

129 pounds of tobacco.

1 keg of powder.

50 pounds of lead.

6 gum caps.

ISAAC WARROR, his x mark,

JOHN MUSH, his x mark,

GEORGE SPICE, his x mark,

Seneca Chiefs and Headmen.

CO-HIE-KA-CHE-TA, his x mark,

HUN-CAH, his x mark,

GEORGE LANE, his x mark,

Quapaw Chiefs and Headmen.

JOHN WHITETREE, his x mark,

JAMES TALLCHIEF, his x mark,

ALFORD McDANIEL, his x mark,

Seneca and Shawnee Chiefs and Headmen.

We certify that we were present at the distribution of the above-named articles and saw the same issued to the chiefs and headmen of the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians at their homes in the Indian territory, and that their marks or signatures were affixed in our presence this 31st day of December, A. D. 1865.

S. G. VALIER, *Interpreter.*

LEWIS DAVIS, *Interpreter.*

JNO. MITCHELL, *S. I. Agent.*

GEORGE WRIGHT.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have actually delivered, during the fourth quarter ending December 31, A. D. 1865, the above-named articles and the

quantities thereof to the chiefs and headmen of the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians under my charge in the Indian territory.

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF CREEK INDIANS, FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION.

The United States in account current with James W. Dunn, agent, for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
	DR.			CR.	
1865.			1865.		
Dec. 30	To amount abstract A.....	\$97 25	Oct. 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$200 00
30	To amount abstract B.....	475 00	Dec. 30	By Elijah Sells, superintendent Indian affairs.....	475 00
30	To balance due the United States.....	102 75			675 00
		675 00			
			1866.		
			Jan. 1	By balance due the United States.....	102 75

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers, and that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

CREEK AGENCY, *December 31, 1865.*

Abstract of disbursements made by James W. Dunn, agent, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for fulfilling treaty with Creeks.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Trust fund interest due Creek orphans.
1865.				
October 9...	1	Lasher & Gable	Hotel bill, boarding.....	\$21 00
9...	2	T. Sampson	Horse keeping.....	8 00
10...	3	C. Heck.....	Hotel bill.....	3 50
12...	4	J. B. Conville.....	do.....	4 00
27...	5	George Suzar.....	Transportation.....	7 50
November 10...	6	Simon Brown.....	Repairing office.....	30 00
December 5...	7	Robert Lewis.....	Moving Indian family.....	10 00
15...	8	Jacob Isaac.....	Transporting supplies.....	6 25
24...	9	Cats-chu-chic.....	Transporting flour.....	7 00
Amount disbursed				97 25
Amount transferred, (see account current).....				
Total transferred and disbursed.....				97 25
On hand last quarter				200 00
Amount received during the quarter.....				
Total on hand.....				200 00
Balance applicable to next quarter.....				102 75

I certify, on honor, that the abstract is correct and true.

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to Sherman House, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 9.—For seven days' boarding at the Sherman House, Lawrence, Kansas, while on business of my agency with the superintendent of Indian affairs \$21 00

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, October 9, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, twenty-one dollars, in full of the above account.
\$21 00. LASHER & GOBLE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 9th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to T. Sampson, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 9.—For keeping, feeding, and taking care of horse one week at Lawrence, Kansas, on business at my agency with C. E. Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs \$8 00

Received, at Lawrence, Kansas, October 9, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, eight dollars, in full of the above account.
\$8 00. T. SAMPSON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 9th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 3.

The United States to C. Heck, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 10.—For supper, breakfast, and care and feed for two horses, night and morning, for J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent at Ottawawa, Kansas, on return from Lawrence to his agency on business there \$3 50

Received, at Ottawawa, October 10, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, three dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.
\$3 50. C. HECK.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 4.

The United States to J. B. Conville, Dr.

1865.

Oct. 12.—For supper, lodging, and breakfast for self and horse-feed. \$2 00
Also, for two bushels corn to feed my horse while passing through uninhabited country to Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation 2 00

4 00

Received, at Osage trading post, October 12, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, four dollars, in full of the above account.

\$4 00.

J. B. CONVILLE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 12th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN,

United States Indian Agent.

VOUCHER No. 5.

The United States to George Suzar Dr.

1865.

Oct. 27.—For hauling desk and office fixtures from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, to Creek agency, Creek Nation..... \$7 50

Received, at Creek agency, October 27, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, seven dollars and fifty cents, in full of the above account.

\$7 50.

GEORGE SUZAR.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 27th day of October, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 6.

The United States to Simon Brown, Dr.

1865.

Nov. 10.—For daubing and chinking house for my office	\$5 00
For fitting up an old building for storeroom, patching roof, nailing up openings between the logs with boards, putting door to building, and furnishing lock and key.....	10 00
For putting chimney to office	5 00
For putting in door and window to same	10 00
	<hr/>
	30 00
	<hr/>

Received, at Creek agency, October 10, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, thirty dollars, in full of the above account.

\$30 00.

SIMON BROWN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 10th day of November, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 7.

The United States to Robert Lewis, Dr.

1865.

Nov. 16.—For myself and team three days in removing Hulke Head, chief of the Gonge party, to his home in the Creek country \$10 00

Received, at Creek agency, December 5, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, ten (10) dollars, in full of the above account.

\$10 00.

ROBERT ^{his} × LEWIS.
mark.

Witness :

D. E. McKEE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 5th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 8.

The United States to Jacob Isaac, Dr.

1865.
Dec. 15.—For hauling flour from the Arkansas river, for issue to the Creek Indians, to Creek agency, one day, with four yoke oxen..... \$6 25

Received, at Creek agency December 15, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, six dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

\$6 25. JACOB ^{his} × ISAAC.
mark.

Witness: H. E. McKEE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 15th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 9.

The United States to Cots-chu-chee, Dr.

1865.
Dec. 9.—For hauling from Arkansas river to agency, one day \$3 00
24.—One team three yoke cattle, hauling from Arkansas river to agency 4 00
The above hauling flour for issue to Creek Indians.

Received, at Creek agency, December 24, 1865, of J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, seven dollars, in full of the above account.

\$7 00. COTS-CHU-CHEE. ^{his} ×
mark.

Witness: H. E. McKEE.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 24th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Creek Indian nation, do hereby acknowledge to have received from J. W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, at the Creek agency, during the fourth quarter ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1865, for the use and benefit of the destitute Creek Indians, the following articles to wit:

1,952 pairs womens' brogan shoes.
1,096 pairs men's brogan shoes.
597 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
1,033 boys' brogan shoes.
21,400 yards prints.
4,470 yards 4-4 standard domestics.
5,536 yards Kentucky jeans.
9,999½ yards satinets.
334 yards Franklin stripes.
453 yards blue drill.
1,877 yards gray flannel.

2,421 yards blue flannel.
 1,714 yards linsey.
 176 pairs blankets.
 26 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
 304 satinet coats.
 544 pairs pants.
 544 gray wool shirts.
 741 pairs womens' hose.
 304 pairs misses' hose.
 1,152 pairs men's wool socks.
 1,120 pairs small hose.
 4,770 sacks flour.
 3,000 pounds of tobacco.
 4,270 pounds of sugar.
 4,182 pounds of coffee.
 1,512 pounds of rice.
 800 pounds of dried apples.
 260 pounds of black pepper.
 25 barrels of salt.
 165 bushels of corn.
 598 bushels of wheat.

OK-TA-SAS-LOR-JO, ^{his} ×
mark.

Principal Chief.

KAT-CHO-CHU, ^{his} ×
mark.

Second Chief.

Witness :

HARRY ISLAND, ^{his} × *Interpreter.*
mark.

We certify that we were present at the distribution of the above-named articles, and saw the same issued to the destitute Creek Indians at the Creek agency, and that their signatures or marks were affixed in our presence this 31st day of December, A. D. 1865.

HARRY ISLAND, ^{his} ×
mark.

Interpreter.

WILLIAM R. JUDSON, JR.
E. J. BROWN.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have actually distributed and delivered during the fourth quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1865, the above named articles, and the quantity thereof, to the destitute Creek Indians under my charge.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Abstract of disbursements made by James W. Dunn, agent, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865, for current expenses.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Amount.
1865. December 30	1	James W. Dunn.....	Salary as agent.....	\$375 00		\$375 00
	2	Harry Island.....	Salary as interpreter.....		\$100 00	100 00
Amount disbursed				375 00	100 00	475 00
Amount transferred, (see account current).....						
Total transferred and disbursed				375 00	100 00	475 00
On hand last quarter						
Amount received during the quarter.....				375 00	100 00	475 00
Total on hand.....				375 00	100 00	475 00
Balance applicable to next quarter.....						

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

Received of James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, eleven dollars and twenty-five cents, being the amount of income tax on his salary for the fourth quarter 1865, and for which I am accountable to the United States Treasurer under my bond.

\$11 25.

ELIJAH SELLS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *December 30, 1865.*

VOUCHER No. 1.

The United States to James W. Dunn, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For salary as agent for the Creek Indians for the fourth quarter 1865, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum \$375 00

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 30, 1865, of James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of the above account.

\$375 00.

JAMES W. DUNN.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 31st day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

VOUCHER No. 2.

The United States to Harry Island, Dr.

1865.

Dec. 31.—For services as interpreter for the Creek Indians for the fourth quarter 1865, at the rate of \$400 per annum \$100 00

Received, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, December 30, 1865, of James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, one hundred dollars, in full of the above account.

\$100 00.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,

HARRY ISLAND. ^{his} ×
mark.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of December, 1865, paid the amount thereof.

J. W. DUNN, U. S. Indian Agent.

Return of property received and issued by James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent for Creek Indians, in the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

From whom received.	Apples, dried.	Brogan shoes, women's.	Brogan shoes, men's.	Brogan shoes, misses'.	Brogan shoes, boys'.	Blankets.	Corn, shelled.	Coffee.	Coats, satin.	Domestics, 4-4 standard.
	Lbs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Bush.	Lbs.	No.	Yds.
Property on hand.....										
Elijah Sells, superintendent..	800	1,952	1,096	597	1,033	176		4,182	304	4,470
Do.....do.....							2,200			
Do.....do.....										
Total received.....	800	1,952	1,096	597	1,033	176	2,200	4,182	304	4,470
To whom issued.										
Creek Indians	800	1,952	1,096	597	1,033	176	165	4,182	304	4,470
Total amount issued	800	1,952	1,096	597	1,033	176	165	4,182	304	4,470
Total amount on hand....							2,035			

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

From whom received.	Drilling, blue.	Envelopes, letter.	Envelopes, legal.	Eraser.	Flour, 100-lb. sacks.	Flannel, gray.	Flannel, blue.	Franklin stripes.	Hose women's.	Hose, misses'.	Hose, small.	Ink, Arnold's.
	Yds.	No.	No.	No.	Sacks.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Bot.
Property on hand.....		500	250	1								1
Elijah Sells, sup't.....	453				8,000	1,877	2,421	334	741	304	1,120	
Do.....do.....												
Do.....do.....												
Total received.....	453	500	250	1	8,000	1,877	2,421	334	741	304	1,120	1
To whom issued.												
Creek Indians	453	500	250	1	4,770	1,877	2,421	334	741	304	1,120	
Total amount issued....	453				4,770	1,877	2,421	334	741	304	1,120	
Total amount on hand....		500	250	1	3,230							1

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

From whom received.	Ink, carmine.	Inkstand.	Kentucky jeans.	Linsey.	Pepper.	Prints.	Pants.	Paper, note.	Paper, letter.	Paper, legal cap.	Paper-clips.	Pen-holders.	Pass books.	Pens, steel.	Pens, steel.
	<i>Bot.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Prs.</i>	<i>Rm.</i>	<i>Rm.</i>	<i>Rm.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Doz</i>	<i>Box</i>
Property on hand	1	1													
Elijah Sells, superintend't.			5, 536	1, 714	260	21, 400	544								
Do. do.															
Do. do.															
Total received	1	1	5, 536	1, 714	260	21, 400	544	1	2	1	2	24	4	6	2
To whom issued.															
Creek Indians			5, 536	1, 714	260	21, 400	544								
Total amount issued.			5, 536	1, 714	260	21, 400	544								
Total amount on hand	1	1						1	2	1	2	24	4	6	2

Return of property received and issued, &c.—Continued.

From whom received.	Pocket case.	Pencils, lead.	Rice.	Ruler.	Rubbers.	Rubber bands.	Salt.	Sugar.	Satinet.	Shirts, gray, wool.	Socks, men's, wool.	Tobacco.	Thread, cotton, skeins.	Wheat.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Prs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Property on hand	1	12		1	2	12								
Elijah Sells, superintend't.			1, 512				100	4, 270	999½	544	1, 152	3, 000	26	
Do. do.														598
Do. do.														
Total received	1	12	1, 512	1	2	12	100	4, 270	999½	544	1, 152	3, 000	26	598
To whom issued.														
Creek Indians			1, 512				25	4, 270	999½	544	1, 152	3, 000	26	598
Total amount issued			1, 512				25	4, 270	999½	544	1, 152	3, 000	26	598
Total amount on hand	1	12					75							

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

CREEK AGENCY, December 30, 1865.

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OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS BURIED NEAR ATLANTA.

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of April 2, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War on that subject.

APRIL 23, 1866. — Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed

to the House of Representatives :

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, requesting information respecting the collection of the remains of officers and soldiers killed and buried on the various battle-fields about Atlanta, I transmit herewith a report on the subject from the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 20, 1866.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 19, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d April, 1866, respecting the collection of the remains of officers and soldiers killed and buried on the various battle-fields about Atlanta, referred by you to this department, I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the Quartermaster General of the 6th and 18th instant, containing the desired information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 2, 1866.*

On motion of Mr. Kasson,

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this house whether any effort has been made to collect, into a suitable ground set apart for that purpose,

the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battle-fields about Atlanta, and if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor.

Attest :

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1866.

SIR : Referring to my report of the 6th instant, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, calling on the President of the United States for information as to "whether any effort has been made to collect into a suitable ground, set apart for that purpose, the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battle-fields about Atlanta; and if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor, I have the honor to make the following additional report :

I. Arrangements have been in progress, throughout the military division of the Tennessee, for the collection and preservation of all remains of Union officers and soldiers, under the supervision of Brevet Major General J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster, acting under the orders of Major General George H. Thomas, commanding.

General Donaldson's exertions have been timely and energetic; and very much has already been accomplished, particularly at Stone River and Chattanooga, where the condition of the graves was such as to call for the earliest efforts to preserve them.

II. General Donaldson reports, under date of the 12th instant, that he has just received a report from Colonel C. K. Smith, jr., chief quartermaster of the department of Georgia, who had just visited Atlanta, by his order, to ascertain the condition of the graves. Colonel Smith reports that—

1. All Union dead remain where they were buried.

2. No graves have been ploughed over so far as can be ascertained. An order from General Thomas forbidding this desecration, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked "A,") has been distributed throughout the district; and all parties seem disposed to preserve what records remain.

3. About three-fourths of the graves have head-boards; and a number of the persons on whose land soldiers are buried are willing to donate the land.

4. All places where Union dead are buried are now being enclosed, as fast as possible, in accordance with general orders recently issued by the Quartermaster General, a copy of which was enclosed in my first report.

III. It is proposed to establish three national cemeteries in the department of Georgia, to which will be removed all bodies of Union soldiers which do not now rest in church-yards or other permanent and decent grounds, viz: At Atlanta, Andersonville, and either Savannah or Millen. All bodies in the vicinity of Macon, and in southwestern Georgia, will be removed to Andersonville, where about 13,000 are now buried. All those between Resaca and Atlanta, and in the vicinity of Jonesboro, will be removed to Atlanta. All those between Resaca and the Tennessee line will be removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee. All those in the vicinity of Savannah and Millen will be removed to one or the other of those two points.

IV. There are supposed to be about 30,000 bodies of Union soldiers in the department of Georgia.

The removal of that portion of these remains requiring removal may involve an expenditure of some \$75,000. But, as it is proposed to ask Congress for a general appropriation for this purpose, covering the whole of the States, no special appropriation for Atlanta will be needed.

V. General Donaldson has been instructed to forward the work of removing the remains in the neighborhood of Atlanta, with all possible despatch; and, from the progress already made by him in other parts of his military division, it is thought there need be no apprehension that full justice will not be done to the graves of our soldiers in Georgia.

VI. I would mention in this connexion, that, at the request of the general assembly of Ohio, communicated to Major General Thomas, General Donaldson has caused the bodies of seven Ohio soldiers, hung by the rebels at Atlanta, to be taken up and buried in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, and appropriate inscriptions, stating the manner of their death, to be placed over their graves.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

A.

[General Orders No. 5½.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,

Nashville, Tennessee, February 13, 1866.

All persons engaged in the cultivation of land within this military division who may have graves of United States soldiers located upon their lands are hereby forbidden to mutilate or obliterate the traces of such graves by ploughing or otherwise.

They are requested to communicate information of the location of such graves to the commanding officer of the nearest military post, or to Captain E. B. Whitman, assistant quartermaster, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, to the end that the remains of the soldiers may be removed to the national cemeteries which he is engaged in locating.

The commanding officers of the military posts will also furnish Captain Whitman such information of this kind as may come into their possession.

By command of Major General Thomas.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to return the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 2d, 1866, calling upon the President of the United States for information in regard to the interment of soldiers who fell upon the battle-fields about Atlanta, Georgia, and whether any special appropriation is needed for the purpose of gathering their remains into suitable ground set apart for that purpose.

I enclose a copy of General Order No. 13, from this office, and of a report from Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Dana, in charge of the 6th division of this office, which gives information as to the steps heretofore taken in regard to this subject.

Under the orders of this department, progress has been made in collecting the remains of our soldiers on many battle-fields, but the field is large, and much yet remains to be done.

I am of opinion that instead of separate appropriations for particular cemeteries, it will be better to make a general appropriation for the purpose of meeting the expenses of purchasing, enclosing, and preparing cemeteries, and of taking up and removing to cemeteries thus established all the remains which it is possible now to recover throughout the field of war.

We have already reports of interments of over 100,000 men, a large portion of whom it will probably be necessary to remove to cemeteries yet to be established.

The probable sum necessary for the establishment of cemeteries, and for the search for and removal and re-interment of the remains of soldiers requiring such removal, to protect them from desecration, is one million of dollars.

I am advised by telegraph, from Major General Thomas's headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, that the information reported from Atlanta in regard to cemeteries being incomplete, an officer has been despatched on a special mission to Atlanta from Chattanooga to make full report; and that General Thomas by a recent order has warned the people against ploughing over or defacing the graves of our dead.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, SIXTH DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 2, 1866, calling upon the President "to inform the House whether any effort has been made to collect into a suitable ground, set apart for that purpose, the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battle-fields about Atlanta; and if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor;" which was referred by you this day to this division for report.

1. No special report has been received at this office from Atlanta, with regard to the remains of Union officers and soldiers, or the burial-grounds containing them.

2. In a general report made to the Quartermaster General, December 11, 1865, by Brevet Major General J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster, military division of the Tennessee, on the general plans for national cemeteries in that military division, he states, (after speaking of the national cemeteries at Stone River and Chattanooga,) "there yet remains no specific ground for the dead of the Atlanta campaign and those who died in and around that city."

* * * * *

"In looking over the whole field, and in consultation with and approval of Major General Thomas, I would respectfully suggest that four national cemeteries be established, and the titles thereto secured by the United State: one at Nashville, one at Stone River, (now being improved,) one at Chattanooga, (already far advanced,) and the fourth at Atlanta, Georgia; the dead at the intermediate points to be transferred to one of the nearest national cemeteries, thus concentrating all of the dead into these four localities."

3. Since the reception of that report, General Order No. 13, Quartermaster General's office, of February 13, 1866, has been issued, prescribing the nature of the improvements proposed by this department at the various burial-places of Union soldiers throughout the country; and a letter has been written to all

chief quartermasters, (General Donaldson among the number,) authorizing them to apply the provisions of that order throughout their respective districts, and wherever, in their judgment, it may be necessary.

4. General Donaldson has also been particularly requested to have a special report made to this office on the burial places at Atlanta by name, as well as at other points in his military division.

5. General Donaldson has been taking very prompt and extensive measures for the collection and preservation of all remains of Union soldiers throughout his military division, and there is every reason to believe that the cemetery at Atlanta has received his careful attention. A special report, however, has been ordered from General Donaldson, to be made at once, on this subject, which, when received, will be immediately forwarded for your information.

6. As regards the question in the resolution, as to whether any special appropriation is needed for a cemetery at Atlanta, I would state that it is contemplated to ask for a general appropriation for this purpose throughout the country; and that, if this is granted, any special appropriation will be unnecessary. It is presumed, however, from the experience in similar cases, that an expenditure of not less than \$25,000 will be required at Atlanta and its neighborhood.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. DANA,

Colonel Quartermaster's Dep't, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS;

Quartermaster General United States Army.



EVACUATION OF MEXICO BY THE FRENCH.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

a resolution of the 16th instant, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State on that subject.

APRIL 23, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, requesting information relative to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by French military forces, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 23, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 21, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that House, "if not, in his opinion, inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence with the French government in regard to the withdrawal of its forces from Mexico, which may have been exchanged since the correspondence communicated to the House with the President's message of January 5, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French government among the official documents communicated to the French Chambers or not, and especially any correspondence in regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in our sister republic of Mexico, and to discontinue imperialism there," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list, called for by the said resolution.

As germane to the subject of this report, copies of recent instructions to Mr. Foxley, the United States minister at Vienna, are also annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

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No. 1.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No 228.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, December 21, 1865.

SIR: The message of President Johnson at the opening of Congress has been received here with almost unanimous expressions of approval by the press, notwithstanding the wretched translation in which it was swathed at its birth into the French tongue. A desire to tranquillize the public mind at a moment when news from Washington was expected with great solicitude, no doubt, led many of the organs of public opinion to exaggerate a little the pacific and friendly tenor of the President's language. Every allowance made, however, for such considerations, you cannot fail to remark the unexceptionable tone with which it has been generally greeted. It has placed our government and policy, both foreign and domestic, before the world in an attitude which challenges universal respect.

I enclose extracts from the representative journals of Paris, by which you can judge the spirit of all. My impression is that the passage which refers to our relations with France and Mexico will involve an early change in the relations between those two countries, or else a still graver change in the relations of France with the United States; for, whatever may be the language held by the press upon the subject, it is impossible that the French government should not infer from the President's language that the policy of our government is not only unfavorable to, but inconsistent with, a long continuance of French authority in Mexico.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State, &c.*

No. 1 A.

[From the Constitutionnel of December 17, 1865—Administration.]

[Translation.]

Although we do not yet possess the text of President Johnson's message *in tenso*, the analysis of it, furnished by the telegraph, is sufficient to enable us ready to appreciate its general character.

With regard to the European powers, in particular, the thoughts of the Chief magistrate of the American Union are clearly set forth. Mr. Johnson declares that it shall be his constant aim to maintain peace and friendly relations with foreign nations; and he adds, that he believes those nations to be actuated by a friendly disposition towards the United States.

The acts of the government at Washington had beforehand confirmed these declarations of the President. Since the close of the war the effective force of the army and navy of the United States has constantly undergone extensive reductions, and no later than yesterday the American news contained the announcement of the discharge of several volunteer regiments from the northern States, and of a decrease of two-thirds in the number of workmen employed in the naval arsenals. These measures constituted in themselves an emphatic denial to the assertions of certain American journals, who have at all times made trade of exciting public curiosity by means of sensation rumors. The language of the President, therefore, is but the official expression of a thought already manifested in acts.

Mr. Johnson has, moreover, seen fit to lay down, with regard to foreign nations, a rule to which none of the enlightened governments of Europe will refuse to subscribe. He has declared, as did most of his predecessors, his purpose of maintaining the traditional policy of the United States, consisting in non-interference in the internal affairs of European nations, and demands that on their part European nations shall observe a similar conduct towards the American Union. He adds: "We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the use of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference." This passage was doubtless written with the sole object of giving some satisfaction to that over-excited portion of the American public who derive their political views from the newspapers above referred to. We could seek in vain, indeed, to discover which of the nations of Europe can ever have conceived the thought of interfering in the internal affairs of the United States. We know of none against which American citizens may one day be called upon to defend their institutions.

The President's message could not remain silent on the discussion created between England and the United States by the arming of vessels of English origin, which, after leaving English ports, hoisted the confederate flag, and inflicted serious damage upon the commerce of the United States. The President surrenders none of the claims set up by the cabinet at Washington on this point, but wisely contents himself with propounding a question of general interest, the solution of which he claims would be of importance for all nations. He acknowledges, moreover, that England entertains but kindly dispositions towards the United States, and declares to be himself actuated by a sincere desire to maintain peace between the two countries.

So far as the telegraphic analysis enables us to judge, the message of the President of the United States contains, therefore, none but the most reassuring declarations concerning the continuation of friendly relations between the great public of the New World and the European powers. We shall soon have

occasion to study this message in view of its internal policy, and of what is conventionally called in America *reconstruction*, viz: the position of the late Confederate States towards the States which have victoriously upheld the cause of the Union.

H. MARIE MARTIN.

No. 1 B.

[From the Journal des Debats of December 18, 1865—Orleanists.]

[Translation.]

The history of the United States since the civil war, and in consequence of that war, is destined to become more and more mixed up with that of Europe. The same force which has saved the Union has the power to make her expand by the unavoidable progress of its action and of its influence abroad. Before the war, no one would have dared to question the agricultural, commercial, and industrial prosperity in store for the American Union. Since the war, a still more important field appears to open before the nation of which M. de Montalembert said recently, "the American federation is, henceforth, replaced among the great powers of the world; all eyes will henceforth turn to it; all minds will be taught by the light of its future, for that future shall be more or less our own, and its destiny will perhaps decide ours."*

Let us not go so far. The rivalry of influence and the reciprocity of action between the American Union and Europe are not a new thing. On neither side have they yet assumed the character of a propagand. America has not sought to affect the customs or laws of Europe, neither has Europe attempted to weigh upon the institutions of America. The famous declaration of President Monroe, whose true date (1823) has recently been restored to it by Mr. John Lemoine, who also determined its meaning, was a purely defensive declaration, intended to assign a limit to the attempts at legitimist restoration, then being carried out upon Spanish soil. To restore the divine right upon the throne of Spain was, of itself, a heavy undertaking; to restore it in Peru or Chili with the aid of French vessels was a pretension which no one would have thought of. President Monroe, nevertheless, laid down, in opposing visionary events, an international doctrine full of vitality.

France has always pretended to act abroad through the influence of her ideas and of her customs; this is right. The genius of France inclines to proselytism; it is generous, expansive, often disinterested. But in the present state of the world the door is everywhere open to liberal ideas, and contrary views obtain access but by force. The Americans of the north are the greatest producers of liberal ideas in the world, and therefore, in the noble interchange of them which is going on among nations, America seems called to a superiority which it will be easier to balance than to oppose. The generous emulation of liberty will do more towards it than overt force.

Those who, like us, bend under the weight of nearly the whole of the waning century have but few lessons to receive from the American Union. What could they do with them? After being a sincere monarchist all through life, one remains so. It is too late to change one's ideas. Constitutional monarchy, when one has placed in it one's confidence and faith, is, moreover, a great enough progress compared with the government by divine right, to permit one not to wish for more. There is, therefore, a whole generation whose political opinions remain uninfluenced by the spectacle of the triumph of the republican principle in

*La Victoire du Nord aux Etats Unis, by Count de Montalembert.

the United States, but beware of the influence of such an example upon the generations which follow us; beware, especially, of its influence upon the masses, animated and sustained in their forward march towards the future by the stimulus of equality; a rail-splitter, as they say in speaking of Lincoln—a self-made man, who from being an obscure lawyer in Illinois, became a representative of his country, then President of the Union, *i. e.*, supreme chief of the executive power of the most powerful republic of the world. And once upon this summit, in the midst of the most formidable dangers, losing neither his coolness nor his foresight, nor his respect for legal restraints; preserving in spite of all attacks his stoical good temper and his resolute philanthropy; carrying on a desperate war upon an immense scale, improvising armies provided with inexhaustible resources, and commanded by generals whose names are now among the greatest of the world. What a sight, even though death has by a felon's hand added to its sting.

No. 1. C.

[From the *Siecle* of Tuesday, December 19, 1865—Democratic.]

[Translation.]

Another discourse was not less impatiently looked for than that of the King of Belgium—we mean the message of the President of the United States. This document is usually very long. We hasten to the part of it which interests us the most—that relating to foreign affairs.

After referring to the good state of the relations subsisting between the American government and other powers, the message declares that since its foundation the republic of the United States has made it a rule not to interfere in the revolutions of which Europe was the theatre, and to follow the advice of Washington, “to commend the republic only by the careful preservation and wise use of its benefits.” By their own moderation the United States have a right to expect that we should respond by a similar moderation. They will not deviate from the path which they have followed, unless they are forced to do so by the aggression of European powers. They count upon the wisdom and justice of these powers to respect the system of non-intervention, which during so long a period was sanctioned by time, and which, owing to its happy results, has been approved on both continents.

This reciprocity, in truth, constituted the entire Monroe doctrine.

There is a passage in this part of the message which we will take pains to illustrate. It is that in which President Johnson—using a language which no one will think exaggerated—praises the results of American institutions:

“Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexamined rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity. Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties, and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and alike in business and in opinion are self-centred and truly independent. Here, more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here, religion, relieved from political connexion with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here, toleration is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here,

the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science to collect stores of knowledge, and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here, the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute, in reality, a people. Here exists the democratic form of government, and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the state, and arouses everything that belongs to the soul."

Why should we be astonished if the American people be faithful to their institutions, and declare themselves willing to make every sacrifice to maintain them? This sentiment has no need of the name of any man; it is known throughout all time, and is everywhere called by the same word, patriotism.

No. 1. D.

[From the *Epoque*, 19th December, 1865—Liberal.]

The message of President Johnson to the Congress of the United States is to-day entirely known, notwithstanding a translation hastily made, and in certain parts confused as by design, the Havas agency has enabled France to read and to consider this long dissertation, in which the successor of Abraham Lincoln gives proof of the highest qualities of the statesman, and the grandest virtues of the citizen. If we may judge by what we have felt in reading this document, great must have been the emotion of the members of Congress, assembled for the first time since the end of the rebellion, when they heard the words of the President. There are, indeed, ideas which can only be born and strengthened in certain lands, where liberty, so to speak, forms a part of the common air, and the members of Congress must have been justly proud at the thought that they lived in a medium so privileged.

What is especially striking in the message of Mr. Johnson is the contrast between the President, as he appears to us, and the man of whom so repulsive a portrait was but recently drawn by certain sheets. We were shown a sort of demagogue, thirsting for absolute power, eager for vengeance, ready to plunge his country into all adventures; and now we see a citizen bearing, without seeming to bend beneath the weight, the burden of a fearful responsibility, having accepted resolutely the heritage of Abraham Lincoln, and coming freely before the representatives of a free people to render an account of his stewardship.

He has but one ruling thought, which may seem strange in Europe, after having in less than one year restored the Union, reduced the war estimates from five hundred and sixteen millions of dollars to thirty-three millions, diminished in an equivalent proportion the navy estimates, provided for the extinguishment in thirty years of the public debt, amounting to \$2,740,854,754, taken measures to withdraw rapidly from circulation the paper money; in one word, after having rendered immense services to the republic, he thinks of but one thing—to show that the honor of all these reforms is due to the law, which he has always respected.

The law and the Constitution. There is the proper, the just, the sovereign remedy. Four days before the opening of Congress, Mr. Johnson had restored almost everywhere the *habeas corpus*; and yet, as stated by a New York journal, one would scarcely have imagined that this guarantee was suspended. But it was still too much to have in possession an arbitrary instrument, even when no use was made of it, for Mr. Johnson thinks, with the journal already quoted, "a free government is not defined by saying it is one which commits no act of tyranny. To complete the definition, it must be added that it is one under which tyranny is impossible."

The presidential message comprises three principal points of great interest for us. These treat of the reconstruction of the south, of the negro question, and of the foreign question.

In the first of these questions Mr. Johnson maintains that those States included among the States that entered into secession were not in fact in rebellion as States, as, from the very first, the acts of secession of the States had been by the terms of the Constitution declared null and void. They should hence be considered as acts engaging only the responsibility of the individuals who had committed them. This theory, which takes up and resolves one of the most important questions of American constitutional law, explains why, as a skilful politician, Mr. Johnson has not wished to subject longer to the military rule the insurgent portions of the United States.

According to him, the military governments established in the States could only increase the discontent of former rebels, divide the people into conquerors and conquered, create a fatal precedent, be a source of ruinous expense to the Union, and, finally, arrest emigration towards the south, upon which the President greatly relies to heal the wounds of civil war; "for," says he, perhaps doing us too much honor, "what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule?"

He has, therefore, sought to reorganize the States on a constitutional basis, causing them to enjoy at once and anew the benefits assured by the Union. He recognizes that this policy is not without danger, as it implies the acquiescence of the States concerned, and the taking of a new oath of allegiance to the Union on the part of those States; but between two evils he has chosen that which may spring from the generosity of the conqueror. He expects, however, that the States shall give a pledge to the Union in consenting to ratify the project of amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the final abolition of slavery. He makes it known that the past can only be forgotten at that price.

The part of the message relative to the relations to be established between the freed blacks and the central government is not inspired by less sagacity and less respect for law. If by his words Mr. Johnson has indeed shown that he was favorable to the project of making electors of the freedmen, he has not been willing to violate the Constitution, and concede, by a presidential act, the electoral right to men of color. The Constitution prescribes that each State shall be the sovereign dispenser of its rights of suffrage; and it is only little by little, it must be remembered, that universal suffrage has become almost the general rule. It belongs, therefore, to each State, according to him, to resolve this question; and he hopes that this method will hasten the period of equality more than the intervention of the central government would do.

On this point, while rendering justice to the motives which have dictated the words of the President, and while approving his scruples, we cannot but form a wish. We hope that Congress, all-powerful in this matter, should do what the President has done well in not imposing. Two means, entirely constitutional, present themselves, in fact, for the attainment of the proposed end. 1st. Congress can amend the Constitution, and without occupying itself with the organic laws of each State, can declare, by a vote, that no State can introduce into its laws distinctions based on race and color. 2d. It can refuse admission (under article four of the Constitution, which obliges the States to have a republican form of government) to the senators and representatives of those States which shall not, in their new Constitutions, have recognized the equality of the races; for if, in former times, the word "republic" has been coupled with the word "slavery," this monstrous confusion of terms is impossible to-day.

After the exposé of the domestic situation which we have been only able briefly to resume, Mr. Johnson passes to the foreign question, and it is somewhat surprising to see him by a trait of humor, peculiar to the genius of Amer-

ican politicians, commence by congratulating himself upon the friendly relations entertained between the United States with the emperor of China. After the Son of Heaven came the Czar, and the Emperor of Brazil. These are friends. As to England, the message does not conceal the fact that in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, in furnishing to the rebellion vessels constructed in English ports, manned by English seamen, she has given occasion for serious complaints, further aggravated by her refusal to submit this question to international arbitration. The government of Washington, however, is not in pursuit of pecuniary reparation. It wishes to have discussed by a tribunal of nations the grave questions of the rights of neutrals. The message, however, does not counsel to Congress any demand for satisfaction; it limits itself to warning England that in future "the friendship between the two nations must repose upon the basis of mutual justice."

If the English journals have appeared satisfied with this part of the message, as the semi-official journals declare themselves no less delighted with the reserve of Mr. Johnson, in what concerns France and Mexico, we are less disposed, for our own part, to such rejoicing.

The message for any one who can read is a declaration very clear, very firm, although very moderate, of the will of the government of the United States to maintain its traditional policy—in other words, to sustain the Monroe doctrine. The translation given by the Havas agency contains in this part a mistake so much the more to be regretted, as it is of a nature to prevent the public opinion from being rightly informed. Thus this agency makes the President say that he would regard it as a calamity for the peace of the world "that any European power should throw the glove to the American people, as if for the defence of republicanism against foreign intervention," which signifies nothing at all; while the text reads, "should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference." The formal reserves made by President Johnson take from this declaration little of its gravity.

This is not the language of a man who wishes to satisfy rancors, and achieve an easy popularity by flattering the bad instincts of national vanity. It is the grave and reserved utterance of the most authoritative representative of a people who wish not to embroil themselves heedlessly, but who are resolved not to see compromised, in any case, a liberty so well conquered, so dearly preserved, and to which it owes its happiness and strength.

H. PENARD.

No. 1 E.

[From the Gazette de France, December 21—Legitimist.]

[Translation.]

The message of President Johnson begins with these words: "My first duty is to express, in the name of the people, my gratitude to God for the preservation of the United States."

This is a public prayer. It is a profession of religious faith in the power of God over earthly things. Atheists, free-thinkers, and doctrinaires of moral independence may say what they will on the usefulness of the people acknowledging a Supreme Being, just and good. This public acknowledgment by the head of a great people is of a nature to make a vivid impression on the mind of those to whom it is addressed, despite their raileries. There is no more imposing spectacle than that of a sovereign bowing before the Majesty of God in the name of the entire people.

The chief of the republic of the United States did not believe himself guilty of a childish credulity in speaking as he did. On the contrary, he was convinced that he showed proofs of manliness of spirit in referring to the "intervention of providence in human affairs." That which has frequently misled Europe in the predictions which she has formed of American affairs is, that in order to judge of the progress of events, she does not take into account the religious sentiment which animates the American people.

It was for this reason that so many in France believed that the reaction against the conquered would be followed up with an implacable and bloody spirit, and that liberty would succumb in the infinite calamity of civil war. The Americans possess passions more intense, perhaps, than ours, but they are certainly of a different kind.

In Europe, the first movement of states, after a similar crisis, had been to constitute what is called a strong power, to surround it with all suitable material means to render it formidable, terrible. In the United States, the first duty of the head of the republic, who is called to the head of affairs by an odious assassination, was to reduce all the appurtenances of material force to their simplest expression, to re-establish the universal laws of liberty, to cause to disappear every symbol which would recall the existence of arbitrary rule in the minds of the people. What the President fears above all is, that the principles of liberty, upon which the Constitution rests, be undermined in the future. He vehemently recalls to mind the farewell which the Father of his Country gave to the people of the United States, when he was yet President, "the free Constitution, which was the one work of the nation, must be maintained inviolate and sacred." He saw in the maintenance of a strong army danger; he reduces it to 50,000 men. "Military governments," he says, "established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into vanquishers and the vanquished, and would have envenomed hatred, rather than restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable."

"The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal. Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States, whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion, had by the act of those inhabitants ceased to exist."

"But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the general government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost impreceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the general government and of the States."

We see the President fears but one thing: it is, that the civic life be weakened, that the mind of the people, under the influence of excess of confidence caused by victories, should assign to the army a power which does not belong to it in a free country.

To reanimate the civic virtues and the energy of local governments, such is the work which the President of the United States assumes. And he presents this noble undertaking, very naturally, as the only means to revive prosperity in the republic. He believes in the efficacy of liberty as a safeguard to order in a nation of freemen, just as he believes in God and the interposition of providence in human affairs.

This is the striking character of this document, and it is most remarkable in that respect. Now, indeed, when the theory of right as the basis of order and progress are in such favor, it is interesting to reflect upon this noble defence of the contrary theory, and to carefully notice that these are not mere words, but

that it is a man struggling with real facts, and in the face of one of the most formidable of political and social crises, who says that liberty is the best foundation for order, and asserts, that when states lose that faith, it is the duty of their chiefs to try to revive their energies.

GUSTAVE JANICOT

[No. 1 F.]

[From *Le Monde*, (Ultramontane,) December 19, 1865.]

President Johnson has treated at length the domestic question of the United States. The three serious points of this question are, the seceding States—the negroes—the finances. The seceding or rebel States have been received to pardon. It seems even that the intentions of the President were friendly. In his message he allows the partisans of the south to re-enter the Union, with all their rights; he details the inconveniences of perpetual military rule in a certain number of States; he prefers, in replacing these States under the law, to open the door to emigration, and thus to substitute successively free labor to slave labor. This passage of the message is a seductive appeal to emigration towards the southern States. It is to be regretted that in practice the southern people have not been treated so well as in words; the representatives of these States have not been admitted to Congress. The division which the President desires to obliterate by the exercise of his sovereign right of pardon exists in its entirety. Mr. Johnson may talk in vain of the Americans being brothers; they are divided into conquerors and conquered.

The blacks, on their side, are the object of the philanthropic theories of the President—theories which have scarcely any echoes in reality. We can hardly recognize in those famished gangs, wandering on the highways—in these houseless beggars whom our correspondents describe—free citizens of free America. One is led to doubt whether the dream of Mr. Johnson will ever be realized, when we see the contempt in which these proud republicans hold the African race. Free labor is not organized; empirical or radical projects gain favor—such as the expulsion of the blacks, their colonization, &c. The President is evidently disquieted by this question. It may be the cause of painful troubles; it may, by requiring severe measures, take from the United States a portion of their philanthropic prestige. In connexion with this question, the President makes an admission which is confirmed by a remark made by him in speaking of the finances. The southern States were, under the old arrangements, closed to northern emigrants: free labor found no access there—commercial transactions were greatly hampered. The northern States long before the war coveted these rich countries; they wished to farm them, as it were, for the benefit of their industrial properties; they intended to profit by that wealth, both to increase their revenues and to increase their markets. Slavery has been the flag that covered this traffic.

We will resume, in passing, the financial situation of the United States—a debt of two millions and a half of dollars (12,500,000,000fr.), regular taxes; an organization of the debt so as to pay it in 30 years; a permanent army of 84,000 men, of whom 32,000 form a reserve; a fleet greatly increased; important naval constructions; a part of their territory held as unsafe—a part of the population deprived of its franchises and public charges—this is the general aspect. In what, let us ask, is this situation an enviable one? It is not like our old communities; still less is it free America. Debts, taxes, army privilege, internal dissensions: in spite of the cheerful tone of the President, there is more than one cloud upon the starry heaven that forms the banner of the Union.

The President has brought the same tone of moderation to the treatment of the foreign question.

This question has two objectives—England and France—*i. e.* the recognition of the belligerents and the Mexican expedition. On this last point the President says little—so little that it is disquieting. The generalities which he expresses are, in our opinion, an evident proof that there is something going on at Washington or Paris relative to the Mexican question. One does not speak so briefly of an expedition which operates at your very door, contrary to your proclaimed principles, unless there is something under the cards which it is desirable to hide.

The President is more explicit in regard to England, without being more threatening. He affects a still calmer tone, if possible, and contents himself with a sort of statement of facts. These facts, it is true, constitute, according to the interpretation of Mr. Johnson, a violation of neutrality. England, it is also true, has refused to bring them before an international commission. The President regrets this, but he does not hence conclude that good relations should cease between the two powers. For the rest, has Mr. Johnson a good right to demand to-day the assembling of an international commission to consider questions of the law of nations, when the United States have always hitherto claimed to hold themselves aloof from what Europe was doing in that sense? If our memory is exact, such was their attitude at the time of the Congress of Paris, when the rights of neutrals were regulated.

The resumé of the exposition of the foreign attitude of the United States seems to us to be this.

The hour of action has not arrived.

H. VRIGNAULT.

No. 2.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 235.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, January 5, 1866.

SIR: I have received your instruction, No. 331, in relation to the levying of troops in Egypt to re-enforce the French army in Mexico. I invited the attention of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, yesterday, to the reports circulating in American papers in regard to the landing of large numbers of troops at Vera Cruz, and asked if the policy of the government had undergone any change, since my last conversation upon that subject, in connexion with the levy of Egyptians. He replied, that it had not, so far as he was aware; that he believed the French force in Mexico had been undergoing a reduction, rather than an increase; but, to make himself entirely sure upon the point, he would again make inquiries at the war office, and let me know their result as soon as possible. In reply to another question of mine, he said that the government had no intention to take Egyptian troops to Mexico, but that it adhered entirely to the policy heretofore announced to me on that subject. On receiving this assurance, I did not think it my duty to read to him the instruction to our consul general at Alexandria, which accompanied your despatch.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 240.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, January 11, 1866.

SIR: I enclose a memorandum, received last evening from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, in pursuance of a promise which I have already reported to you. I called upon his excellency this afternoon for the purpose of getting clearer ideas upon some of its points, that no time should be lost by the two governments in securing an available basis of negotiation.

I read over to him the memorandum aloud, and as I proceeded, remarked that I presumed my government would not deny to France the sovereign right of making war, which, of course, belonged to all governments; that France would be singularly fortunate if the end she went to Mexico should be fully realized, for it always took two parties to make a war, and one must be in the wrong; and history had preserved the record of few wars in which either belligerent attained fully the end for which it took up arms. I asked him if he could give me an idea of the "guarantees" which he hoped to obtain from Mexico. He said they did not, of course, expect to get the money owing them, but they hoped for something which they might regard as an equivalent. That, however, was a matter of negotiation between them and Mexico. But he could not very well talk with me about those guarantees now, for they must depend upon the result of pending negotiations in Mexico, and were liable to be different from anything they might now be able to suggest. I then asked what form his excellency proposed that the "assurance" he asked from the cabinet at Washington should take. He replied that he had as yet given no thought to that subject.

I remarked that it seemed to me desirable, for obvious reasons, that our governments should appear to act as independently of each other as possible in this matter; that France could hardly enter with dignity into a formal covenant with us to make her retirement from Mexico depend upon our forbearance, neither could we covenant not to intervene without implying a disposition on our part to intervene but for such a covenant. I expressed a doubt, therefore, whether a formal covenant was consistent with the dignity of either nation, but I suggested that it would doubtless be perfectly agreeable to the Secretary of State at Washington to restate in a despatch to me the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other independent states which we have hitherto pursued, and to which it is our purpose to adhere, in terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to the Emperor. A copy of such an opinion in his hands, I said, would possess all of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of a formal treaty.

I also expressed my belief that you would have no objection to make such a communication if it promised to favor an early and friendly solution of the questions pending between us.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys thought well of this suggestion; said he saw no need of a treaty; he preferred the separate and independent action of the governments, and he would be prepared, he said, in conformity with that policy, to show me when I could give him the assurance spoken of—the results of negotiations with Maximilian which were already going on quite independently of that assurance. I was glad to hear from his mouth this fact, glanced at in his memorandum, for it satisfied me that notice has already gone forward to Maximilian, probably by Mr. Hidalgo, that he must prepare to dispense with the French flag *avant peu*.

I then asked whether it would not be possible in some way to arrest the useless and demoralizing warfare that was carried on in Mexico between Maximilian and the Juarists, at least while these negotiations were going on, that is, while

the French occupation should last. He said he wished there was ; that the atrocities practiced there were really too dreadful to speak of, but he did not know what he could do anything to discourage them, and asked if I had anything to suggest. I said, I supposed that if the Juarists were sure that the French were intending to leave Mexico within a time which seemed reasonable to them, and that they would then have a fair chance of trying conclusions with Maximilian's party, they would be willing to leave him undisturbed if undisturbed by him ; and that if France or Maximilian had any indirect means of coming to such an understanding with Juarez, it might render the situation less embarrassing to all parties.

His excellency replied that he would be very glad if that were practicable, as it would enable them to leave the country so much the sooner ; but they had no means of communicating with Juarez, and he asked me if I could suggest any mode of accomplishing what I proposed. I replied that we had relations, as he was aware, with Señor Romero, and anything that he would authorize me to say we should be most happy to say, of course, that would have a tendency to terminate this brutalizing strife.

His excellency promised to speak of this, and also of the form of the "assurance" which we had been discussing, to the Emperor.

I then asked his excellency if he had heard of Santa Anna's projects, of which I wrote you in my private note of the 8th instant. He seemed to be fully informed upon the subject.

My object in this conversation with Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, as I have already stated, was to lose no time in getting our two governments to a point where they can begin to act in concert. How far I have succeeded I can better judge when I shall receive your reply to this account of it.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3. A.

[Translation.—Memorandum.]

The Washington cabinet recognizes the right which we have, like any sovereign nation, to make war on Mexico. On our side we desire to observe the principle of non-intervention. Does not the approximating of these two points offer the basis of a common understanding ?

To make war is not only to overthrow fortifications, and kill a certain number of men ; it is especially to assure a right infringed upon, the vindication of which has rendered necessary the employment of arms. Until this end is fully attained, the means of execution incident to war remain legitimate. In Mexico we hope to obtain before long the guarantees which we have sought, and which are to complete our final arrangements with the emperor Maximilian. At that moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished, and they can return to France. I write in this sense to Mexico, by order of the Emperor.

This will then be a case for the application of the principle of non-intervention. We will conform our conduct to it, and we are confident that the people of the United States who invoke this principle will respect it themselves, by observing towards Mexico a scrupulous neutrality. When we shall have received from the cabinet of Washington this assurance, we will be able to make known to them, in our turn, the result of our final negotiations with the empire of Mexico.

No. 4.

Mr. Hunter to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 369.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 15, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of the 29th ultimo, No. 233, relating the substance of conversation reported to have taken place between Messrs. Forcade and Germigny upon the subject of the purposes of the Emperor in regard to the provision to be made for the payment of the Mexican bonds, should he conclude to withdraw his army from Mexico, has been received, and I have, in reply, to thank you for the information.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary.*

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Mr. Hunter to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 371.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 15, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 228, and its accompaniments, which are a number of extracts from the journals of Paris on the subject of President Johnson's message to Congress, have been received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary.*

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 6.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.—With enclosure.]

No. 248.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, January 25, 1866.

SIR: The legislative chambers were opened by the Emperor on the 22d instant, with the usual ceremonies. The Prince Imperial, for the first time, asserted his hierarchical rank, by taking the seat on the right of the throne, the Prince Napoleon placing himself on the left.

A copy of the imperial speech is enclosed. The relations of France with the United States proved on this occasion a more fertile topic to his Majesty than on corresponding occasions heretofore. His language betrays his appreciation of the value of our friendship, and a purpose henceforth to cultivate it assiduously. He says all that he could be expected to say about Mexico in the present state of his information. Resistance to the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race appears to have lost a portion of its importance in his eyes, and the world is distinctly notified that Maximilian must expect soon to rely upon his own resources if he remains in Mexico. The Emperor wisely left the time for withdrawing his army from that republic undefined. He is, therefore, at liberty to retire as soon as he pleases. Probably no part of the discourse gave such

general satisfaction as that which held out hopes of an early release of France from her Mexican entanglement. The press of the metropolis reflects this feeling with singular unanimity. I enclose a few of the journals which are not habitually received at the State Department, containing articles of more or less significance upon this subject. In conclusion, let me say that the language of the Emperor, and the reception it has met with from his people, have left no doubt upon my mind of his intention to wash his hands of Mexico as soon as he possibly can.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 7.

The Marquis de Montholon to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, January 29, 1866.

SIR: I have the happiness to hear of the return of your excellency to Washington at the very moment when I am in receipt of the note which Mr. Drouyn Lhuys addresses to me, in answer to yours of the 6th December last, after having taken the orders of the Emperor in respect thereof. I hasten, Mr. Secretary of State, to place in the hands of your excellency the answer of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, praying you to be so good as to lay it before his excellency the President, Mr. Johnson.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

MONTHOLON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 7 A.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon.

[Translation.]

D. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIPLOMATIC BRANCH,
Paris, January 9, 1866.

M. THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON: I have already charged you, by order of the Emperor, to make known to the cabinet of Washington the views of his Majesty's government on the affairs of Mexico, and you have, conformably with my instructions, made known to Mr. Seward the despatch I had the honor to write to you under date of 18th October. The Secretary of State has answered that despatch by a communication which he was pleased to address to you on the 6th December, and from which I believe it to be my duty here to reproduce the leading points.

According to Mr. Seward, the presence of a foreign force in a country neighboring to the Union could not but be a source of uneasiness and disquiet. This state of things draws along with it on the federal government embarrassing delays, and may lead to collisions. At all events, the principal cause of the dissatisfaction of the United States is not that there is in Mexico a foreign

army; much less that such army is French. The cabinet of Washington recognizes in every sovereign nation the right to make war, provided the use of this right does not menace the security and legitimate influence of the Union. But the French army has gone to Mexico to overthrow a national republican government, and with the avowed aim of founding on its ruins a foreign monarchical government. Mr. Seward states, on this subject, how much the people of the United States are attached to the institutions they have given themselves, and, repelling any idea of propagandism in favor of these institutions, he claims for the various nations of the New World the right to secure to themselves this form of government at their convenience. He would consider as inadmissible that European powers should interfere in these countries with the idea of destroying the republican form in order to substitute kingdoms and empires. "Having thus frankly defined our position," adds Mr. Seward, "I submit the question to the judgment of France, sincerely hoping that great nation will find it compatible with its true interests, as well as with its so highly exalted honor, to abandon the aggressive attitude it has taken in Mexico."

Mr. Seward recalls in closing, as a reason for his hope of arriving at a happy solution, the ancient affection of the United States for France, and the value which every American citizen constantly attached in past time, and attaches in the future, to our friendship.

I have not failed to place this communication before the Emperor. After having maturely examined the considerations set forth by Mr. Seward, the government of his Majesty remains convinced that the divergence of views between the two cabinets is, above all, the result of an erroneous appreciation of our intentions.

Our expedition—need I say it?—had in it nothing hostile to the institutions of the nations of the New World, and assuredly still less to those of the Union. France could not forget that she has contributed with her blood to found them; and of the number of glorious memories which the ancient monarchy has bequeathed to us, there is not one of which Napoleon I showed himself more proud, and which Napoleon III can be less inclined to repudiate. If, moreover, we could have been influenced by a malevolent thought toward this republic, would we have sought in the beginning to obtain the concurrence of the federal government, which had, as well as ourselves, reclamations to make available? Would we have observed neutrality in the great crisis which the United States have passed through? And to-day would we be disposed, as we declare with the greatest frankness, to hasten, as much as it will be possible for us, the moment for the recall of our troops? Our only aim has been to follow up the satisfactions to which we had right, on recurring to coercive measures, after having exhausted all others. It is known how numerous and legitimate the claims of French subjects were. It was in presence of a series of flagrantly vexatious measures, and of glaring denials of justice, that we took up arms.

The wrongs to the United States were certainly less numerous and less important when they were led, they also, some years ago, to employ force against Mexico. The French army did not carry monarchical traditions in the folds of its flag.

The cabinet of Washington is not ignorant that there were in that country for many years a number of men of influence, who, despairing of obtaining order out of the conditions of the then existing rule, nourished the idea of falling back upon monarchy. Their thoughts were shared in by one of the last presidents of that republic, who even offered to use his power to favor the re-establishment of royalty.

On witnessing the degree of anarchy into which the government of Juarez had fallen, they deemed the moment had arrived to make appeal to the opinion of the people, tired out as they were with the state of dissolution in which their resources were being exhausted.

We did not think it a duty to discourage this supreme effort of a powerful party, the origin of which dates long anterior to our expedition; but faithful to the maxims of public right, which we hold in common with the United States, we declared that question rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people.

The idea of the government of the Emperor has been defined by his Majesty in person in a letter addressed to the commander-in-chief of our army after the taking of Puebla. "Our object you know," (wrote the Emperor,) "is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success aid the triumph of any party whatever. I desire that Mexico may revive to a new life, and that soon regenerated by a government founded on the national will, on principles of order and of progress, on respect for the law of nations, she may acknowledge by her friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

The Mexican people have spoken—the emperor Maximilian has been called by the will of the country. The government has appeared to us to be of a nature to restore peace to the interior and good faith to international relations. We have given it our support.

We went then to Mexico, there to exercise the right of war, which Mr. Seward fully recognizes in us, and not in virtue of any principle of intervention about which we profess the same doctrine as the United States. We went there not to bring about a monarchical proselytism, but to obtain reparation and guarantees which we ought to claim, and we sustain the government which is founded on the consent of the people because we expect from it the satisfaction of our wrongs, as well as the securities indispensable to the future. As we do not seek the satisfaction of an exclusive interest, nor the realization of an ambitious thought, our most sincere wish is to bring about, as soon as possible, the moment when we shall be able, with safety to our countrymen and with due respect for ourselves, to recall what remains in that country of the army corps which we have sent there.

As I have told you in the despatch to which the communication from Mr. Seward replies, it depends much on the federal government to facilitate in this respect the accomplishment of the desire which he expresses to us. The doctrine of the United States, resting as ours does on the principle of the national will, has in it nothing incompatible with the existence of monarchical institutions; and President Johnson in his message, as well as Mr. Seward in his despatch, repels all thought of propagandism, even on the American continent, in favor of republican institutions. The cabinet of Washington holds friendly relations with the court of Brazil, and did not refuse to form relations with the Mexican empire in 1822. No fundamental maxim—no precedent in the diplomatic history of the Union, therefore, creates any necessary antagonism between the United States and the form of government which has replaced in Mexico a power whose reign was nothing but a continual and systematic violation of its most positive obligations towards other nations.

Mr. Seward seems to make a double reproach to the government of the emperor Maximilian of the difficulties it encounters, and of the assistance it borrows from foreign forces, but the resistances which it has been obliged to wrestle with leave in them nothing especial against the form of the institutions.

It undergoes the lot quite ordinary to new powers, and it is, above all, its misfortune to have to bear the consequences of disorders produced under previous governments, which lot is in effect that of those governments which have not found armed competitors and have enjoyed in peace an uncontested authority.

Revolts and intestine wars were, therefore, the normal condition of the country, and the opposition made by some military chiefs to the establishment of the empire is only the natural sequence of such habitudes of want of discipline and of anarchy of which the powers to whom this succeeds have been victims.

As for the support which the Mexican government receives from our army

and what is also lent to him by Belgian and Austrian volunteers, it causes no hindrance to the freedom of its resolutions nor the perfect independence of its actions. What state is there that needs not allies, whether to form it or to defend it? And the great powers, such as France and England for example, have they not constantly almost maintained foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their emancipation, did the aid given by France to their efforts cause that great popular movement to cease to be truly national? And shall it be said that the contest with the south was not in like manner a national war, because the thousands of Irishmen and Germans were fighting under the flag of the Union? The character of the Mexican government, therefore, cannot be contested, nor the resistance which it must overcome to consolidate itself, or the foreign troops which shall have aided in bringing forth again safety and order in a country so long and deeply distracted, be considered as a reason for disaffection toward it. Such an undertaking is surely worthy to be appreciated by a nation so enlightened as the United States, especially called on to gather the advantage.

In place of a country unceasingly in trouble, and which has given them so many subjects for complaint, and against which they have themselves been obliged to make war, they will find a pacific country, offering henceforth pledges of security and vast openings to their commerce. Far from injuring their rights or hurting their influence, they, above all, are those who must profit by the work of reorganization which is being accomplished in Mexico.

In recapitulation, marquis, the United States acknowledges the right we had to make war on Mexico. On the other part we admit, as they do, the principle of non-intervention; this double postulate includes, as it seems to me, the elements of an agreement. The right to make war, which belongs, as Mr. Seward declares, to every sovereign nation, implies the right to secure the results of war. We have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power, and of inflicting chastisement on the Mexican government; after a train of fruitless remonstrances it was our duty to demand guarantees against the recurrence of violence from which our countrymen had suffered so cruelly, and these guarantees we could not look for from a government whose bad faith we had proven on so many occasions.

We find them now engaged in the establishment of a regular government, which shows itself disposed honestly to keep its engagements. In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our exhibition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the emperor Maximilian arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider as at an end the service of our army on Mexican soil.

The Emperor has given me orders to write in this sense to his minister in Mexico.

We fall back from that moment on the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct; our interest, no less than our honor, commands us to claim from all the uniform application of it. Trusting in the spirit of equity which animates the cabinet at Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves conform to the law which it invokes, by observing, in regard to Mexico, a strict neutrality. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the federal government on this subject, I shall be able to indicate to you the results of our negotiations with the emperor Maximilian for the return of our troops.

I request you to remit a copy of this despatch to Mr. Seward in answer to his communication of the 6th of December last, begging him to have the goodness to lay it before President Johnson; and I rely with confidence for the

examination of the considerations it embraces in the traditional sentiments recalled to notice in the note of the Secretary of State of the Union.
Accept, marquis, the assurances of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Monsieur le MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON,
Minister of France, near Washington.

No. 8.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

o. 378.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 29, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, o. 235, relating to a recent interview between yourself and Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys upon the subject of levying of troops in Egypt to re-enforce the French army in Mexico. The views expressed by you on that occasion are approved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

o. 253.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, January 30, 1866.

SIR: I have still nothing later from the State Department than the 5th of January. France is a prey to the wildest rumors, and to a sort of solicitude which has been compared in my presence by French people to that which prevailed in 1789. This is partly owing to the ignorance of what has occurred between the two governments since the apparently critical moment at which the correspondence sent by the President to Congress closed. In spite of the pacific and friendly tone of the Emperor's discourse, the public persist in believing that the actual situation is represented by that correspondence. To relieve this anxiety a little, the official press has announced the departure of M. Saillard to Mexico and Mr. Faverney to Washington with communications designed to prepare the way for the retirement of the French army from Mexico, and to satisfy President Johnson of the Emperor's loyal intentions towards the United States. You will find in the Paris correspondence of the London Times a curious account of Saillard's unsuccessful efforts to procure some letters of credence, first, from the Emperor, then the minister of foreign affairs, and finally from Walewski. Though his name is not given, he is the third party referred to. * *

To enable you to see how completely these relations of France with the United States have swallowed up all other questions, I send you a number of journals of a more or less representative character. You will be struck, no doubt, as I have been, by the fact that the propriety of our requiring the Emperor to withdraw his army from Mexico is not questioned by any of them; nor do I remember to have heard it questioned by any one with whom I have conversed.

It is universally conceded that the moment the indemnity, for which the Emperor professes to have gone to Mexico, ceased to be attainable by arms, it was his duty to leave, in order not to have other motives, which could not be justified, assigned to his expedition.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 10.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 255.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, February 1, 1866.

SIR: In the diplomatic circle last evening at the palace the Emperor asked me how my country people would like his speech at the opening of the corps legislatif. I replied that I had no doubt it would be read with general satisfaction. He then said he hoped we would soon have good news from the United States. I said I thought we might expect good news as soon as possible after your return to Washington. His Majesty asked if it was true, as the papers stated, that you would touch at Vera Cruz during your absence. I replied that I had not received a single line from Washington in reference to your trip, but that I had no reason to think it even probable that your voyage had any other purpose than recreation, which you could hardly obtain within reach of the telegraph, and that you probably thought the moment chosen the most propitious that was likely soon to offer for a brief absence.

* * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

No. 11.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 257.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, February 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the documents diplomatiques communicated to the corps legislatif on Monday, the 29th instant. You will learn from a note on the first page that it was originally intended, and so Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys stated to me this day week, to defer the publication of the correspondence relating to Mexico, until the pending negotiations upon that subject should reach maturity. A subsequent note at page 174 states that, in consequence of the communication to Congress of correspondence upon this subject by the President of the United States, it was thought best to withhold it no longer from the corps legislatif. The despatch on page 216 is in reply to your note addressed to the Marquis de Montholon, bearing date the 6th of December last, and gives an official version of the proposal which I had the honor to transmit to you in my despatch No. 240, of the 11th ultimo. I also invite your attention to the communication on page 223, addressed by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, in reference to a note addressed

me to the former on the 16th ultimo. It is true that Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys said, in conversation with me, laughingly, that he could have replied to me, if disposed, that France had not "planted" any political organization in Mexico, and that he did not believe Maximilian's decrees in reference to emigration contemplated any such purposes or results as I attributed to them, but he left me to understand that he did not think it worth while to write about it. I concluded that if he did not think it of consequence enough to answer in writing, he did not care to have a record made of his remarks. This will explain why you first hear of this conversation through a letter to the Marquis de Montholon.

I also send by the bag to-night a bundle of journals showing the impression upon the public mind here by the appearance of this correspondence, and that submitted to Congress by the President. It is easy to perceive that these publications have not been grateful to the government.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

No. 12.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

b. 382.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 6, 1866.

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your despatches of the 1st of January, No. 234, and of the 5th of January, No. 236, also your confidential despatch of January 11, No. 240. These papers contain much valuable information, and some useful suggestions concerning the mode of adjusting the difficulties of French intervention in Mexico. You will accept the thanks of the government. The Emperor seems to have matured his project on the 9th day of January. The Marquis de Montholon submitted to me an elaborate communication from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, which is supposed to have been prepared for the execution of that project. My reply to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys is now under consideration here. A copy of it will be sent to you for your information, at the same time that the paper itself is delivered to the Marquis de Montholon. The French government having transferred the discussion to this capital, you will be relieved of further direct action in the premises; but your advice and co-operation will be constantly desired, and when received will be highly valued.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 13.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

b. 264.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, February 8, 1866.

SIR: You will find in the *Moniteur* of the 7th instant the address reported by the Senate commission in reply to the imperial discourse at the opening of the *travaux legislatifs*.

The passages of chief interest to the people of the United States are the following :

“ You are, sire, the natural guardian of the interests of the army. It is not your Majesty who, after having led it to victory, would forget its glorious services on the return of peace. Besides, it is not always the safeguard of French honor and the boulevard of order and law. It is the army which now gives on the distant territory of Mexico an example of discipline, constancy, and of all military virtues, which it drops like a fruitful seed on its march.

“ Your Majesty has announced that this memorable expedition to Mexico touches its term, and that you are coming to an understanding with the emperor Maximilian for the recall of your troops. That is the same as to say to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests will be assured in this vast and rich market made safe by our aid.

“ As to the United States, if through any misunderstanding the presence of the French flag on the American continent appears to them less seasonable than it did at another very illustrious epoch in their history, the firm communications of your government have shown that it will not be imperious and menacing language that will determine us to return. France has not the habit of marching except to her own time. [Very well ; very well.] But she loves to remember her ancient friendship for the United States. What you demand of them is neutrality and the rights of nations. By this they may see that a war for the so often declared purpose of protecting our country people against a faithless government does not become, because successful, a war of conquest, of domination, or of propagandism.”

* * * * *

I am, sir, your very obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 14.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 268.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, February 9, 1866.

SIR : You will find at page 206 of the *Documens Diplomatiques*, transmitted with my despatch No. 257, a note addressed by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, which is calculated to leave an incorrect impression of what passed at the interview to which it refers. For the purpose of rectifying that impression I addressed to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the 7th instant, a letter, which, with his reply, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to enclose. It is at present my intention to request him to publish both letters in the *Constitutionnel* and *La France*, where the despatch in question has been reproduced.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 14 A.

*Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, February 7, 1866.

SIR I find at page 206 of the *Documens Diplomatiques*, for copies of which I have to thank your excellency, a letter to the Marquis de Montholon, bearing date October 18, 1865, in which your excellency says: "En vous écrivant," &c.

[Translation of extract.]

"In writing you this despatch I have entered into a path opened by Mr. Bigelow himself several days ago. In a conversation in relation to other matters, this minister asked me, in his own name, and without prejudging the opinion of his government, if I did not think that the recognition of the Mexican empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the recall of our troops. The instructions which I send you are in answer to this question."

As neither the language which I remember to have used, nor the impression which I intended to convey in that conversation, correspond entirely with the version which your excellency has given of it in the foregoing citation, I desire to recall to your excellency the circumstances under which it occurred, for the purpose of showing that the confidence which I have in my own recollection, and in my memoranda made at the time, is not misplaced.

Your excellency, in reply to my inquiries, had been expressing your measure of faith in the ultimate consolidation of the power founded under the auspices of France in Mexico. And upon that faith rested your hopes of soon recalling your troops. You recapitulated some of the difficulties against which it would require a little time to provide; but all of which you seemed to think would diminish in magnitude, if the adversaries of the new order received no encouragement from the United States. It was in view of such representations that I asked whether, in your excellency's opinion, Maximilian would be able to sustain himself without the aid of France if his authority were recognized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation, in which I had occasion, at least twice, to state to your excellency that our recognition of any government in Mexico so long as it was sustained by foreign arms was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiers before our government could formally recognize a government accused of owing its existence to their presence.

I am sorry to trouble your excellency with a rectification of a misapprehension which may seem trifling, but which also may acquire importance from the circumstances under which it has been submitted to the public.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew, &c., &c.

JOHN BIGELOW.

His Excellency Monsieur DROUYN DE LHUYS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 14 B.

*Mr. Dröuyn de Lhuys to Mr. Bigelow.*PARIS, *February 8, 1866.*

SIR: I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to write me, dated the 7th February, on the occasion of a despatch recently published, in

which I made allusion to a conversation which we had together upon the subject of Mexican affairs. Recalling that conversation, you have thought proper to define its terms. The report of it which you give is in consonance with my own recollection, and as I construe it does not contain any fact in contradiction to the despatch to which you refer. It is exact that, in the opinion which you then expressed, the recognition of the emperor Maximilian by the federal government should be preceded by the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops; while, according to my view, this evacuation should not take place until after the recognition of the Washington cabinet, which, by contributing to the consolidation of the new state of things established in Mexico, would have precisely the effect of facilitating and hastening the recall of our troops. You objected that your government could not decide to recognize an authority sustained by the presence of a foreign army, but, you added, it might be possible, on the one hand, that the government of the Emperor, seeing the United States ready to enter into regular relations with Mexico if that country were evacuated by the French troops, might determine to press the return of his soldiers; on the other hand, that the United States, being informed of the intention of the government of the Emperor, might show more disposition to entertain the idea of recognition. In thus associating the conditions from which an agreement might result, it was to be hoped that our cabinets might find in them the elements of a solution equally satisfactory to both.

I cannot but render homage, sir, to the spirit of loyalty and conciliation which dictated this language to you. But the hypothesis which we examined together remained subject to the appreciation of your government, whose judgment you reserved. The cabinet of Washington occupying a different point of view, the suggestions upon which our conversation turned have been without result.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 15.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 387.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 10, 1866.

SIR: I have received your despatch of the 25th ultimo, No. 248, enclosing a translation of the Emperor's address to both branches of the legislative assemblies of France on the opening of the present session, and giving an account of the ceremony, with your comments upon the speech. For this interesting and important communication I give you my thanks.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 16.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 270.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, February 12, 1866.

SIR: The discussion of that portion of the senate address which related to the United States was disposed of on Saturday without debate. The para-

graph relating to Mexico was voted after a brief speech from Marshal Forey, a report of which will be found in the *Moniteur* of the 11th instant. The part which the marshal took in planting the imperial flag in Mexico makes him its natural protector everywhere. He proved, however, rather more imperialist than the Emperor himself. He said that, instead of diminishing the French force in Mexico, it should rather be increased, in order to hasten the moment when the withdrawal of the French flag would be possible. When he had closed, the minister of state took occasion to say that the policy of the government, as given in the discourse from the throne, would not be modified by anything that had fallen from the marshal. There is either a difference of opinion among the intimate counsellors of his Majesty in regard to what is to be accomplished before the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, or there is a difference of opinion in regard to the means necessary for its accomplishment. Time will soon disclose which.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 17.

Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 12, 1866.

SIR: On the 6th of December I had the honor to submit to you in writing, for the information of the Emperor, a communication upon the subject of affairs in Mexico, as affected by the presence of French armed forces in that country. On the 29th of January thereafter you favored me with a reply to that communication, which reply had been transmitted to you by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, under the date of the 9th of the same month. I have submitted it to the President of the United States. It is now made my duty to revert to the interesting question which has thus been brought under discussion.

In the first place I take notice of the points which are made by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys.

He declares that the French expedition into Mexico had in it nothing hostile to the institutions of the New World, and still less of anything hostile to the United States. As proofs of this friendly statement, he refers to the aid in blood and treasure which France contributed in our revolutionary war to the cause of our national independence; to the preliminary proposition that France made to us that we should join her in her expedition to Mexico; and, finally, to the neutrality which France has practiced in the painful civil war through which we have just successfully passed. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge that the assurances thus given on the present occasion that the French expedition, in its original design, had no political objects or motives, harmonize entirely with expressions which abound in the earlier correspondence of the minister of foreign affairs, which arose out of the war between France and Mexico.

We accept with especial pleasure the reminiscences of our traditional friendship.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys next assures us that the French government is disposed to hasten, as much as possible, the recall of its troops from Mexico. We hail the announcement as being a virtual promise of relief to this government from the apprehensions and anxieties which were the burden of that communication of mine, which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys has had under consideration.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to declare that the only aim of France, in

pursuing her enterprise in Mexico, has been to follow up the satisfaction to which she had a right after having resorted to coercive measures, when measures of every other form had been exhausted. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys says that it is known how many and legitimate were the claims of French subjects which caused the resort to arms. He then reminds us how, on a former occasion, the United States had waged war on Mexico. On this point it seems equally necessary and proper to say, that the war thus referred to was not made nor sought by the United States, but was accepted by them under provocations of a very grave character. The transaction is past, and the necessity and justice of the proceedings of the United States are questions which now rest only within the province of history. France, I think, will acknowledge, that neither in the beginning of our Mexican war nor in its prosecution, nor in the terms on which we retired from that successful contest, did the United States assume any position inconsistent with the principles which are now maintained by us in regard to the French expedition in Mexico.

We are, as we have been, in relations of amity and friendship equally with France and with Mexico, and therefore we cannot, consistently with those relations, constitute ourselves a judge of the original merits of the war which is waged between them. We can speak concerning that war only so far as we are affected by its bearing upon ourselves and upon republican and American institutions on this continent.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys declares that the French army, in entering Mexico, did not carry monarchical traditions in the folds of its flag. In this connexion he refers to the fact that there were at the time of the expedition a number of influential men in Mexico who despaired of obtaining order out of the conditions of the republican rule then existing there, and who, therefore, cherished the idea of falling back upon monarchy. In this connexion, we are further reminded that one of the later presidents of Mexico offered to use his power for the re-establishment of royalty. We are further informed that at the time of the French invasion the persons before referred to deemed the moment to have arrived for making an appeal to the people of Mexico in favor of monarchy. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys remarks that the French government did not deem it a duty to discourage that supreme effort of a powerful party, which had its origin long anterior to the French expedition.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys observes that the Emperor, faithful to maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared on that occasion that the question of change of institutions rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people. In support of this statement, Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys gives us a copy of a letter which the Emperor addressed to the commander-in-chief of the French expedition, on the capture of Puebla, which letter contained the following words: "Our object, you know, is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success aid the triumph of any party whatsoever. I desire that Mexico may rise to a new life, and that, soon regenerated by a government founded on the national will, on principles of order and of progress, and of respect for the laws of nations, she may acknowledge by her friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys pursues his argument by saying that the Mexican people have spoken; that the emperor Maximilian has been called by the voice of the country; that his government has appeared to the Emperor of the French to be of a nature adequate to restore peace to the nation, and, on its part, peace to international relations, and that he has therefore given it his support. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys thereupon presents the following as a true statement of the present case: France went to Mexico to exercise the right of war, which is exercised by the United States, and not in virtue of any purpose of intervention, concerning which she recognizes the same doctrine with the United States.

France went there not to bring about a monarchical proselytism, but to obtain reparations and guarantees which she ought to claim; and, being there, she now sustains the government which is founded on the consent of the people, because she expects from that government the just satisfaction of her wrongs, as well as the securities indispensable to the future. As she does not seek the satisfaction of an exclusive interest, nor the realization of any ambitious schemes, so she now wishes to recall what remains in Mexico of the army corps which France has sent there at the moment when she will be able to do so with safety to French citizens and with due respect for herself.

I am aware how delicate the discussion is to which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys now invites me. France is entitled, by every consideration of respect and friendship, to interpret for herself the objects of the expedition, and of the whole of her proceedings in Mexico. Her explanation of those motives and objects is, therefore, accepted on our part with the consideration and confidence which we expect for explanations of our own when assigned to France or any other friendly power. Nevertheless, it is my duty to insist that, whatever were the intentions, purposes, and objects of France, the proceedings which were adopted by a class of Mexicans for subverting the republican government there, and for availing themselves of French intervention to establish on its ruins an imperial monarchy, are regarded by the United States as having been taken without the authority, and prosecuted against the will and opinions, of the Mexican people. For these reasons it seems to this government that, in supporting institutions thus established in derogation of the inalienable rights of the people of Mexico, the original purposes and objects of the French expedition, though they have not been, as a military demand of satisfaction, abandoned, nor lost out of view by the Emperor of the French, were, nevertheless, left to fall into a condition in which they seem to have become subordinate to a political revolution, which certainly would have not occurred if France had not forcibly intervened, and which, judging from the genius and character of the Mexican people, would not now be maintained by them if that armed intervention should cease. The United States have not seen any satisfactory evidence that the people of Mexico have spoken, and have called into being or accepted the so-called empire which it is insisted has been set up in their capital. The United States, as I have remarked on other occasions, are of opinion that such an acceptance could not have been freely procured or lawfully taken at any time in the presence of the French army of invasion. The withdrawal of the French forces is deemed necessary to allow such a proceeding to be taken by Mexico. Of course the Emperor of France is entitled to determine the aspect in which the Mexican situation ought to be regarded by him. Nevertheless, the view which I have thus presented is the one which this nation has accepted. It therefore recognizes, and must continue to recognize, in Mexico only the ancient republic, and it can in no case consent to involve itself, either directly or indirectly, in relation with or recognition of the institution of the Prince Maximilian in Mexico.

This position is held, I believe, without one dissenting voice by our countrymen. I do not presume to say that this opinion of the American people is accepted or will be adopted generally by other foreign powers, or by the public opinion of mankind. The Emperor is quite competent to form a judgment upon this important point for himself. I cannot, however, properly exclude the observation that, while this question affects by its bearings, incidentally, every republican state in the American hemisphere, every one of those states has adopted the judgment which, on the behalf of the United States, is herein expressed. Under these circumstances it has happened, either rightfully or wrongfully, that the presence of European armies in Mexico, maintaining a European prince with imperial attributes, without her consent and against her will, is deemed a source of apprehension and danger, not alone to the United

States, but also to all the independent and sovereign republican States founded on the American continent and its adjacent islands. France is acquainted with the relations of the United States towards the other American States to which I have referred, and is aware of the sense that the American people entertain in regard to the obligations and duties due from them to those other States. We are thus brought back to the single question which formed the subject of my communication of the 6th of December last, namely, the desirableness of an adjustment of a question the continuance of which must be necessarily prejudicial to the harmony and friendship which have hitherto always existed between the United States and France.

This government does not undertake to say how the claims of indemnity and satisfaction, for which the war which France is waging in Mexico was originally instituted, shall now be adjusted, in discontinuing what, in its progress, has become a war of political intervention dangerous to the United States and to republican institutions in the American hemisphere. Recognizing France and the republic of Mexico as belligerents engaged in war, we leave all questions concerning those claims and indemnities to them. The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an embarrassing situation in Mexico, and expressing the hope that France may find some manner which shall at once be consistent with her interest and honor, and with the principles and interest of the United States, to relieve that situation without injurious delay.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys repeats on this occasion what he has heretofore written, namely, that it depends much upon the federal government to facilitate their desire of the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. He argues that the position which the United States have assumed has nothing incompatible with the existence of monarchical institutions in Mexico. He draws to his support on this point the fact that the President of the United States, as well as the Secretary of State, in official papers, disclaim all thought of propagandism on the American continent in favor of republican institutions. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys draws in, also, the fact that the United States hold friendly relations with the Emperor of Brazil, as they held similar relations with Iturbide, the Mexican Emperor, in 1822. From these positions Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys makes the deduction that neither any fundamental maxim, nor any precedent in the diplomatic history of this country, creates any necessary antagonism between the United States and the form of government over which the Prince Maximilian presides in the ancient capital of Mexico.

I do not think it would be profitable, and therefore I am not desirous to engage in the discussions which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys has thus raised. It will be sufficient for my purpose, on the present occasion, to assert and to give reassurance of our desire to facilitate the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and, for that purpose, to do whatsoever shall be compatible with the positions we have heretofore taken upon that subject, and with our just regard to the sovereign rights of the republic of Mexico. Further or otherwise than this France could not expect us to go. Having thus reassured France, it seems necessary to state anew the position of this government, as it was set forth in my letter of the 6th of December, as follows: Republican and domestic institutions on this continent are deemed most congenial with and most beneficial to the United States. Where the people of any country, like Brazil now, or Mexico in 1822, have voluntarily established and acquiesced in monarchical institutions of their own choice, free from all foreign control or intervention, the United States do not refuse to maintain relations with such governments, or seek through propagandism, by force or intrigue, to overthrow those institutions. On the contrary, where a nation has established institutions republican and domestic, similar to our own, the United States assert in their behalf that no

foreign nation can rightfully intervene by force to subvert republican institutions and establish those of an antagonistical character.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys seems to think that I have made a double reproach against the Prince Maximilian's alleged government, of the difficulty it encounters and of the assistance it borrows from foreign powers. In that respect Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys contends that the obstacles and the resistance which Maximilian has been obliged to wrestle with have in themselves nothing especial against the form of the institutions which he is supposed by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to have established. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys maintains that Maximilian's government is undergoing the lot quite common to new powers, while, above all, it has the misfortune to have to bear the consequences of discords which have been produced under a previous government. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys represents this misfortune and this lot to be in effect the misfortune and lot of governments which have not found armed competitors, and which have enjoyed in peace an uncontrolled authority. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys alleges that revolts and intestine wars are the normal condition of Mexico, and he further insists that the opposition made by some military chiefs to the establishment of an empire under Maximilian is only the natural sequence of the same want of discipline, and the same prevalence of anarchy, of which his predecessors in power in Mexico have been victims. It is not the purpose, nor would it be consistent with the character of the United States, to deny that Mexico has been for a long time the theatre of faction and intestine war. The United States confess this fact with regret, all the more sincere, because the experience of Mexico has been not only painful for her own people, but has been also of unfortunate evil influence on other nations.

On the other hand, it is neither a right of the United States, nor consistent with their friendly disposition towards Mexico, to reproach the people of that country with her past calamities, much less to invoke or approve of the infliction of punishment upon them by strangers for their political errors. The Mexican population have, and their situation has, some peculiarities which are doubtless well understood by France. Early in the present century they were forced, by convictions which mankind cannot but respect, to cast off a foreign monarchical rule which they deemed incompatible with their welfare and aggrandizement. They were forced, at the same time, by convictions which the world must respect, to attempt the establishment of republican institutions, without the full experience and practical education and habits which would render those institutions all at once firm and satisfactory. Mexico was a theatre of conflict between European commercial, ecclesiastical, and political institutions and dogmas, and novel American institutions and ideas. She had African slavery, colonial restrictions, and ecclesiastical monopolies. In the chief one of these particulars she had a misfortune which was shared by the United States, while the latter were happily exempted from the other misfortunes. We cannot forget that Mexico, sooner and more readily than the United States, abolished slavery. We cannot deny that all the anarchy in Mexico, of which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys complains, was necessarily, and even wisely, endured in the attempts to lay sure foundations of broad republican liberty.

I do not know whether France can rightfully be expected to concur in this view, which alleviates, in our mind, the errors, misfortunes, and calamities of Mexico. However this may be, we fall back upon the principle that no foreign state can rightly intervene in such trials as those of Mexico, and, on the ground of a desire to correct those errors, deprive the people there of their natural right of domestic and republican freedom. All the injuries and wrongs which Mexico can have committed against any other state have found a severe punishment in consequences which legitimately followed their commission. Nations are not authorized to correct each other's errors except so far as is necessary to prevent or redress injuries affecting themselves. If one state has a right to intervene in

any other state, to establish discipline, constituting itself a judge of the occasion, then every state has the same right to intervene in the affairs of every other nation, being itself alone the arbiter, both in regard to the time and the occasion. The principle of intervention, thus practically carried out, would seem to render all sovereignty and independence, and even all international peace and amity, uncertain and fallacious.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to remark, that as for the support which Maximilian receives from the French army, as well also as for the support which has been lent to him by Belgian and Austrian volunteers, those supports cause no hindrance to the freedom of his resolutions in the affairs of his government. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys asks what state is there that does not need allies, either to form or to defend. As to the great powers, such as France and England, do they not constantly maintain foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their independence, did the aid given by France cause that movement to cease to be truly national? Shall it be said that the contest between the United States and the recent insurgents was not in a like manner a national war, because thousands of Irishmen and Germans were found fighting under the flag of the Union? Arguing from anticipated answers to these questions, Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys reaches a conclusion that the character of Maximilian's government cannot be contested, nor can its efforts to consolidate itself be contested, on the ground of the employment of foreign troops.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, in this argument, seems to us to have overlooked two important facts, namely: first, that the United States, in this correspondence, have assigned definite limits to the right of alliance incompatible with our assent to his argument; and secondly, the fact that the United States have not at any time accepted the supposed government of the Prince Maximilian as a constitutional or legitimate form of government in Mexico, capable or entitled to form alliances.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys then arranges, in a graphic manner, the advantages that have arisen, or are to arise, to the United States, from the successful establishment of the supposed empire in Mexico. Instead of a country unceasingly in trouble, and which has given us so many subjects of complaint, and against which we ourselves have been obliged to make war, he shows us in Mexico a pacific country, under a beneficent imperial sway, offering henceforth measures of security and vast openings to our commerce, a country far from injuring our rights and hurting our influences. And he assures us that, above all other nations, the United States are most likely to profit by the work which is being accomplished by Prince Maximilian in Mexico. These suggestions are as natural on the part of France as they are friendly to the United States. The United States are not insensible to the desirableness of political and commercial reform in the adjoining country; but their settled principles, habits, and convictions forbid them to look for such changes in this hemisphere to foreign, royal, or imperial institutions, founded upon a forcible subversion of republican institutions. The United States, in their customary sobriety, regard no beneficial results which could come from such a change in Mexico as sufficient to overbalance the injury which they must directly suffer by the overthrow of the republican government in Mexico.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the end of his very elaborate and able review, recapitulates his exposition in the following words: "The United States acknowledge the right we had to make war in Mexico. On the other part, we admit, as they do, the principle of non-intervention. This double postulate includes, as it seems to me, the elements of an agreement. The right to make war, which belongs, as Mr. Seward declares, to every sovereign nation, implies the right to secure the results of war. We have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power, and of inflicting chastisement on the Mexican government. After a train of fruitless remonstrances, it was our duty to demand

guarantees against the recurrence of violence from which our country had suffered so cruelly, and those guarantees we could not look for from a government whose bad faith we had proved on so many occasions. We find them now engaged in the establishment of a regular government which shows itself disposed to honestly keep its engagements. In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the emperor Maximilian arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army upon Mexican soil. The Emperor has given an order to write in this same sense to our minister at Mexico. We fall back at that moment on the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct. Our interest, no less than our honor, commands us to claim from all the uniform application of it. Trusting the spirit of equity which animates the cabinet of Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves conform to the law which they invoke, by observing, in regard to Mexico, a strict neutrality. When you [meaning the Marquis de Montholon] shall have informed me of the resolution of the federal government, I shall be able to indicate to you the nature of the results of our negotiation with the emperor Maximilian for the return of our troops."

I have already, and not without much reluctance, made the comments upon the arguments of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys which seem to be necessary to guard against the inference of concurrence in questionable positions which might be drawn from our entire silence. I think that I can, therefore, afford to leave his recapitulation of those arguments without such an especial review as would necessarily be prolix, and perhaps hypercritical. The United States have not claimed, and they do not claim, to know what arrangements the Emperor may make for the adjustment of claims for indemnity and redress in Mexico. It would be, on our part, an act of intervention to take cognizance of them. We adhere to our position that the war in question has become a political war between France and the republic of Mexico, injurious and dangerous to the United States and to the republican cause, and we ask only that in that aspect and character it may be brought to an end. It would be illiberal on the part of the United States to suppose that, in desiring or pursuing preliminary arrangements, the Emperor contemplates the establishment in Mexico, before withdrawing his forces, of the very institutions which constitute the material ground of the exceptions taken against his intervention by the United States. It would be still more illiberal to suppose for a moment that he expects the United States to find themselves indirectly to acquiesce in or support the obnoxious institutions.

On the contrary, we understand him as announcing to us his immediate purpose to bring to an end the service of his armies in Mexico, to withdraw them, and in good faith to fall back, without stipulation or condition on our part, upon the principle of non-intervention upon which he is henceforth agreed with the United States. We cannot understand his appeal to us for an assurance that we ourselves will abide by our own principles of non-intervention in any other sense than as the expression, in a friendly way, of his expectation that when the people of Mexico shall have been left absolutely free from the operation, effects, and consequences of his own political and military intervention, we will ourselves respect their self-established sovereignty and independence. In this view of the subject only can we consider his appeal pertinent to the case. Regarding it in only this aspect, we must meet the Emperor frankly. He knows the form and character of this government. The nation can be bound only by treaties which have the concurrence of the President and two-thirds of the Senate. A formal treaty would be objectionable as unnecessary, except as a disavowal of bad faith on our part, to disarm suspicion in regard to a matter concerning which we have given no cause for questioning our loyalty, or else such a treaty would be refused upon the ground that the application for it by the Emperor of France was un-

happily a suggestion of some sinister or unfriendly reservation or purpose on his part in withdrawing from Mexico. Diplomatic assurances given by the President in behalf of the nation can at best be but the expressions of confident expectation on his part that the personal administration, ever changing in conformity and adaptation to the national will, does not misunderstand the settled principles and policy of the American people. Explanations cannot properly be made by the President in any case wherein it would be deemed, for any reason, objectionable on grounds of publicpolicy by the treaty-making power of the government to introduce or entertain negotiations.

With these explanations I proceed to say that, in the opinion of the President France need not for a moment delay her promised withdrawal of military forces from Mexico, and her putting the principle of non-intervention into full and complete practice in regard to Mexico, through any apprehension that the United States will prove unfaithful to the principles and policy in that respect which, on their behalf, it has been my duty to maintain in this now very lengthened correspondence. The practice of this government, from its beginning, is a guarantee to all nations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other state. We received the instruction from Washington. We applied it sternly in our early intercourse even with France. The same principle and practice have been uniformly inculcated by all our statesmen, interpreted by all our jurists, maintained by all our Congresses, and acquiesced in without practical dissent on all occasions by the American people. It is in reality the chief element of foreign intercourse in our history. Looking simply toward the point to which our attention has been steadily confined, the relief of the Mexican embarrassments without disturbing our relations with France, we shall be gratified when the Emperor shall give to us, either through the channel of your esteemed correspondence or otherwise, definitive information of the time when French military operations may be expected to cease in Mexico.

Here I might perhaps properly conclude this note. Some obscurity, however, might be supposed to rest upon the character of the principle of non-intervention, which we are authorized to suppose is now agreed upon between the United States and France as a rule for their future government in regard to Mexico. I shall, therefore, reproduce on this occasion, by way of illustration, some of the forms in which that principle has been maintained by us in our previous intercourse with France. In 1861, when alluding to the possibility that the Emperor might be invoked by rebel emissaries from the United States to intervene in our civil war, I observed: "The Emperor of France has given abundant proofs that he considers the people in every country the rightful source of authority, and that its only legitimate objects are their safety, freedom, and welfare."

I wrote, also, on the same occasion, these words to Mr. Dayton: "I have thus, under the President's direction, placed before you a simple, unexaggerated, and dispassionate statement of the origin, nature, and purposes of the contest in which the United States are now involved. I have done so only for the purpose of deducing from it the arguments you will find it necessary to employ in opposing the application of the so-called Confederate States to the government of his Majesty the Emperor for a recognition of their independence and sovereignty. The President neither expects nor desires any intervention, or even any favor, from the government of France, or any other, in this emergency. Whatever else he may consent to do, he will never invoke nor even admit foreign interference or influence in this or any other controversy in which the government of the United States may be engaged with any portion of the American people.

* * * * *

"Foreign intervention would oblige us to treat those who should yield it as allies of the insurrectionary party, and to carry on the war against them as enemies.

"However other European powers may mistake, his Majesty is the last one

those sovereigns to misapprehend the nature of this controversy. He knows that the revolution of 1776, in this country, was a successful contest of the great American idea of free, popular government against resisting prejudices and errors. He knows that the conflict awakened the sympathies of mankind, and that ultimately the triumph of that idea has been hailed by all European nations. He knows at what cost European nations for a time resisted the progress of that idea, and, perhaps, is not unwilling to confess how much France, especially, has profited by it. He will not fail to recognize the presence of that one great idea in the present conflict, nor will he mistake the side on which it will be found. It is, in short, the very principle of universal suffrage, with its claim of obedience to its decrees, on which the government of France is built, that is put in issue by the insurrection here, and is in this emergency to be vindicated and more effectually than ever established by the government of the United States."

In writing upon the same subject to Mr. Dayton, on the 30th of May, 1861, I said: "Nothing is wanting to that success except that foreign nations shall leave us, as is our right, to manage our own affairs in our own way. They, as well as we, can only suffer by their intervention. No one, we are sure, can judge better than the Emperor of France how dangerous and deplorable would be the emergency that should intrude Europeans into the political contests of the American people."

In declining the offer of French mediation, on the 8th of June, 1861, I wrote Mr. Dayton: "The present paramount duty of the government is to save the integrity of the American Union. Absolute, self-sustaining independence is the first and most indispensable element of national existence. This is a republican nation; all its domestic affairs must be conducted and even adjusted in constitutional forms, and upon constitutional, republican principles. This is an American nation, and its internal affairs must not only be conducted with reference to its peculiar continental position, but by and through American agencies alone."

On the first of August, 1862, Mr. Adams was instructed by this government to the following words: "Did the European states which found and occupied this continent almost without effort then understand its real destiny and purposes? Have they ever yet fully understood and accepted them? Has anything but disappointment upon disappointment and disaster upon disaster resulted from their misapprehensions? After near four hundred years of such disappointments and disasters, is the way of Providence in regard to America still so mysterious that it cannot be understood and confessed? Columbus, it has been said, had given a new world to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. What has become of the sovereignty of Spain in America? Richelieu occupied and fortified a large portion of the continent, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the straits of Belle Isle. Does France yet retain that important appendage to the crown of her sovereign? Great Britain acquired a dominion here surpassing by a hundred-fold in length and breadth the native realm. Has not a large portion of it been already formally resigned? To whom have those vast dominions, with those founded by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Swedes, been resigned but to American nations, the growth of European colonists and soldiers, who have come hither, bringing with them the arts, the civilization, and the virtues of Europe? Has not the change been beneficial to society on this continent? Has it not been more beneficial even to Europe itself than continued European domination, if it had been possible, could have been? The American nations which have grown up here are free and self-governing. They have made themselves so from inherent vigor and in obedience to absolute necessity. Is it possible for European states to plunge them again into a colonial state and hold them there? Would it be desirable for them and for Europe, if it were possible? The balance of power among the nations of Europe is maintained not without numerous strong armies and frequent conflicts, while the sphere of

political ambition there is bounded by the ocean which surrounds that continent? Would it be possible to maintain it at all, if this vast continent, with all its populations, their resources, and their forces, should once again be brought within that sphere?

* * * * *

“On the contrary of all these suppositions, is it not manifest that these American nations were called into existence to be the home of freemen; that the states of Europe have been intrusted by Providence with their tutelage, but that tutelage and all its responsibilities and powers are necessarily withdrawn to the relief and benefit of the parties and of mankind, when these parties become able to choose their own system of government, and to make and administer their own laws? If they err in this choice, or in the conduct of their affairs, it will be found wise to leave them, like all other states, the privilege and responsibility of detecting and correcting the error by which they are, of course, the principal sufferers.”

On the 8th of May, 1862, Mr. Dayton was instructed to express to Mr. Thouvenel “the desire of the United States that peaceful relations may soon be restored between France and Mexico upon a basis just to both parties, and favorable to the independence and sovereignty of the people of Mexico, which is equally the interest of France and all other enlightened nations.”

On the 21st of June, 1862, Mr. Dayton was authorized to speak on behalf of the United States concerning the condition of Mexico in these words: “France has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. We have a right to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an anti-republican or anti-American government, or to maintain such a government there.”

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON, &c., &c., &c.

No. 18.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 388.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 12, 1866.

SIR: I enclose for your information a copy of a note of this date,* which I have addressed to the Marquis de Montholon, in reply to Mr. Drouyn d'Lhuys's communication of the 9th of January, upon the subject of the French intervention in Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 19.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 390.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 12, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of January 16, No. 243, has been received. It was accompanied by a copy of a correspondence which took place between you and

* For enclosure see No. 17.

r. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the subject of certain decrees which have been made by the authorities now existing in the city of Mexico, concerning emigration and colonization in that country. We are not able to agree with the French government in the opinion which it has expressed, that the subject does not fall properly within the province of the Emperor of France. The President hopes, however, that the anticipated relief of the embarrassing situation in Mexico, which is the subject of another correspondence between the two powers, will facilitate a solution of the special matter which has arisen out of the before-mentioned decrees. You may make this expectation known to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 20.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

. 272.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, February 15, 1866.

SIR: I learn from an unofficial source that Gregorio Barandiran, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian at Vienna, formerly secretary of legation under Señor Robles at Washington, is now at Paris, for money to pay about 10,000 Austrians, which, he says, are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican commissioner informed him that there was no money in his hands. I am not sure of learning the result of the minister's suit here, as the money, if furnished, must come through indirect and concealed channels.

* * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 21.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

. 402.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: Your very interesting despatch of the 1st of February last, No. 257, and its accompaniments, by which I am informed of the contents of the Documents diplomatiques, communicated to the corps legislatif on Monday, the 29th of January, by the French foreign office, and the popular impression in France concerning the Mexican question as affected by the publication of these papers, have been received. I thank you for the complete information you have placed at my disposal upon this important subject.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 22.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 404.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of February 8, No. 264, has been received. It recites the passages which are of chief interest to the United States in the reply proposed by the senate commission in France to the discourse which the Emperor pronounced at the opening of the legislature. Your comments upon those passages are deemed just and proper; nevertheless, the passages themselves are not regarded as requiring especial remark from this department at the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c.

No. 23.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 405.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1866.

SIR: I have received your despatch of the 9th of February, No. 268, and I have placed it with pleasure upon the records of the department. It shows that you have compromised no part of the position of this government in your conversation with Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, and I notice with satisfaction the friendly spirit with which he accepts your explanation. It is hardly necessary to say that the misapprehensions which you have now corrected excited no particular uneasiness here.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c.

No. 24.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 408.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th of February, No. 276, and I approve of the manner in which you have executed my instruction, No. 336. I feel, as Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys seems to feel that it is a painful thing to contemplate even the possible occurrence of war between our country and France. Let us hope that the negotiations in which we are engaged will remove the ground for such apprehension. Should this hope fail, you may in your discretion revert to the matter of our special arrangements respecting postal steamers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c.

No. 25.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

o. 411.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 5, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of the 15th ultimo, No. 273, together with its accompaniments, a copy of your communication to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, and of his reply thereto, relative to the authenticity of the published letter of Marshal Bazaine to the republican general in Mexico, has been received.

Your inquiry seems to have been discreet, and it is approved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c.

No. 26.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

o. 282.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, March 6, 1866.

SIR: On the 2d of March, in the corps legislatif, the president, Count Walewski, after reading the paragraph of the address to the throne relative to Mexico, gave the floor to Mr. Rouher, minister of state, who asked in behalf of the government that the paragraph should be voted without discussion, alleging that, considering the present state of diplomatic negotiations already initiated with the emperor Maximilian, the discussion of Mexican questions was at this time inopportune. This proposition was adopted, but not without a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Rouher repeated, in language rather more emphatic than the government has formerly used, that the French troops were bound to be withdrawn from Mexico; and in addition, gave positive assurances that a future opportunity would be afforded for the thorough examination of the Mexican question in all its aspects.

The paragraph was then adopted, and the amendment of the minority rejected, the members of the opposition protesting that the opinion of the assembly was not to be prejudiced by this merely formal vote.

I transmit a copy of the paragraph adopted, the amendment of the opposition, and an extract from the remarks of Mr. Rouher.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure 1 to despatch 282.]

"Our expedition to Mexico approaches its close. The country has received this assurance with satisfaction. Led to Mexico by the imperious duty of protecting our countrymen against odious acts of violence, and to obtain the redress of legitimate grievances, our soldiers and our sailors have worthily fulfilled the task which your Majesty has confided to their devotion. This expedition has attested once more, in those distant lands, the disinterestedness and the power of France. The people of the United States, who have long known the loyalty of our policy and the traditional sympathies by which it is inspired, have no

cause to take umbrage at the presence of our troops upon Mexican soil. To wish to subordinate their recall to any other conveniences than our own, would be to attack our rights and our honor. You have these in charge, sire, and the legislative body knows that you will watch over them with a solicitude worthy of France and of your name." (Paragraph of the address to the throne, adopted 2d March, 1866.)

[Enclosure 2 to despatch 282.]

"We condemned the expedition to Mexico, at its outset, in calling attention to the embarrassments and sacrifices which it would impose upon France.

"Last year the return of our soldiers was solemnly announced; we regret that we should have encountered a delay not justified by French interests.

"The country has not forgotten the early declaration of the government, in regard to the causes of the expedition. It is astonished to see our army devoted to-day to the defence of a foreign throne."

(Amendment proposed by MM. Bethmeout, Garnier-Pages, Jules Favre, Pelletan, Duc de Marmin, Picard, Glais-Bizoin, Javal, and others; rejected March 2, 1866.)

[Enclosure 3 to despatch 282.]

[Extract from the remarks of Mr. Rouher, minister of state, in the legislative body, on the 2d of March.]

"But the speech from the throne expressed to you a thought—that of the early close of our expedition; it declared that the expedition approached its termination. That thought is the common thought of the government and the corps législatif, and here I have not to distinguish between the majority and the opposition. It is the thought of the public opinion. This thought is expressed in the project of the address.

"Is there a certain shade of differences? Be it so. Let it be reserved.

"What objection should there be, then, gentlemen, that the commission and the corps législatif should express their sentiments immediately upon this great theme of the early (*prochain*) return of our troops from the shores of the Atlantic and of Mexico, making all reserves in regard to the conduct of the expedition, its results, and its relations with the United States, for a later discussion."

No. 27.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

No. 425.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 20, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th ultimo No. 272, in regard to the reports which have come to your ears, concerning the attempts of the agents in Europe of Maximilian's government in Mexico, to provide for the departure from Trieste of 10,000 Austrians for that country, and to enclose, for your information, a copy of a communication which I have addressed to Mr. Motley the representative of this government at Vienna, upon the subject. I will thank you to apprise that gentleman of any further information that you may receive concerning this matter, in order that he may govern his proceedings accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 28.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Confidential.—Extracts.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, March 22, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The *Moniteur* of the 21st instant announces that a military convention was signed at Vienna on the 15th between the Austrian government and a representative of Maximilian—supplementary to a convention of the same nature which had been previously concluded between the same parties. The purpose of this engagement, says the *Moniteur*, is to insure the enrolments necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in Mexico.

In another journal, which I regret that at this moment I am unable to lay my hand upon, I have seen it stated that a line of steamers is to be started from Trieste to Vera Cruz, to ply regularly, from the 1st of April next. The *Constitutionnel* of the 21st contains also the following paragraph:

“We learn from the *Freudenblatt*, of Vienna, that the enlistments for Mexico will begin immediately; that the funds had been received from Paris two months since. In general,” adds the Vienna journal, “our volunteers in Mexico seem to have made very fair savings, as Colonel Leiser has himself received more than 100,000 francs, to be sent to their friends in Austria. This proves that their wages are paid regularly, and that prices are not as high in Mexico as has been represented.”

* * * * *

The Paris correspondent of the *London Post* stated a few days since that Hidalgo, who is expected here in a few days, would bring the convention, signed by Maximilian, providing for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. The paragraph was generally copied, but finally received a qualified contradiction in two or three of the *officious* journals, which stated that what Hidalgo could bring could not be known till he came, and that when he left, Mr. Salliard had not had time to communicate with Maximilian, &c.

* * * * *

I presume the consul at Trieste and Mr. Motley will inform you of the objects had in view in the establishment of a line of steamers from Trieste to Vera Cruz. They certainly can hardly be of a commercial character.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 29.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

[No. 426.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 23, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch of the 6th instant, No. 282, informing me of the remarks of Mr. Rouher in the “*corps legislatif*” upon the amendment proposed by a minority to the address to the throne, has been received, and I have, in reply, to inform you that I consider it interesting, as information of a part of the legislative proceedings of France in regard to French intervention in Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 30.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 297.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, April 6, 1866.

SIR: The *Moniteur* of yesterday morning announced that, as a sequence to communications exchanged between "M. Dana, minister of France, his excellency Marshal Bazaine, and the Mexican government, the Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments; the first to leave in November, 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November, 1867."

At M. Drouyn de Lhuys's reception yesterday afternoon, I remarked that I supposed the paragraph in the *Moniteur* might be regarded as an official statement of the result of Baron Salliard's mission. He said it might, and then added that it was substantially what he had prefigured to me in our conversation last fall. He went on to say that the seasons for the debarking of the troops were selected from climatic and sanitary considerations.

* * * * * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

No. 31.

The Marquis de Montholon to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, April 21, 1866.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE—SIR: I hasten to remit herewith to your excellency copy of a despatch which I at the moment receive from his excellency Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, and which answers the despatch you were pleased to address to me, relative to Mexican affairs, on the 12th of February last.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

MONTHOLON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 31 A.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon.

[Translation.]

PARIS, April 5, 1866.

SIR: I have read, with all the attention which it deserves, the answer of the Secretary of State to my despatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that despatch, and the extended considerations upon which he has entered to define, in regard to the exposé which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the international policy of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which the cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehension.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between our two countries, to prevail over the accidental divergencies, often inevitable, in the move

ent of affairs and the relations of governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which the Secretary of State has addressed to you, the 12th of February last. I will not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union. It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of doctrine or of history, a discussion, where we may differ in opinion from the government of the United States, without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve those interests by abstaining from discussing assertions—in my opinion very contestable—in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to offer to our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give to the cabinet of Washington all those which may enlighten it on the purpose we are pursuing in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions. We have said to it, at the same time, that the certainty we should require of its resolution to observe in regard to that country, after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us, without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops, and put an end to an occupation, the duration of which we are sincerely desirous to abridge. In his despatch of the 12th February last Mr. Seward calls to mind, on his part, that the government of the United States has conformed during the whole course of its history to the rule of conduct which it received from Washington, by practicing invariably the principle of non-intervention, and adds that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico. We receive this assurance with entire confidence, and we find therein a sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments: the first being intended to depart in the month of November, 1866; the second in March, 1867; and the third in the month of November of the same year.

You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON,

Minister of the Emperor, at Washington.

No. 32.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

p. 438.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th of April, No. 297. It is accompanied by a copy of the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the government of France, to the effect following: "That the Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments: the first to leave in November, 1866; the second in March, 1867; the third in November, 1867."

You inform me that you learn from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys that the decision mentioned in the *Moniteur* may be regarded as an official statement of the result of Baron Salliard's mission in Mexico.

Presuming that we may expect very soon to receive a direct communication of the Emperor's views on the subject of the proposed evacuation of Mexico, I think a discussion on our part of the newly presented points in the subject of the French intervention would at the present moment be premature.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., &c., &c., &c., *Paris*.

No. 33.

Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 23, 1866.

MY DEAR MARQUIS: I hasten, in advance of the departure of the mail, to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 21st instant, together with the copy of a despatch you were pleased to give me, which was addressed to you on the 5th instant by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, in which the minister for foreign affairs of the empire of France replies to the communication I had the honor to address to you, concerning Mexican affairs, on the 12th of February last.

The subject will early receive the considerate attention of the President of the United States.

I am, my dear Marquis, very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON, &c., &c., &c.

No. 34.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

No. 167.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 19, 1866.

SIR: Mr. Bigelow informs me, by a despatch of the 15th of February, that he learned from an unofficial source that Gregorio Barandiran, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian, formerly secretary of legation under Señor Robles at Washington, is now in Paris for money to fit out 10,000 Austrians, which he says are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican commissioner informed him that there was no money in his hands. I am not sure of learning the result of the minister's suit here, as the money, if furnished, must come through indirect and concealed channels.

You are instructed to inquire concerning the facts, and if they justify the report, to bring it to the knowledge of the Austrian government seasonably, and say that the United States cannot regard with unconcern a proceeding which would seem to bring Austria into an alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the domestic republic, and build up foreign imperial institutions.

It is hoped Austria will give us frank explanations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., &c., *Vienna*.

No. 35.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

[No. 169.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 19, 1866.

SIR: I have your despatch of the 27th of February, No. 150, by which we learn that efforts are now made to induce the Austrian government to consent that 4,000 volunteers may be levied within that empire this year, for Mexico, on the ground that the supplementary articles of the convention of Miramar admitted 2,000 each year, and that none were forwarded in the year 1865.

Upon this statement of facts you express the opinion that the consent desired will probably be accorded by the imperial government, so that if the funds can be obtained for paying, equipping and transporting 4,000 officers and volunteers, they will be found, and may be expected in Mexico this year. At the same time you state, that it is your opinion that the funds have not yet been furnished.

The case thus presented renders it proper that I should call your especial attention to my despatch No. 167, which bears the date of, and is sent forward, this day.

In preparing that despatch I anticipated the case substantially which your communication now presents. You cannot, while practicing the courtesy and respect which are due to the Austrian government, be either too earnest or too emphatic in the protest you have been directed to make.

In performing this duty, you may be assisted by information of the actual state of the question concerning French intervention in Mexico, at the present moment. With this view, I give you, confidentially, a copy of my note addressed to the Marquis de Montholon on the 12th day of February last. As yet, no reply has been received to this note, nor have its contents become public. You will, therefore, see the propriety of being discreet in such use of it as you may find it necessary to make.

After reading that paper you will be justified in saying that the American government and people would not be likely to be pleased with seeing Austria at this juncture assume the character of a protector to the foreign military power which, claiming the form of an empire, is attempted to be set up upon the supposed subverted foundations of the republic of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., *Vienna.*

No. 36.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

[No. 173.]

WASHINGTON, *April 6, 1866.*

SIR: An informal note has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, the United States minister at Paris. In this note Mr. Bigelow writes in substance as follows:

"The Moniteur of the 21st of March announces that a military convention was signed at Vienna on the 15th, between the Austrian government and the representative of Maximilian, supplementary to a convention of the same nature which had been previously concluded between the same parties.

"The purpose of this engagement, says the Moniteur, is to insure the enrolments necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in Mexico."

Mr. Bigelow further writes as follows:

"I have seen it stated in another journal that a line of steamers is to be started from Trieste to Vera Cruz—to ply regularly after the 1st of April."

Again, Mr. Bigelow furnishes an extract from the Paris Constitutionnel of the 21st of March :

" We learn from the Freudenblatt, of Vienna, that the enlistment for Mexico will begin immediately; that the funds had been received from Paris two months since."

Your despatches of dates almost as late as that of Mr. Bigelow's note are silent upon the rumors which he brings to the notice of this government. It is possible that more authentic information which you may possess concerning the disposition and proceedings of the Austrian government may enable you to treat the matters mentioned by Mr. Bigelow with indifference.

Looking at the matter, however, from our point of observation, the rumors referred to are deemed sufficient to entitle us to ask a friendly and just exposition of the imperial-royal government of the relations which it proposes to assume or maintain henceforth in regard to Mexico.

You are expected, therefore, to execute the instructions which have heretofore been sent to you to that effect; and it is thought proper that you should state that, in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects, under the command or with the sanction of the government of Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard those hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the republic of Mexico; and in regard to such war, waged at this time and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators.

The President may desire to call the attention of Congress to this interesting subject. You will see the importance, therefore, of obtaining the information which is desired as early as may be practicable consistently with the courtesies due to Austria as a friendly government.

Should you, however, find important reasons, now unknown to us, for deferring the execution of this instruction, you will be at liberty to exercise your discretion and report those reasons to us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c., Vienna.

No. 37.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

No. 174.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 16, 1866.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 27th of March, No. 155, which brings the important announcement that a treaty, called a "military supplementary convention," was ratified on the 15th of that month between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an emperor in Mexico.

You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped (under this treaty) from Trieste to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least as many more will be shipped in the autumn.

I have heretofore given you the President's instructions to ask for explanations, and, conditionally, to inform the government of Austria that the despatch of military expeditions by Austria under such an arrangement as the one which seems now to have been consummated would be regarded with serious concern by the United States.

The subject has now been further considered in connexion with the official information thus recently received. The time seems to have arrived when the attitude of this government in relation to Mexican affairs should be once again openly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria, and all other powers whom it may directly concern. The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just, and to have their foundation in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican government with which they are in relations of friendly communication is the only legitimate government existing in Mexico; that a war has for a period of several years been waged against that republic by the government of France; which war began with a disclaimer of all political or dynastic designs that that war has subsequently taken upon itself, and now distinctly wears the character of an European intervention to overthrow that domestic republican government, and to erect in its stead a European, imperial, military despotism by military force. The United States, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations towards Mexico, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American continent, cannot consent to the accomplishment of that purpose by the means described. The United States have therefore addressed themselves, they think, seasonably to the government of France, and have asked that its military forces, engaged in that objectionable political invasion, may desist from their intervention and be withdrawn from Mexico.

A copy of the last communication upon this subject, which was addressed by the United States to the government of France, is herewith transmitted for your special information. This paper will give you the true situation of the question. It will enable you to satisfy the government of Vienna that the United States must be no less opposed to military intervention for political objects hereafter in Mexico by the government of Austria, than they are opposed to any further intervention of the same character in that country by France.

You will, therefore, at as early a day as may be convenient, bring the whole matter, in a becoming manner, to the attention of the imperial royal government. You are authorized to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the same ground of non-intervention in Mexico which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France.

You will communicate to us the answer of the Austrian government to this proposition.

This government could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the dispatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject which you have thus directed to present to the Austrian government remains under consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., *Vienna*.



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the commissioners to examine the third section of the Union Pacific Railroad.

APRIL 26, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I submit herewith for the consideration of Congress the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division.

It appears that the company were required to complete one hundred miles of their road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act of Congress. This period expired December 22, 1865. Sixty-two miles had been previously accepted by the government. Since that date an additional section of twenty-three miles has been completed. Commissioners appointed for that purpose have examined and reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance.

The failure to complete one hundred miles of road within the period prescribed renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the government are authorized to issue the bonds and patents to which the company would be entitled this, as well as the other requirements of the act, had been faithfully observed. This failure may, to some extent, be ascribed to the financial condition of the country incident to the recent civil war. As the company appear to be engaged in the energetic prosecution of their work, and manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant, I recommend that the time for the completion of this part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding such failure, should the company in other respects be thereunto entitled.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith enclosed, for your action, the report of the commissioners, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Simpson, Major General Samuel R. Curtis, and Hon. Wm. M. White, appointed by you to examine the third section of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, of twenty-three miles, included between station No. 1155, and forty-eight feet of second forty miles, or the sixty-second mile-post west from the boundary line between Kansas and Missouri, and station numbered 264 of third forty miles, or the eighty-fifth mile-post from said State line.

The tenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, relating to the Pacific railroad, requires this company to finish one hundred miles within two years after filing its assent to the conditions of the act. The fifth section of the act of July 2, 1864, extends the time one year. The acceptance of the first act by this company was filed December 23, 1862. The time within which, by the terms of the law, one hundred miles should have been completed, expired, therefore, December 23, 1865.

The seventeenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, provides "That in case said company or companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this act, by not completing said road and telegraph and branches within a reasonable time, or by not keeping the same in repair and use, but shall permit the same, for an unreasonable time, to remain unfinished or out of repair and unfit for use, Congress may pass any act to insure the speedy completion of said road and branches, or put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the use of the United States, to repay all such expenditures caused by the default and neglect of such company or companies." (Stat., vol. 12, p. 497.)

Congress has passed no act of the character indicated in this seventeenth section, and I am not aware that they are apprised of the failure of the company to complete one hundred miles of their road within the prescribed period. I find no other express provision imposing, in the event of such failure, a specific penalty upon the company, or working a forfeiture of the rights and immunities conferred by Congress. The question, however, arises whether the completion of such one hundred miles on the 23d of December, 1865, is not a condition precedent to their right to receive bonds of the United States and patents for land on account of the section referred to in the report, and should, I respectfully submit, be decided before any other action is taken on the subject.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

REBEL DEBT OR COTTON LOAN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of 25th of April, respecting the rebel debt known as the cotton loan.

MAY 1, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

to the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, requesting information in regard to the rebel debt known as the cotton loan, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 26, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to that House, "if not incompatible with the public interest, any negotiations that have been entered into by or proposed to the executive department of this government respecting the rebel debt known as the cotton loan, or any other rebel indebtedness," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a letter of the 14th instant, addressed by this department to the Secretary of the Treasury, which letter is believed to contain all the material information in the possession of the executive government upon the subject.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Respectfully submitted:
The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 24, 1866.

SIR: By direction of the President, I have examined certain papers which you have submitted to me, relating to the late rebel loan, and which are as follows: 1st. A communication is addressed to the President, and which bears the date of London, the 10th of March, 1866, and is signed, "By order of Sir Provo Wallis,

K. C. D.; E. Morgan, secretary; Francis Phillips, C. M. T. Weston, W. M. Morgan, and F. Harvey.

2d. A communication of the same date, addressed to his excellency James L. Orr, governor of the State of South Carolina, and signed by the same parties, in the same form.

3d. A communication bearing the same date, signed by the same parties, and addressed to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

4th and 5th. Two letters from George McHenry, under date of April 10 1866, addressed to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, United States, Secretary of the Treasury.

George McHenry, in his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, develops for the consideration of this government, a plan which he says he has proposed to the aforementioned committee, and which they have accepted.

This plan is, that the United States government shall furnish to that committee a copy of the contract which he says was made between Erlanger & Co. of Paris, and the late rebel conspiracy at Richmond, together with the particulars of the settlement of the same, which contract and instrument of settlement McHenry assumes are to be found among the documents of that traitorous conspiracy, which have come into the possession of this government. When the papers indicated shall have been delivered over to the committee of rebel bondholders in London, then the committee promise that the outstanding rebel cotton loan bonds shall be delivered up to agents of the United States for cancellation.

2d. The aforementioned bondholders shall waive any right or claim they may have under the law of England on any funds that are in the hands of the former agents of the late traitorous conspiracy at Richmond.

3d. The said bondholders shall guarantee that either they or their friends will subscribe forthwith to a new loan, to be created by the cotton and tobacco States, (what particular States are meant is not more distinctly explained,) for £5,000,000, at 50 per centum, payable in London, the money to be used solely in re-developing the resources of those States.

4th. In the event of the credit of the southern States being restored through the influence of the last-named operation, a second loan of £5,000,000 is to be taken at 60 per centum, within three months after the placing of the first loan upon the market.

5th. In the event of such second loan being successful, then a loan for £10,000,000 is to be taken, at 70 per centum, after a like interval of time.

George McHenry argues in support of this scheme as follows:

"Thus the southern States will receive £20,000,000, at an average of 62 per cent. in sterling, equivalent to about 90 in federal currency. The interest and principal being payable in London, the bonds would, of course, remain in Europe, and not be liable, as federal securities found there are, to be returned to Wall street. * * * * *

"My plan," McHenry says, "if carried out, would no doubt at once elevate the credit of the several southern States, and at the same time remove any excuse the confederate agents may have for not rendering their accounts and withholding funds from the representative of the United States." According to McHenry, the bondholders allege that, as they purchased their bonds from Messrs. Erlanger & Co. under misrepresentations, they, the bondholders, have a chance of recovering something from that house if they obtain copies of the contract with particulars of settlement.

The said McHenry adds:

"It is quite clear that, unless these cotton bonds are put out of the way in some manner, it will be impossible to make any negotiation of southern securities—State, railroad, or municipal—in the London market; and what is, perhaps, even worse, so long as the public credit of the southern States is de-

oyed, England will not extend her system of private business to those States. A similar condition of affairs exists just now with regard to Spain.

‘I speak from experience, as I have been endeavoring for several months past to throw capital into the southern States, in order to encourage the culture of cotton. While I have found every disposition manifested by my friends in Lancashire to acquiesce in my suggestion, I have also found that terrible word ‘repudiation’ to be a stumbling-block in the way. That difficulty removed, all will work well.”

McHenry closes his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury with the assurance that his arrangements are such, that if the public credit of the south is restored, he will be able to borrow for the various southern railroads, on fair terms, as much money in Europe as they may need.

McHenry, in his second letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, informs us that a committee of bondholders handed to him (McHenry) some printed matter presented to the Secretary, which he (McHenry) finds, upon examination, contains an opinion of the English counsel of the rebel bondholders that the United States government is responsible for those bonds. McHenry states that he does not wish to enter upon that point, and therefore he retains the printed matter.

He seeks to prepare the way for gaining the confidence of the United States government, by declaring that he has no interest whatever in these bonds; that he has advised the bondholders to abandon all claim upon the United States, and upon any property of the late confederacy, and to fall back upon Erlanger & Co., who received the money for the bonds. He declares that the bondholders have had no dealings with confederate authorities; that the transaction was conducted by certain persons called Schroder & Co., who acted as agents for Erlanger & Co., and not as agents for the “confederate government;” that Erlanger & Co., in a letter to the bondholders, of date November 12, 1865, state that they do not feel at liberty to give the bondholders the inspection of the contract, which is a document, they say, of the confederate government themselves.

He adds, “There is a rumor prevalent, that at the date of that letter Messrs. Erlanger & Co. did owe the confederate government a considerable sum of money, but that they settled with one of the ex-agents of the confederacy, by giving him bonds of the cotton loan, which they purchased at about sixpence, and which he afterwards sold at about the same rate.” He proceeds to state further, that the manner in which the ex-agents have acted has in no way tended to strengthen or elevate southern credit.

The representations which are made by the English committee of holders of rebel cotton bonds, in the papers which McHenry submits in their behalf, may be briefly cited as follows:

The applicants inform the President that his patriotic and statesmanlike policy towards the southern States (of the Union) has excited admiration in England.

They especially call his attention to the manner in which this administration is illustrated, by the fact that they who have been deeply injured have, nevertheless, now favored him with their correspondence, and that in this correspondence they congratulate him upon his noble efforts to restore the Union of the States, and they urge him “to persevere in every manner” in order to accomplish that object.

The writers say they represent a large financial interest in England; but without telling us when or where they so represent that interest, in general, they proceed to say that, in their capacity of a committee, they particularly represent the unfortunate purchasers of the cotton bonds which were issued under the loan contracted by Messrs. Erlanger & Co., of Paris, with the southern States lately confederated. Without explaining or dwelling upon the injuries, misfortunes, and losses to which they so feelingly allude, they say they

are content to leave the settlement of the claims of their constituents—the rebel cotton bondholders—to the magnanimity of the United States.

Having thus voluntarily submitted themselves to the justice of the United States, they proceed to a new and distinct subject: “Our desire,” they say, “now is, to assist the southern States with capital for the express purpose of redeveloping the resources of those States, and thus promoting the prosperity of all the United States.”

They next present to the President’s notice a discouraging embarrassment which they encounter in yielding to the desire they have thus expressed. This difficulty is stated in the following words:

“Under the circumstances, however, in which you have placed us, we hesitate in running any further risk, unless we first obtain the concurrence of the federal government. At the present time, owing to the financial discredit that overhangs the southern States, there would be no market value for any loan made to those States. We therefore wish to remove that obstacle by proclaiming to the world that our confidence in the integrity and in the future prosperity of the southern States, and of course of the United States, is such, that we have your (the President’s) assent to furnish them with money to promote their agricultural industry.”

The committee then proceed to unfold the scheme which they have adopted for carrying into effect this benevolent purpose of the unfortunate purchasers of the rebel cotton bonds. They say:

“We have requested Mr. McHenry to offer the governors of the several States a much higher rate for a new loan than the ante-war unrepudiated loans of any of those States now command in the market.”

The committee seem to assume, and very justly, that the extraordinary act of munificence which they thus propose to perform must excite on our part some anxiety lest it may prove injurious to themselves. They therefore proceed to quiet our apprehensions on that point. They assure us, in this regard, that they feel warranted in doing what they propose, because they believe that when their present claims against the States (meaning, as is supposed, the assumed claims of the bondholders of the rebel cotton loan) are surrendered, when the taint of repudiation (meaning, as we suppose, the failure of those rebel bonds to be recognized and acknowledged by any competent national or political power) is cleared away, the credit of the southern States (meaning, as is understood, the States lately involved in the rebellion) in Europe will be restored, and that of the federal States (meaning, as we understand, the credit of the United States) will be augmented.

Next, by way of showing us the unreasonableness of disallowing their project, the committee state that if nothing shall be done—that is, if they do not carry out their new enterprise; do not surrender the aforesaid claims, and clear away the aforesaid taint of repudiation from the aforesaid southern States, in Europe—then the United States, the southern States, and the projectors of the new enterprise must all continue to be sufferers by the existing state of affairs.

The committee then again resort to the munificence of this offer, and under seeming apprehension that it may bring their soundness of judgment in question, they proceed to remove this difficulty by declaring that they look at this matter in a purely business light. The interests they represent are largely concerned in the bonds of the several States north and south, as well as those issued by the United States government. They declare that they purchased the now repudiated cotton bonds (of the rebels) solely as a commercial speculation, in order to obtain cotton at sixpence per pound, just as they purchased five-twenty stocks of the United States when gold was 200, under the conviction that when peace should be restored, both would turn out to be profitable operations.

Having made these frank explanations, the committee recur to the subject of

the embarrassment first mentioned, declaring themselves with emphasis as follows :

“ We have now to add, that in supporting southern credit at this trying juncture, we hope in the course of a few years a portion of our losses (meaning, as is supposed, their losses resulting from the purchase of rebel cotton loan bonds) will thus be made up, but we cannot again run the risk of repudiation.”

The committee then felicitate themselves (with how much reason must be imperfectly known to us) upon the great sum of their resources, and the superior wisdom and sagacity and patriotism of their agent, McHenry :

“ We deem it ” they say, “ alike fortunate for the States that we alone in this metropolis can restore to the south (meaning the lately rebel population in the United States) her financial position in this community, (meaning England.) We feel greatly obliged to Mr. McHenry for his suggestions in reference to these matters. His views are eminently patriotic, (whether in an American, or British, or a rebel sense is left obscure,) and at the same time he (McHenry) appears to have grappled with the difficulties presented on both sides of the Atlantic ; and as far as we (meaning the holders of the rebel cotton loan) are concerned, he has smoothed the way for a complete return of southern credit. We entirely approve of the plans presented by him.”

From the letter which was addressed by the committee to the Secretary of the treasury, we learn the interesting fact that the so-called cotton bonds were so written as to authorize the holders to claim from the rebels who issued them payment in cotton, and at sixpence per pound, six months after a treaty of peace between the United States and those rebels should be signed, and that the bonds so held by the applicants represent a claim on this basis of £8,000,000.

We learn also the further fact that the bondholders regard the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the ablest financiers of the present day, and as a man of business, who knows the full value of credit.

From the letter in which the committee addressed his excellency Governor Orr we learn the further fact that the aforesaid bondholders have used every effort to obtain from Erlanger & Co., and other contractors and agents of the late rebels, some account of their stewardship, but that all their efforts have been in vain.

This letter gives us a further evidence of the scrupulous impartiality of the holders of the rebel bonds. They declare that they are holders also of federal and northern States securities, which they purchased at the same time with their purchase of the rebel bonds, and which they purchased upon the good faith of the government by whom they were issued ; and so they declare themselves free to say that, as far as they are concerned, there was no political feeling whatever in that transaction. They enforce their application upon the serious attention of his excellency the governor by expressing to him their belief that the northern securities (that is, bonds that have been heretofore issued by the northern and loyal States of the United States) will be as valueless as the southern rebel bonds, unless means are resorted to by which the southern States, as component parts of the United States, are not only restored to the Union, but also reinstated in their material prosperity.

With the end, therefore, of preventing the apprehended decline and failure of the stocks of the northern States, the rebel bondholders propose to throw additional money into the southern States.

Passing from the narrow ground which they have thus cleared up to a broader one, the committee of rebel bondholders next commend their project to the governor by stating that they are not ashamed to own that the prosperity of the British empire, as well as the prosperity of the United States, would be enhanced by the increase of the staple productions of the southern States.

The committee conclude their letter with declaring that they have confidence

not only in McHenry's ability to place the matter before his excellency Governor Orr in a clear light, but that they also have confidence in the great judgment and statesmanship which his excellency Governor Orr is universally so well known to possess.

George McHenry, who now presents himself as an agent for the rebel bondholders, is not altogether unknown to this government. In 1863 he published in London a volume entitled "The Cotton Trade; its bearing upon the prosperity of Great Britain and the commerce of the American Republic, considered in connexion with the system of Negro Slavery in the Confederate States."

The volume bore a motto extracted from the treasonable writings of Jefferson Davis, and was inscribed to William H. Gregory, esquire, a member of the British Parliament, hostile to the United States.

In the dedication McHenry announced himself as an American rebel in Europe.

He speaks concerning the rebellion as follows:

"During the last twenty-eight weary months—weary enough to all confederate Americans in Europe—I have been more and more convinced that the long train of calamities which have occurred within that time might have been averted, but for the opposition on the part of the British ministry and radical members of Parliament to the motion which you, on March 4, 1861, gave notice of your intention to bring forward in favor of the recognition of the southern confederacy, then composed of the seven cotton States."

I am of the opinion that neither the matter of these several communications, nor the matters discussed therein, nor the form in which they are therein treated, nor the character of their authors, nor that of their agent, is such as to deserve consideration on the part of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INVESTIGATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 23d April, asking for report of the investigation by General Smith and Hon. James T. Brady at New Orleans.

MAY 3, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo, I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, from which it will be perceived that it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to communicate to the House the report made by General Smith and the Hon. James T. Brady of their investigations at New Orleans, Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, April 30, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: In reference to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d April, 1866, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House the report of General Smith and Hon. James T. Brady of their investigations in New Orleans, I have the honor to state that the inquiry and report were made by direction of the President for his information upon the matters to which it relates, and its publication would not, in my opinion, be consistent with the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 23, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house the report of General Smith and Hon. James T. Brady of their investigations at New Orleans.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk*,
By CLINTON LLOYD, *Chief Clerk*.

NAVIGATION OF THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of April 20, 1866, transmitting report of a board of engineers relative to the deepening of the Southwest Pass.

MAY 2, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 2, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th April, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the official reports made by a mixed board of engineers and naval officers, of which Commodore Latimer was president in 1851 or 1852, and by Major Beauregard in 1852 or 1853, relative to the deepening of the Southwest Pass, I have the honor to transmit the Chief Engineer's letter of 27th April, covering copies of said reports.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives United States.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 27, 1866.

SIR: I annex hereto copies of the report of the mixed board of engineers and naval officers, of which Commodore Latimer was president, and Majors Chase, Barre, and Beauregard were members, October 28, 1852, and the report of Major Beauregard, November 29, 1853, relative to the success of operations of tow-boat company in deepening Southwest Pass, Mississippi river, in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant.

Believing that Congress may find it advantageous for purposes of legislation to have such other information as may be in possession of this department, I enclose extracts from various reports of boards, memoirs accompanying surveys, and other records, all relating to this important improvement.

The amount of money appropriated by Congress for improving the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi, between the second March, 1829, and this date, is \$690,500. It has been expended on surveys, and for carrying into effect the several projects devised for improving the outlets of the river. Two of these projects have been successful for the time, but affording no permanent advantages. If applied from year to year, or as occasion demands, a channel of 18 feet depth water can be continuously available for commerce. The methods applied, and causes of variation in the channel, are set forth in the following statement :

In March, 1829, under the appropriation of that year, a survey of the passes at the mouth of the river was ordered, with a view to improvement in the navigation. (See Ex. Doc. No. 7, H. R., 21st Congress, 1st session.) The following extracts from that report describe, it is believed, the great cause of the frequent changes at the different outlets of this river, and that render any permanent improvement impracticable, and making renewed and frequent applications of any system that may be adopted indispensable at variable periods and from time to time. It will be noticed that this cause, an extraordinary upheaving of the bed of the river, is recognized as existing by the subsequent boards and officers who have made surveys of the same localities.

Extracts from the report of Captain Richard Delafield, corps of engineers, on the survey of the passes of the Mississippi river, July 6, 1829.

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"The bar being, at both the navigable passes, on the very edge of the shoal, (formed by the deposits of the river,) is some miles from the low marshy lands forming the boundary of the river, presenting to the pilot an uninterrupted horizon on about three-fourths of the compass when entering either of the passes, and when departing from the river no two objects in front of a vessel can be brought in a line, whereby to give with certainty the proper course."

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"It will be seen, on reference to the survey, that several shoal points exist in the vicinity and outside the bar of the Southwest Pass."

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"Of improvements in the navigation, I am not aware of any other than the deepening of the channel across the bars. There are neither snags, sawyers, nor shoals within the mouth of the river, and in the limits of the survey, which may not be easily avoided by the customary precautions of a good 'look-out' and attention to the lead line.

"As to deepening the bars, it is a project involving some uncertainty, notwithstanding it appears practicable, and nature has done much to facilitate its accomplishment. On the bar of the Southwest Pass, it will be perceived that the two horizontal curves of sixteen feet water approach each other within the eighth part of a mile; the shoalest point between them, at low water, I found to be 13½ feet. If, then, a channel could be opened across this narrow strip to the depth of sixteen feet, great indeed would be the advantages accruing to the commercial interests. At present many of the larger class of vessels, bound out with full cargoes, cannot cross the bars without grounding. The practice in such cases is to run them aground, and then, with anchors and cables, by main force, haul them over, availing themselves of the rise of the tide, the maximum rise being only two feet and but one tide in twenty-four hours, a peculiarity in the tides common to the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico. This practice, although the bottom is soft, is attended with great delay, sometimes injury, and always of risk to the vessel and cargo. To obviate it, therefore, would be of vast importance.

“Different plans of accomplishing this object have suggested themselves: one by excavating a channel to the uniform depth of sixteen feet at low water, and to a width of three hundred feet, by a well-constructed dredging machine, worked by steam, to effect which it would be necessary to remove about eleven thousand cubic yards of earth; another plan would be to so loosen the soil on that part of the bar requiring deepening that the force of the current, during the flood of the river, would carry the particles into the deep water of the Gulf, to be accomplished by means of a machine partaking of the properties of the harrow or plough, and, by a steam vessel, dragged back and forth over the surface to be deepened. The success of this plan will appear the more probable and certain when it is considered that the soil of the river banks, once put in motion, is held in suspension for many miles before it falls to the bottom—fact sufficiently established by the observation of every mariner, who always discovers the muddy water of the Mississippi, and knows it by its color for many miles from the land out in the Gulf, as also from the knowledge, at New Orleans and other places on the river, of the rise of the respective tributaries of the Mississippi by the color of the soil held in suspension, (the several tributaries being of different colors,) of which none is more remarkable than the Red river, its waters coloring the Mississippi to the sea.

“Such being the case, if we succeed by any means in setting the soil on the bar afloat, the presumption is that it will be carried into deep water before settling, the more especially as the bar is on the very edge of the shoal, directly outside of which we find five fathoms of water.” * * * *

“Again referring to the survey, it will be perceived that the river discharges its waters by the Southwest, South, Southeast, and Northeast passes, Pass à l’Ostre, and small bayous not worthy of particular mention, all partaking of the same features; for instance, their banks are level with the surface of the water, and increase in width, and consequently diminish in depth, as they approach the Gulf of Mexico.

“They are evidently formed by the deposit of the river, until we reach the edge of the shoal. Here a very remarkable and, to me, unaccountable formation is observed. It consists of numerous small islands, from two to fifteen feet above the level of the highest tides or floods of the Mississippi. In many places these isles or mud formations are observed to rise and fall, sometimes being just level with the surface of the water, and at others some feet above the highest water-mark; this phenomenon has been most frequently observed at the small mud isles off the bar of the Southeast Pass, and has given rise to a common rumor that they are floating islands.

“During the survey I necessarily landed upon most of these islands, and invariably found that the water of the ocean, or rather salt water, was raised by a subaqueous power to the height of the island, whatever it might be above the level of the Gulf. There was a constant ebullition through an opening of still looser mud, (often in the centre of the islands,) as in case of springs, bringing with it, however, the mud from great depths, and depositing it on the surface, at different elevations on different islands above the surface of the Gulf.

“Those islands, where this subaqueous force appeared to have exerted itself for the longest time, assumed a concave form, and were, in some other respects, like the craters of volcanoes, so that the island thus raised is equivalent to the force which had raised it, or, possibly, by a diminution or cessation of that force the islands subside by falling in towards the centre. It is the uniformity of this operation which no doubt has led to the rumor of these floating islands. Some of them are of such recent formation that vegetation, even of grass, had not yet commenced; others are covered with shrubs of years’ growth, and, in some instances, the islands are daily disappearing by the action of this subaqueous force undermining them and washing away the soil, which, most generally, is deposited on that side of the island to which the water from beneath commenced to flow;

thus making an extensive flat or shoal, rising within a few inches of the level of the Gulf. Such appears to me to be the formation of the shoal points on the outside of the Southwest Pass, on which I propose to place buoys."

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"So great indeed is this force or power, that, in some instances, it throws up acres of ground without destroying the contiguity of the particles, raising it to the surface unbroken, and showing plainly the successive deposits of the Mississippi, now inclined in various angles with the horizon. This is most distinctly observed on the three islands at the end of the Balize bayou."

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"I have given the result of my observations on these singular islands so far in detail, in order that it may be seen how important it is that much precaution be used in making fixtures of any kind here."

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"A third plan for deepening the bar of the Southwest Pass would be the customary one in such cases, of forming jetties to confine the channel of the pass to a uniform width to the deep water of the Gulf."

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"To execute such a plan, all the stone, lumber, and even earth, would have to be drawn from a distance, the site affording no one article for the construction of the jetties."

* * * * *

When this survey was in progress, a shoal with only nine feet water upon it was discovered near and to the northeast of the bar of the Southwest Pass. At the end of the month of June, and completion of the out-door labor of this survey, the officer charged with it returned to this locality, and found that where there existed nine feet of water when making the soundings about this bar, the bed of the river had been forced up above water, forming a small island two feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi freshet; making the height that this part of the bed of the river had been upheaved and raised eleven feet. The depth of water on the bar, by this irruption of nature, was not then altered.

In 1836, an appropriation of \$75,000 was made for improving the navigation of the passes. It was determined by the Chief Engineer, after examining three plans submitted by the engineer, Captain Talcott, to whom the subject had been confided, to adopt the project for deepening the channels by dredging, and a board, consisting of Colonels Totten and Thayer and Major Chase, was ordered to take into consideration the whole subject, and instruct the local engineer concerning an examination to be made of the whole delta, upon which the board were to base a project for this important improvement. During the year 1837, Captain Talcott caused a dredging apparatus to be constructed and put in operation through this working season. It proved defective in some parts of the iron-work, causing delay, and failed to produce any satisfactory results upon the channel. (See documents accompanying the President's message, page 224, report of Chief Engineer, 1838.)

Under the instructions of this board, Captain Talcott, in 1837-8, made a minute survey of all the passes and surrounding shoal waters at the mouth of the river, together with the main trunk from Forts Jackson and St. Philip to the sea. He concludes his memoir as follows:

"The irruptions of mud which are constantly occurring at the mouth of most of the passes is an interesting feature, and one which must have an influence in projecting any plan for improving the natural entrances. As to the immediate causes of these irruptions, I must confess ignorance. Nor is it important to the success of the improvement that it should be known, as there is little hope that it could be removed or counteracted. The effect of these irruptions is to obstruct and frequently to change the channel. Their tenacity is such that it

quires a long time for the current of the river to remove them, although the velocity is generally very great."

In 1837 an appropriation of \$210,000 was made for improving these channels. This sum was expended under the direction of Colonel Abert, who approved of and adopted the system of dredging then in progress under Captain Talcott. The Northeast Pass was excavated, and up to the 28th January, 1839, a cut had been made of 100 feet wide and 900 feet long, to a depth of sixteen feet, of which was done in ten days' work. This appropriation and the preceding one of \$75,000 was thus expended in testing the system of dredging, and has failed to produce any permanent benefit.

In 1852 an appropriation of \$75,000 was again made, and for the same purpose. This money was applied to carrying into effect the system of *raking or roughing* the bed of the river by steam power, thus loosening the bed of the channel and allowing the current to carry this loosened matter into the deep water of the Gulf. For this purpose a contract was made with the tow-boat company to execute the work in conformity with the propositions of Captain Atimer, Major Chase, and others, for deepening the Southwest Pass, to be 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep. The report of the superintending engineer, of the 9th November, 1853, shows the work to have been duly executed, and remarks that, whenever the river will commence rising, it is to be expected that this channel will begin gradually to fill up again. He refers to the existence and causes of formation of that singular phenomenon, the mud lumps at the mouth of the river, and that they rise to the height of, sometimes, 12 to 15 feet above the level of the sea. The result of this apparent success, although it accomplished the object for the moment, failed to secure a permanent channel, as was the case with dredging.

Finally, in 1856, an appropriation of \$330,000 was made for the same purpose, and applied to the system of wing dams to concentrate the force of the freshets upon the navigable channel, with the hope of deepening and preserving the depth that this concentrated mass and current would excavate. A contract was made for effecting the work of forming a channel and keeping it open four and a half years from and after the inspection and acceptance of the work. The system to be pursued was that of jetties constructed of piles driven on both sides of the channel. After 4,300 feet had been constructed, the soundings indicated no favorable change in the channel.

Colonel Long, the superintending engineer, after inspecting the work, says: "The opening and maintenance of a permanent channel of a depth exceeding this limit (17 to 18 feet) is at least very doubtful, if not utterly impracticable, for a duration exceeding a single year. The frequent changes of the channels forbid the expectation that any permanent benefits can result from any efforts to effect such an object." (See Ex. Doc. No. 11, 35th Congress, 1st session, pp. 22 to 336.) Colonel Long confirms the previous statements relating to the upheaving of the bed of the river.

In 1861 the report of Captain Humphreys and Lieutenant Abbot was published, in which they give their views on the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, and state the facts respecting the mud lumps, and an outline of the history of the operations upon the bars. (See pp 452 to 456 of their comprehensive report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River.)

In 1860 R. Thomassy published in New Orleans his "*Geologie Pratique de la Louisiane*," in which he gives his researches from the discovery of the country, with maps of 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1731, 1839, and 1851, with descriptions and illustrations of the upheavings and mud lumps at the mouth of the river.

1866.—At the present time a report from Colonel McAlester, of the 25th April, states that Southwest Pass is at this time the best, and is now used. Recent soundings taken by private parties give the mean depth of water at fifteen feet in this bar.

From these records it appears that the upheaving of the bed of the river and about the bars of its mouths, from some unknown cause, has been clearly pointed out since the survey of 1829 ; that all the indicated methods of improvement have been tested ; that the sum of \$690,500 has been expended, and that the navigation is not as good in April, 1866, as it has heretofore been.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major Gen'l and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 29, 1853.*

SIR : I have the honor to send you by this day's mail, for transmission to the War Department, the map of the Southwest Pass, to accompany the report of the 14th instant of the special board, and exhibiting in position, dimension, and soundings, the channel over the bar, excavated under contract with the War Department by the tow-boat association of this city. It will be seen by said map, enlarged from the one of the coast survey of 1851, that the new channel, except at its entrance from the Gulf, where it is about three hundred and thirty feet wide, is much wider than the required width.

This result is no doubt due to the operations of the contractors not having at first been limited by buoys to any particular width, and also to the concentrated action of the current on the bottom and sides of the space thus harrowed over and deepened. Although the river is very low at present, still, when the northeasterly winds prevail with any force the current in this pass is as strong as while the river is at its maximum height, and the natural consequence must be that this new channel will maintain its present depth, or even become still deeper so long as the waters of the river remain clear or free from sedimentary matter as they are at present ; but whenever the river will commence rising, it is to be expected that this channel will begin gradually to fill up again until it shall have returned to its original depth. How long a period will elapse before that takes place it is at present impossible to state, but the sooner an appropriation is obtained from Congress to prevent this calamity, the more economical it will be to the government and the more advantageous to the commercial interests of the whole country. During my recent visit to the Southwest Pass the cause of the formation of these "mud lumps and salt springs" at the mouths of the Mississippi again recurred to my mind, and not being in the least satisfied with the fallacious theories and hypotheses which have been advanced on the subject, have investigated it again, and hope to have at last succeeded in discovering the true cause of this singular phenomenon.

It is an admitted fact that these lumps always appear on or about the bars of the passes, but generally a little outside of them and to the right or left of the channel ; that they are of mud or clay, very little mixed with sand, the latter being in such fine particles that it can hardly be discovered except by trying with the teeth ; that they rise to the height of sometimes twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the sea ; that a little brackish water, mixed with mud, issues from an orifice at their summit, the temperature of which is much lower than that of the water of the Gulf. Now, if a tube be supposed to pass from the inside of the bar, where the current is more or less strong, towards the outside of it, where there is hardly any current, it is evident that the force of the current will fill this tube with that floating mud lying at the bottom of the river, and cause it to issue at its other extremity to a higher or lower level, or not at all, according to the strength of the current acting at the time. Its temperature will necessari

lower than that of the Gulf water; for the river water, especially at the bottom, is always much colder, and is also generally brackish.

The sandy particles contained in that floating mud being the heaviest, will remain along the lower portions of the tube, allowing only the better dissolved mud to pass through it. If the outlet of this tube be in the channel over the bar, the flow of the current will carry off the mud which passes out of it, unless it be in the still water under the lee of a ship aground. The alternate layers of soft mud, clay, and sand, which were found by the borings made last year by the special board to run through the bar, present in greater or less perfection these tubes, and the force of the current impinging upon their inlets in the inclined plane which the bar presents on its inside, forces the dissolved mud through their outlets towards the outside of the bar, and whenever these occur in the still water on either side of the channel, an island or "mud lump" is formed around the orifice, varying in height according to the pressure due to the current or the height of the water in the river over that of the Gulf. The cause, therefore, of the formation of these "mud lumps" is evident to my mind, and they occur wherever a fissure is made in the upper strata on the outside of the bar, and at such points as the still water will allow the mud forced out thereof to remain deposited. If this hypothesis be the correct one, it is then probable that by a judicious system of jettying and boring, artificial banks on each side of the bar could be formed at little cost, which, by confining within them the waters of the river and concentrating the current on the shallowest portions of the bar, would maintain a much deeper channel than could be obtained by any other method for the same amount of expenditure.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Captain and Brevet Major of Engineers.

Brevet Brigadier General Jos. G. TOTTEN,

Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 29, 1852.*

SIR: The board convened by your order of the 18th of September, to make an examination of the mouths of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the most convenient pass leading into the Gulf of Mexico, through which a ship channel of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce can be opened, have the honor to lay before the department their report on the subject, with estimates and plans submitted by them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. LATIMER,

Captain United States Navy.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War, Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 28, 1852.*

SIR: The board convened by your order of the 18th ultimo, for the objects herein specified, respectfully inform you that, having visited and examined the passes of the Mississippi, and having, by collecting and comparing the results of former surveys and investigations, by personal inquiry and by all other means in their power, obtained all possible information bearing upon these objects, they submit the following report:

The necessity and feasibility of deepening one or more of the passes of the Mississippi is not a new subject; it is one almost coeval with the settlement of the country itself. Yet it is only of late years that projects to accomplish this object have been seriously entertained.

By reference to ancient charts it would appear that the Northeast Pass, for a period of at least seventy years, maintained a depth of twelve feet on its bar. This depth was found more and more inadequate as commerce rapidly increased, after the transfer of the country to the United States; and about the year 1835 public attention was strongly attracted to the necessity of increasing the depth in this and other passes.

With a view to this object, a preliminary survey was made, under the direction of Captain W. H. Chase, corps of engineers, who based thereon certain projects and estimates for increasing the depth of water, by closing several of the passes, and dredging the channel through the northeast and southwest bars.

Congress appropriated for these objects the sum of \$250,000; but the subject was deemed so important by the War Department that it was referred to a special board of engineers, who, simultaneously with the experiment of dredging, ordered a new and very thorough survey of the delta, with a view of obtaining more extensive and accurate data on which to base a project, and also to furnish a standard to which engineers could in future refer in investigating the changes which are continually taking place in the channels and at the mouths of the passes.

The survey was executed with all desirable precision and scientific skill; a powerful dredging-boat and tenders were procured, and the experiment of dredging commenced. Unfortunately, the survey and the building of dredging machinery nearly exhausted the sum appropriated, and Congress having failed to make further appropriations, the experiment was necessarily abandoned before it had progressed sufficiently to test its efficacy. Thus the operations of this period failed to cast any light upon this important question now before the board, viz: "What is the proper method of securing a depth of water over the bars adequate to the wants of commerce?"

As the Northeast Pass became more and more unnavigable, it was found that the Southwest, which had heretofore been little used, answered sufficiently well the existing wants, and it has continued to answer them, without material inconvenience, till a recent date.

During the past year, however, public attention has again been attracted to this subject. Vessels carrying large and valuable cargoes have been detained for weeks and even months on the bar, and it has been stated that the Southwest Pass has, in its turn, commenced shoaling, while the Pass à Loutre has commenced deepening.

The board do not find evidence to confirm the opinion that any deterioration has taken place at the southwest bar. The survey recently made by officers of the coast survey exhibits fully as much water as existed at the time of Talcott's survey, and the personal examinations of the board give the same result; and if at any period in this interval there has been reported to be more water than now exists, the board believe the fact may be accounted for by extraneous and not natural causes.

The tonnage and draught of ships visiting this port has for years past been constantly increasing, and they believe that the circumstances which have recently excited public attention are owing rather to an accidental accumulation of large vessels than to any gradual shoaling of the bar.

The board, in their inquiries, found no reason to believe that this pass has, since anything has been known of it, changed materially its character or its depth, and they think they find reasons for this permanence of character, which will be stated hereafter.

But the board, though having little fear of a sensible or rapid deterioration of

s pass, are, nevertheless, of opinion that it is not adequate to the existing and prospective wants of commerce; and it is this inadequacy, and not its deterioration, which has now made it necessary to look for some efficient means of deepening this or other passes.

The board, while they feel the immense importance of the task imposed on them, are yet more conscious of the extreme difficulty of the problem submitted to their consideration. They find, in the various and conflicting theories and projects put forward by eminent engineers; in the exceptional character of the object itself; in the want of analogy to anything heretofore undertaken, and consequent want of precedent; and in the extreme uncertainty attending analogous operations on a much smaller scale, great cause to distrust any opinion they may form themselves, and equal cause to distrust the projects of theorists who have made all their observations and facts subservient to a preconceived opinion. They have examined attentively, however, the various projects which have been submitted to the public, and they have sought information wherever it was to be found. They have themselves adopted no theory as to the formation of these bars, or as a basis of projects for their removal; for they believe the subject too difficult, and the facts collected too few, to justify any theory; nor have they attempted to confute the projects and theories of others.

In visiting the passes the board proposed to themselves no extensive investigations or minute study, for these would occupy time they could not spare, but simply, by personal observation, to fix the existing state of things in their minds, and to inform themselves as to some few important facts to which the labors of others had not been directed. The recent coast survey maps rendered additional surveys unnecessary.

The board spent eight days at the passes, during which they visited each one, and occupied themselves mainly in studying the changes which had taken place between Talcott's and Sands's surveys, the nature of the formations exhibited, the character of the bottom, particularly of the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Ouistre, and the general slope of the bottom of the Gulf seaward for several miles from the passes.

These operations will be found more fully detailed in the journal, and illustrated by the accompanying sketch of the passes.

Some observations were made on the current, but to these they attach no other importance than as exhibiting the fact that, at all stages of the tide, they find, inside the bar and over the bar, an outward current at the bottom, less speed, than at the surface, but still very considerable.

They made but one observation at much distance (say at seven fathoms) outside, and this when the outward current was sensibly checked by the young flood-tide; and here they found the outward current confined to six or seven feet of the surface; all below that being salt water and motionless, or having little sensible motion. This is but a single observation, and at the dead low-water stage of the river.

The slope of the bottom outwards, to a distance of three miles, and to a depth of twenty-five fathoms, was found extremely gradual and uniform, being scarcely six feet to the mile.

Some description of the passes themselves, with their physical peculiarities, may seem necessary. Notwithstanding the number of passes enumerated, and the complicated figure presented by a map, the true and essential division of the river may be considered as only into two great passes—the northeast and southwest—for the South Pass, originating at the same point, is now quite insignificant. The Southwest Pass takes, from its origin, a course of southwest by south, and pursues it, with little deflection, to its bar. Though throwing off several small bayous, it exhibits no tendency to divide; and to this uniformity in its course, and maintenance of its volume, the board are disposed to attribute the permanence of depth upon its bar; for the pass presents no evidence of having

ever carried more or less water than at present through its channel; and there is no evidence on record to induce them to believe that, as far back as the discovery of the country, there was less water on its bar than now. That it was not noticed nor used prior to having the aid of steam for ascending the river may be attributed to the superior facilities of ingress and egress from the eastward offered by the Northeast Pass, and by the fact that the prevailing winds from north round to southeast are adverse in this pass, while they are mostly favorable in the other.

By the experiments of Professor Foshey, it would appear that the Southwest Pass discharges about one-third of the entire volume of the river; the remaining two-thirds being discharged by the other passes and bayous and by the "Jump."

In addition to volume of water and permanence of depth offered by the Southwest Pass, it has great width of channel and a fine anchorage and harbor, both inside and outside of the bar, and in this respect has greatly the advantage of Pass à Loutre.

A single glance at the chart will show that vessels lying outside awaiting opportunity to cross are well protected from the violent winds from northwest north, round to east, while a simple shifting of position of a few miles will give them shelter from the southeasters; though, with the latter winds and consequent rise of tide, they can always cross the bar.

The Northeast Pass takes, at its origin, a direction north of east; but it soon divides, its main branch flowing to the south of east, and forming the Northeast and Southeast Passes, while a smaller branch continues nearly the original direction constituting the Pass à Loutre. But the tendency to subdivision exhibits itself in all the derivations of this pass; the main stem, besides throwing off large bayous, divides with the Northeast and Southeast Passes.

The Pass à Loutre throws off near its origin the large bayou called Pass Cheval, which again subdivides into numerous smaller bayous; and the Pass à Loutre itself now exhibits in the division of its mouth, which has fully developed itself since Talcott's survey, the same tendency. A phenomenon so constant in its exhibitions, contrasted with the reverse character of the Southwest Pass, seems to indicate some assignable cause. The board think they have found such a cause in the prevailing winds, which, from north around to southeast, set either directly or obliquely into the mouths of these eastern passes forcing the discharging current first to one side, then the other, causing the formation of middle grounds and consequent division. The effects of prevailing winds may also be traced in the configuration of the promontories at the mouth of each pass.

The board deem it needless to speak particularly of the Northeast and Southeast Passes; they have become unnavigable—their bars having but seven or eight feet of water, and the main stem, from its separation from Pass à Loutre having decreased in depth and width. A shoal, out of water, now connects the island and this point with the western bank, and trees are growing where ships passed a few years since.

As the Northeast Pass has shoaled, the south channel of Pass à Loutre has increased in depth, and probably at the expense of the former. Sands's chart exhibits over thirteen feet water—nearly as much as on the southwest bar; and were it not for its extreme narrowness, it is probable it would now be as much frequented as the southwest; but the width of this thirteen-foot channel scarcely exceeds, by the chart, fifty yards for about a mile, and there is two and a half or three miles of shoal to be passed over before a depth of eighteen feet is obtained. The north channel of Pass à Loutre has, by Sands's chart, over nine feet of water, but it is wider, and it would appear to discharge a volume equal or nearly so, to that of the south channel. The bottom of these passes is extremely soft; a single man being able to force a pole down ten or fifteen feet in the bottom with little exertion.

This pass is becoming now much frequented; being to the eastward and to the southward, it offers advantages to vessels going to or coming from the eastward, and in this respect has the advantage over the Southwest; but it is quite deficient in the harbor advantages possessed by the Southwest, being exposed on the outlet to winds from northwest around to southeast, or all the prevailing winds, while inside it possesses little width for anchorage or for passing. While the balance of advantages is in favor of the Southwest Pass, the board deem it very important that both of these passes should be open.

Natural causes have thus far worked to deepen Pass à Loutre. The board believe that nature may be aided by simple constructions, which they will allude to hereafter.

A few words are necessary concerning the new outlet called the "Jump," or Childer's bayou. This outlet, about ten miles above the head of the passes on the right bank, originated in 1840 from the river's overflowing and breaking through the narrow strip of land confining it; and in the course of a few years became an outlet of near a quarter of a mile in width at its mouth, and sixty feet in depth; and owing to its rapid descent to the Gulf, it drew through it a large volume of water at high stages of the river. So rapid was its current that passing vessels were in some instances drawn into it, and for a time it was considered an object of danger. But the Gulf outside being extremely shoal, muds formed in every direction, which soon became islands, obstructing the flow and confining the water to narrow channels or bayous; which, though having considerable depth, finally discharge themselves into the Gulf over flats having more than six or eight inches of water on them.

At present, in looking through the "Jump," the eye meets with an unbroken expanse of dense willow growth extending for miles in every direction, and where at a few years ago the equally unbroken expanse of the Gulf presented itself. The flow through the "Jump" is now diminishing, and will probably soon become insignificant.

There is no evidence nor probability that its existence affected any one of the passes more than another, and none that the Southwest Pass has been injured by it. The latter pass was never better than when the "Jump" was in its full activity.

The South Pass, not before noticed, has never been accessible to sea-going vessels. The water on its bar has diminished from Talcott's survey to Sands's from eight to six feet. The volume of water discharged has been diminished; and a broad and extensive shoal has formed at its origin, and little labor would be required to stop it altogether.

Before closing this description of the passes, the board think proper briefly to refer to the very remarkable agency at work at their mouths, and which appears to play an important part in accelerating the projection of these passes seaward. They allude to the upheaval of land by some subterraneous power. This upheaval exhibits itself on each side, and generally in advance of the bars, and sometimes deep water in the main channel over them.

All the islands projected beyond the points of main land present indisputable marks of this upheaval. They are entirely distinct in character from the marsh formation constituting the main land; are usually from six to ten feet high, and sometimes as high as fourteen feet above ordinary tides. In many of them rings of salt water are found through which bubbles of gas escape. These rings, in overflowing, deposit a sediment of fine clay, by which a cone of considerable elevation and base is formed. These islands, in progress of time, are apparently undermined by the sea, or washed down by the rains; a marsh formation succeeds, which connects itself with the main land. The board refer to others for theories of this agency, but merely mention its undeniable existence, and their belief that this upheaval hastens the formation of land and consequent projection of the passes seaward.

The board have deemed these remarks indispensable to a just understanding of the opinions they have formed—of the recommendations they are about to make. The Secretary has proposed a series of questions which they have found impossible to answer categorically, simply because they believe they do not in the nature of things admit of such answer; and they would remark, that the experimental system of operations they propose is based upon the trial of well known and plausible projects, or upon a few indisputable and universally admitted facts.

To the first question, "Which of the passes is, in your opinion, the most convenient, or offers the greatest facilities to vessels entering and going out of the river, and your reasons for this opinion?" they answer, that if compelled to the choice of a single one, they would select the Southwest; but they state that there are weighty reasons for keeping open both this pass and the Pass à Loutre and that these reasons are stated in their foregoing accounts of the advantages and disadvantages of these passes. If the experiment for improvement is to be confined to a single one, they recommend the Southwest for its application.

Second question: "Which can be opened and kept open with the least difficulty and cost, and the probable cost of each?" The board refer to the foregoing and following answers. They have selected the Southwest for experiment in the first instance, and nature would suggest a somewhat different system of operations at Pass à Loutre from that recommended at the Southwest. Their views on these points will, therefore, be best understood after answering the following question:

Third question: "The breadth and depth which should be given to the proposed channel, so that it will be of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce, the same to be clearly indicated on a map of the pass." The board consider 18 feet in depth and 300 feet in width the least allowable. Such a channel is indicated on sketch, herewith, of Southwest Pass; but they strongly recommend, if found practicable, a depth of 20 feet.

Fourth question: "What process is recommended for the execution of the work? To what extent, and how, may the present means (deducting a portion to meet contingent expenses) be made to test the chances of success? And as the law requires that the trial shall be made under a contract, state all the points deemed indispensable to insist on in said contract; to this end present the rough draught of the instrument."

This question involves the real difficulties of the case. The following projects are well known, and have appeared to merit the consideration of the board:

1. Stirring up the mud at the bottom by suitable machinery, throwing it into the current, whereby it is to be swept off.
2. Dredging.
3. Jetties projected from the shores to contract the current over the bar.
4. Closing the useless passes.

The first has had its advocates among eminent engineers, and they are now supported in their opinion by individuals who base their belief in its success upon their long experience in towing vessels to and fro over the bar.

While the members of the board differ in their individual opinions on this subject, they consider it a measure which can be tried most readily, and at least expense; and an opportunity is offered by the proposals of the towboat association to test it, without expense to the United States in case of its failure. They therefore unanimously recommend the trial by the opportunity thus offered, and by which the present means may be applied with tolerable chances of success, and in no other way. But they feel that they would not discharge their duty in limiting themselves to this. They believe that nothing but experiment can prove whether or not any project will be efficacious, and they believe the importance of the subject demands that no experiment should be left untried.

the board, therefore, recommend that an appropriation be asked adequate to continue the same process, if successful, to producing a channel of 20 feet deep, or, if unsuccessful, to be applied to other processes.

This makes it necessary to allude to other projects in order enumerated.

The operation of dredging is believed to have much in common with the process just recommended. The causes of failure for the first may be the same as for the latter. This is a point, however, which would best be determined by the officer in charge of the works. So far as we are able to ascertain, the opinion of those who had charge of the experiment in 1839 were favorable.

An estimate herewith, marked A, carefully made, gives \$99,700 for the cost of cutting an eighteen-foot channel in ten months. To cut the same in five months would require additional machinery, swelling the amount to \$150,000. To keep the channel open the balance of the year is provided for in the above estimate.

This operation being much less costly than the construction of jetties, the board, though, as before, differing in their individual opinions as to the probability of success, unanimously recommend that an appropriation of \$150,000 be set apart for, to be applied—

1. To the continuance of the process *first recommended*, if found successful, increasing the depth of the Southwest Pass to twenty feet.

2. To dredging an eighteen-foot channel through the same pass if the first process (stirring up the bottom) fails, and if the causes of failure, as observed by the engineer, are not such as to create a strong probability that the same causes will operate in the same manner upon the operation of dredging.

3. In case of failure of the tow-boat association to perform their contract, it should not be thought expedient to resort to dredging, the above sum, together with the available existing appropriation, to be applied to the construction of jetties, as the Secretary of War may direct.

The project of jetties is based upon the simple fact that, by confining the water which now escapes uselessly in lateral directions to a narrow channel through the bar, the depth of this narrow channel must be increased; in other words, the existing bar must be cut away.

The new bar will form beyond the jetties, how soon we do not pretend to estimate.

But all experience at these passes has shown that the depth on any one bar increases as the volume of water discharged by the pass is increased.

The contraction of the same volume to a narrow channel is analogous to forcing a greater volume into the same channel. Hence it is reasonable to believe that the new bar would have considerable more water than the old, and that this increased depth would continue for a considerable period of time.

The rate of annual expenditure for extension of these jetties the board are unable to estimate. The board recommend the trial of the project in case all attempts of stirring up the bottom or dredging fail.

Estimates for jetties at the Southwest Pass and Pass à Loutre—the former amounting to \$315,000, the latter to \$95,000—are presented herewith, in papers marked B and D.

The fourth plan, of closing passes, cannot be applied to any extent for improvement of the Southwest Pass, since, without stopping the main trunk of the Northeast Pass, (which is not recommended,) no considerable additional volume of water can be thrown down the Southwest Pass. (This plan may, however, be applied to Pass à Loutre, as will be seen hereafter.) The closing of the "Jump" bar, indeed, be thought expedient hereafter, but the board have not considered it.

In relation to that part of the fourth question referring to form and conditions of contract, &c., the board state that they have recommended a contract for appraisal of the Secretary, and if that is not approved, they see no probability of

making another likely to produce any result, *with existing means*, and therefore they recommend no other.

Fifth question: "What is the opinion of the board as to the permanence of the contemplated improvement, supposing it once finished; and if liable to deterioration, what shall be the means of prevention, and what the annual cost thereof?"

The board offer no opinion as to permanence or cost of maintenance of the works they recommend, merely stating that if the operations are not found successful enough to be maintained at a reasonable cost, they may be considered as failures and should be abandoned. Experience and observation will alone answer this question.

The board have answered the Secretary's questions as categorically as possible, but they consider it their duty to go somewhat further.

They have stated the advantages of Pass à Loutre, and the importance of having a ship channel there.

Natural causes have increased considerably the depth of water through this pass. These causes may continue to operate, but the board cannot entertain very sanguine hope that a greater depth than now exists will be *speedily* attained by natural causes alone.

The quantity of water discharged through the main pass is not adequate to the maintenance of a great ship channel.

Stirring up the bottom, dredging, or jettying, if successful elsewhere, may succeed here; but the board still think that the useless water voided by the South Pass, by Pass à Cheval, by the north channel of à Loutre, and, to a certain extent, by the Northeast Pass, should be applied here. They therefore recommend the gradual and successive closing of the north channel of Pass Loutre, of Pass à Cheval, of the South Pass, and a partial deflection of the Northeast Pass.

They consider it necessary that these operations should be successive and gradual, that the main stem may have time to accommodate itself to the increased volume.

An estimate for these objects is herewith submitted. Its amount of \$30,000 is not great, and the board recommend that a special appropriation should be asked, to be applied immediately to these objects. (See paper C.)

And they also recommend that whatever process should hereafter be found successful at the Southwest Pass, should also be applied to Pass à Loutre.

The above projects comprise all that seems to the board to offer any chance of success; and they believe that the importance of the subject demands that all should, if necessary, be tried.

If they all fail, the board have no fear that the passes will be in any worse condition than they are now; if they succeed, the object will be gained.

But in case of failure, the board believe there is yet a plan to fall back upon, viz: a ship canal.

The board do not allude to it with the view that the project should now be entertained, but merely to express their belief in the practicability, and to commend that the engineer charged with these works should be directed to employ such time as he can spare to investigation of the subject, having reference to the possibility of a future recurrence to this project.

And the board further state, that reasonable conclusions as to the success of any one of the projects here presented can only be derived from the constant presence and study of the engineer, and they therefore recommend that he should be directed to devote his whole time to this work alone, with regard not merely to the work actually under execution, but to the succession and propriety of ultimate projects.

The board herewith transmit the following papers and drawings, illustrating their report and operations.

NAVIGATION OF THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

Estimate for dredging Southwest Pass, marked A.

Estimate for constructing jetties at Southwest Pass, marked B.

Estimate for constructing auxiliary works at Pass à Loutre, marked C.

An estimate of the cost of jetties at the mouth of Pass à Loutre, marked D.

A sketch of the passes of the Mississippi, exhibiting the line of proposed dredging in the Southwest Pass; the positions of jetties at the same pass. Also position of the auxiliary works proposed for the Northeast Pass, and its position at Pass à Loutre, and the position of jetties at the mouth of Pass à Loutre.

Respectfully submitted :

W. K. LATIMER,

Captain U. S. Navy.

W. H. CHASE,

Major U. S. Engineers.

J. G. BARNARD,

Captain and Brevet Major of Engineers.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brevet Major and Lieutenant of Engineers.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War.

A.

Estimate of the cost of dredging a channel 4,000 yards long, 100 yards wide, and 6 yards deep, at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi.

MACHINERY.

Dredge-boat, complete, (steam).....	\$25,000 00
Tug-boat, complete, (steam).....	10,000 00
Discharging-scows, complete.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	40,000 00
	<hr/>

OFFICERS AND CREW OF BOAT.

Captain, per day.....	\$3 00
Mate.....	1 50
Engineer.....	3 00
Blacksmith as assistant.....	2 00
Boatsteersman.....	1 50
Boatsteward.....	1 00
Cook.....	1 00
Firemen.....	3 00
Deck-hands.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	22 00
Provisions for sixteen persons, at 50 cents.....	8 00
Steam, ten hours per day—eight barrels of coal per hour, at 50 cents per barrel $10 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	40 00
Repairs of boat and machinery, per day.....	30 00
	<hr/>
	100 00
	<hr/>

OFFICERS AND CREW OF TUG-BOAT AND LIGHTERS.

1 captain.....	\$2 00
1 mate.....	1 50
1 engineer.....	3 00
1 assistant.....	1 50
1 steersman.....	1 50
1 steward.....	1 00
1 cook.....	1 00
3 firemen.....	3 00
4 deck-hands.....	4 00
16 men in lighter.....	16 00

Provisions for 30 persons, at 50 cents.....	34 50
Steam ten hours, 6 barrels of coal per hour, at 50 cents $10 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	15 00
Repairs of boats and machinery, per day.....	30 00
Contingencies of all kinds.....	10 00

100 00

Total cost of operations per day..... 200 00

The capacity of the dredge is estimated at 2,000 cubic yards per day. The length of channel to be excavated is 4,000 yards, width 100 yards, and the average depth of mud 2 feet, or $\frac{2}{3}$ yard.

Then $4,000 \times 100 \times \frac{2}{3}$ 266,667 cubic yards
Add 50 per cent. for filling in from lateral pressure and
other causes..... 133,333 “

Total..... 400,000 “
400,000 cubic yards, at 10 cents..... \$40,000 00
Add cost of machinery..... 40,000 00

80,000 00

Cost of dredging in 200 days..... 80,000 00
There should be added for the cost of casualties, errors in estimates,
&c., &c., say 60 days, at \$200..... 12,000 00

400,000 cubic yards, at 23 cents..... 92,000 00

After the channel is excavated the boats and machinery must
be kept in readiness the remainder of the year, to remove depos-
its, should they occur in the channel—

Say 35 days in full operation, at \$200 per day..... \$7,000 00

And 70 days lying still, with 1 captain, \$3; 1 en-
gineer, \$3; 1 cook, \$1; 3 hands, \$3—70 days,

at \$10..... 700 00

7,700 00

Total cost of 400,000 in cubic yards, in 200 days..... \$99,700 00

To perform the same amount of work in 100 days:		
Then 100 days, at \$2 00 per day.....	\$20, 000 00	
Cost of first set of boats and machinery.....	40, 000 00	
Add cost of another set of boats and machinery..	40, 000 00	
100 days' work of the same, at \$2 00 per day....	20, 000 00	
	<hr/>	\$120, 000 00
Cost of casualties, bad weather, &c., 35 days, at \$2 00 per day..		\$7, 000 00
After the channel is excavated, one set of boats and machinery must be kept in readiness the remainder of the year to remove deposits in channel—say 60 days of dredge in operation, at \$2 00...	\$12, 000 00	
And 160 days' lying still, at \$10 per day.....	1, 600 00	
	<hr/>	13, 600 00
Clerk of the works, boat's crew, boat's stationery, and contingent expenses of the resident engineer.....		2, 400 00
Add for errors in estimate, &c., &c.....		7, 000 00
	<hr/>	
Total cost of dredging a channel.....		150, 000 00
	<hr/>	
Supposing that, in the second year and subsequent years, deposits in the channel would require 200,000 cubic yards to be removed, one dredging machine would perform the work in 200 days: add 30 days for casualties—130 days, at \$200 per day,		
		26, 000 00
And keeping one machine in readiness the remainder of the year would be 235 days, at \$10 per day.....		2, 350 00
Contingencies.....		1, 650 00
	<hr/>	
Total cost of keeping the channel for the second year and each succeeding year.....		30, 000 00
	<hr/>	

Respectfully submitted:

W. K. LATIMER,

Captain U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM H. CHASE,

Major U. S. Engineers.

J. G. BARNARD,

Captain and Brevet Major U. S. Engineers.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brevet Major and Lieut. of Engineers.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28, 1852.

B.

Estimate for the construction of jetties five miles in length at the mouth of the Southwest Pass.

These jetties are to average about $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, and to be made of two, three, or four rows of 40-foot piles, (mean length,) 1 foot in diameter, and driven from 20 to 25 feet into the soil, placing them 3 feet apart, from centre to centre, in each row, as per sketch.

For 26,400 piles, at \$2 per M.....	\$52, 800 00
For driving 26,400 piles, at 80 cents.....	21, 120 00
For longitudinal pieces, 712,800 feet, board measure, 9 inches by 12 inches, at \$16.....	11, 404 80
Cross-ties and braces, 1,584,000 feet, board measure, 9 inches by 12 inches, at \$16.....	25, 344 00

H. Ex. Doc. 97—2

String-pieces to railroad, 475,000 feet, board measure, 9 inches by 12 inches, at \$16.....	7,603 20
Railroad iron, at \$3,000 per mile.....	15,000 00
For iron bolts, bands, &c., for jetties.....	30,000 00
For carpentry, &c., at \$1 per pile.....	26,440 00
For filling with sand-bags 50,000 cubic yards, at \$1 20 per yard	\$60,000 00
For filling facines, brush, &c., at 15 cents per cubic yard.....	7,500 00
For contingencies and unforeseen expenses.....	52,555 75
	<hr/>
	309,727 75
	<hr/>
Or, at \$61,945 55 per mile for jetties.....	\$309,727 75
For closing 2,100 feet of bayous on left shore of pass near the mouth of river, on the same plan as those at Pass á Loutre, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per foot.....	\$4,772 25
For contingencies and unforeseen expenses.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	5,272 25
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	315,000 00
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted:

W. K. LATIMER,
Captain U. S. Navy.
 WM. H. CHASE,
Major U. S. Engineers.
 J. G. BARNARD,
Captain and Brevet Major Engineers.
 G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brevet Major and Lieut. of Engineers.

C.

Estimate for closing the north branch of Pass á Loutre, 5,280 feet in length with two rows of piles 30 feet long and 1 foot diameter, placed 6 feet apart in each row, from centre to centre, and the rows 6 inches apart, to receive 5-inch planks slipped down between them, as per sketch.

For 1,760 piles, 30 feet long, 1 foot diameter, at \$2.....	\$3,520 00
For 158,400 feet, board measure, 3-inch plank, at \$16 per M....	2,534 40
For 95,040 feet board measure, at \$16 for string and cap-pieces...	1,520 00
For 1,760 iron bolts and bands	704 00
For workmanship, carpentry and labor.....	1,760 00
For contingencies and unforeseen expenses.....	1,961 00
	<hr/>
	12,000 00
	<hr/>

Or, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per running foot.....	\$12,000 00
For closing the bayous at the mouth of the pass on the right bank, 1,800 feet in length, at the same rate as above, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per running foot.....	\$4,090 50

for closing up Pass à Cheval, 500 feet in length, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per running foot.....	1, 136 25	
for a deflection, 2,500 feet at the head of Northeast Pass, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per running foot.....	5, 681 25	
for closing South Pass, 2,500 feet, at \$2 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ per running foot.....	\$5, 681 25	
for contingencies and unforeseen expenses	1, 410 75	
	<hr/>	\$18, 000 00
Grand total		<hr/> <hr/> 30, 000 00

Respectfully submitted.

W. K. LATIMER,
Captain United States Navy.
WM. H. CHASE,
Major United States Engineers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Captain and Brevet Major Engineers.
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brevet Major and Lieutenant of Engineers.

D.

estimate for the construction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of jetties at the mouth of Pass à Loutre on the same plan as the Southwest Pass.		
\$61,945 55 per mile.....	\$92, 918 32	
for contingencies and unforeseen expenses.....	2, 081 68	
	<hr/>	
Grand total.....		<hr/> <hr/> 95, 000 00

Respectfully submitted.

W. K. LATIMER,
Captain United States Navy.
WM. H. CHASE,
Major United States Engineers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Captain and Brevet Major Engineers.
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brevet Major and Lieutenant of Engineers

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of Representatives, of April 16, transmitting the report of Judge Advocate General Holt, relative to the murder of certain Union soldiers belonging to 1st and 2d North Carolina loyal infantry.

MAY 3, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 2, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of April 16, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the Judge Advocate General's report, and other information, respecting measures which have been taken to bring to punishment the murderers of certain Union soldiers belonging to 1st and 2d regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed under orders of the rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Adjutant General's letter of the 1st instant on the subject, covering and enumerating all the papers and correspondence on file in the department.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. S. COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit copies of papers called for by resolution of the House of Representatives, dated April 16, 1866, requesting "a report of the Judge Advocate General, and such other information as may be of record or on file in his department, on the subject, which will show what are the facts in the case, and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of the following named Union soldiers, belonging to the 1st and 2d regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed by orders of the rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, under the pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service, viz: Jesse Summerell, Hardy Dougherty, Stephen Jones, David Jones, William Haddock, John Freeman, John Brock, Sergeant Joseph Mulcher, William D. Jones, Charles Cutherall, ——— Kellum, Mitchell Bu-

sick, Louis Freeman, Joseph Haskett, Wm. Irvine, Amos Aymett, Stephen H Jones, J. J. Brock."

The papers herewith are :

1. Letter of Major General B. F. Butler to General Grant, enclosing copy of correspondence between Major General J. J. Peck, United States volunteers, and the rebel General Pickett, concerning the execution, &c., of loyal North Carolina Union soldiers.

2. Extracts from North Carolina rebel newspapers.

3. Report of a board of inquiry, and report upon the alleged murder of a large number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the spring of 1864, convened at Newbern, North Carolina, October 19, 1865.

4. Additional proceedings of same court.

5. Proceedings of second board of inquiry in case of murder of Union soldiers at Kinston, North Carolina, in 1864.

6. Report of Judge Advocate General, of December 12, 1865, on memorials and other papers relating to the barbarous slaying upon the gallows of certain Union soldiers at Kinston, North Carolina; papers hereunto appended.

7. Report of Judge Advocate General of December 30, 1865, to the Secretary of War, on the same subject.

8. Letter of Major General J. J. Peck, United States volunteers, of December 22, 1865, to Judge Advocate General.

9. Letter of Judge Advocate General of December 30, 1865, to Secretary of War.

10. Report of a board of inquiry convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, January 17, 1866, in relation to the murder of the United States soldiers by the rebels, in March, April and May, 1864.

11. Abstract of testimony taken before the board of inquiry convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, January 17, 1866, in the matter of the murder of certain United States soldiers, at Kinston, North Carolina, by the rebels in 1864.

12. Letter of Major General Thomas H. Ruger, stating that to enable him to complete the investigation ordered by the Secretary of War, in relation to the murder of certain United States prisoners of war at Kinston, North Carolina, by Pickett and Hoke, he desires to be furnished with copies of certain proceedings of the rebel court-martial which tried said prisoners, with Dr. Francis Lieber's indorsement thereon, stating that these proceedings are not among the records of the archive office.

The papers submitted show that the investigation of this transaction has been continued, under the commanding general department of North Carolina, from the 19th October, 1865, and was progressing until the receipt of the resolution of April 16, with the view of collecting the whole testimony in proper form, for such action as the President might direct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fortress Monroe, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose official copies of the correspondence between General Pickett, commanding confederate forces, district of North Carolina, and General Peck, commanding United States forces in said district, re

to the execution of certain prisoners belonging to the second North Carolina regiment.

Many of these men were conscripted by the rebels. All of them were citizens of the United States, who owed their allegiance to our government. If misled, they forfeited their allegiance, repented, and returned to it again. They have only done their duty, and, in my judgment, are to be protected in so doing. I do not recognize any right in the rebels to execute a United States soldier, because, either by force or fraud, or by voluntary enlistment even, he has been brought into their ranks, and has escaped therefrom.

I suppose all the rights they can claim as belligerents is to execute one of our deserters from their army while he holds simply the character of a deserter, during the time he has renounced his allegiance, and before he has again claimed our protection, and it has been accorded to him.

Then, by no law of nations, and by no belligerent rights, have the rebels any power over him, other than to treat him as a prisoner of war, if captured.

I would suggest that the confederate authorities be called upon to say whether they adopt this act, and that upon their answer such action may be taken as will sustain the dignity of the government, and give a promise to afford protection to its citizens.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding United States Army.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Newbern, N. C., February 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose a slip cut from the Richmond Examiner of February 8, 1864. It is styled "The Advance on Newbern," and appears to have been extracted from the Petersburg Register, a paper published in the city where your headquarters are located.

Your attention is particularly invited to that paragraph which states "that Colonel Shaw was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge, and that the negro was watched and followed, taken and hanged, after the action of Thomasville."

"THE ADVANCE ON NEWBERN.

"The Petersburg Register gives the following additional particulars of the Advance on Newbern: Our army, according to the report of passengers arriving from Weldon, has fallen back to a point sixteen miles west of Newbern.

"The reason assigned for this retrograde movement was, that Newbern could not be taken by us without a loss on our part which would find no equivalent in its capture, as the place was stronger than we anticipated. Yet, in spite of this, we are sure the expedition will result in good to our cause. Our forces are now in a situation to get large supplies from a country still abundant, to prevent raids on points westward, and keep Tories in check, and hang them when caught.

"From a private, who was one of the guard that brought the batch of prisoners through, we learn that Colonel Shaw was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge. The

negro was watched, followed, taken, and hanged after the action at Thomasville. It is stated that when our troops entered Thomasville a number of the enemy took shelter in the houses and fired upon them. The Yankees were ordered to surrender, but refused, whereupon our men set fire to the houses, and their occupants got bodily a taste, in this world, of the 'flames eternal.'"

The government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers to aid in putting down the revolution, and has placed them on the same footing, in all respects, as her white troops. The orders of the President on this subject are so just, full, and clear, that I enclose a copy for your information:

[General Orders No. 252.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1863.

The following order from the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
" *Washington, D. C., July 20, 1863.*

"It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse in barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

"The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

"It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued on such labor, until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
" *Assistant Adjutant General.*"

Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK, *Major General.*

Major General PICKETT,

Dep't of Va. and N. C., Confederate Army, Petersburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Newbern, N. C., February 13, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose a list of fifty-three soldiers of the United States government who are supposed to have fallen into your hands in your late hasty retreat from before Newbern.

They are loyal and true North Carolinians, and duly enlisted in the 2d North Carolina infantry. I ask for them the same treatment, in all respects, as you will mete out to other prisoners of war.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK, *Major General.*

Major General PICKETT,

Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Confederate Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Petersburg, Va., February 16, 1864.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 11th of February is received. I have the honor to state, in reply, that the paragraph from a newspaper enclosed therein is not only without foundation in fact, but so ridiculous that I should scarcely have supposed it worthy of consideration; but I would respectfully inform you that had I caught any negro who had killed officer, soldier, or citizen of the Confederate States, I should have caused him to be immediately executed.

To your threat expressed in the following extract from your communication, viz: "Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises," I have merely to say that I have in my hands and subject to my orders, captured in the recent operations in this department, some 450 officers and men of the United States army, and for every man you hang, I will hang ten of the United States army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,

Major General, Commanding.

Major General JOHN J. PECK,

United States Army, Commanding at Newbern.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Petersburg, Va., February 17, 1864.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 13th instant is at hand. I have the honor to state, in reply, that you have made a slight mistake in regard to numbers; three hundred and twenty-five having "fallen into (our) your hands in (our) your late hasty retreat from before Newbern," instead of the list of fifty-three with which you so kindly furnished me, and which will enable me to bring to justice many who have up to this time escaped their just deserts.

I herewith return you the names of those who have been tried and convicted by court-martial for desertion from the confederate service; and taken with arms in hand, "duly enlisted in the 2d North Carolina infantry, United States army," they have been duly executed according to law and the custom of war.

Your letter and list will, of course, prevent any mercy being shown any of the remaining number, should proper and just proof be brought of their having deserted the confederate colors.

Many of these men plead in extenuation that they have been forced into the ranks of the federal government.

Extending to you my thanks for your opportune list,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT.

Major General, Commanding.

Major General JOHN J. PECK,

Commanding U. S. Forces, Newbern. N. C.

List of prisoners captured before Newbern and executed at Kinston, North Carolina, as deserters from the confederate army :

David Jones, J. L. Haskett, John L. Stanley, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irving, Amos Armyett, John J. Beck, William Haddick, Jesse Summerlin, Andrew J. Brittain, William Jones, Lewis Freeman, Calvin Hoffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Biock, Lewis Taylor, Charles Cuthrell, William H. Doughtry, John Freeman, Elijah Kellum, William J. Hill.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Newbern, N. C., February 20, 1864.

GENERAL: Soon after your retreat from Newbern, I had the honor to address you respecting fifty-three loyal North Carolinians who had fallen into your hands. They having been duly enlisted into the 2d North Carolina regiment, I asked for them the treatment of prisoners of war.

Your attention is called to the enclosed slip cut from the Fayetteville Observer of February 8, 1864, setting forth that some of the prisoners taken near Newbern have been executed, which I hope will prove to be unfounded.

"Traitors executed."—Among the prisoners captured by our forces near Newbern were several deserters from our army. We learn by an officer just from the spot that two of these have already been executed, and others are undergoing trial."

Having reported this matter to higher authority, I am instructed to notify you, that if the members of the North Carolina regiment who have been captured are not treated as prisoners of war, the strictest retaliation will be enforced.

Two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, and two captains are held at Fort Monroe as hostages for their safety.

These officers have not been placed in close custody, because the authorities do not believe that any harm is intended by you to the members of 2d North Carolina regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK, *Major General.*

Major General PICKETT,

Confederate Army, Petersburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Newbern, N. C., February 27, 1864.

GENERAL: February 13th I had the honor to address you in respect to fifty-three North Carolinians who had fallen into your hands in your late operations about Newbern. As they were truly loyal men, who had duly enlisted in the United States army, I requested the same treatment of them as should be meted out to other prisoners of war. No allusion was made to the question of your right to place these men upon any other footing, or to the matter of retaliation.

In your reply of the 17th you enclosed a list of twenty-two who have been executed at Kinston, and express the determination to punish the balance if proof is found of their desertion from your service.

These men, in common with more than half of the population of the State, were ever loyal to the United States, and opposed secession until put down by arbitrary power. A merciless conscription drove them into the service, and for a time compelled the suspense of their real sentiments, but was powerless to destroy their love for the federal Union. With tens of thousands they seized the first opportunity to rush within my lines, and resume their former allegiance. Had these men been traitors to the United States at the outburst of the rebellion, their claims

upon it for protection and sympathy, under the circumstances, would not have been strong; but, in view of their unswerving and unflagging loyalty, I cannot doubt that the government will take immediate steps to redress these outrages upon humanity, and to correct such gross violations of usages of civilized warfare. In any event, my duty has been performed, and the blood of these unfortunates will rest upon you and your associates.

In your communication of the 16th you threaten to execute ten of the officers and soldiers of the United States army for every one of your men, prisoners in my hands, which I shall execute under the orders of the President of the United States, which I enclose for your information. This announcement, taken in connexion with the execution of the North Carolinians, and similar proceedings elsewhere, evinces a most extraordinary thirst for life and blood on the part of the confederate authorities. Such violent and revengeful acts resorted to as a show of strength are the best evidences of the weak and crumbling condition of the confederacy.

This wicked rebellion has now attained that desperate state which history shows is always the shortest of revolutionary stages. The friends of the Union, everywhere, truly interpret these signs of madness and recklessness, and are now making one grand rally for the utter overthrow and final extinction of all reason.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK, *Major General.*

Major General GEO. E. PICKETT,

Department of North Carolina, Confederate Army.

Official copy :

W. M. ATWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA,

Newbern, N. C., February 9, 1864.

GENERAL: A few days since, while the forces under your command were in front of this place, I sent a medical officer with some ambulances to the small-box hospital, near which some of your forces had arrived, with a flag, for the sole purpose of bringing away the unfortunate occupants of the building, as, in case of an attack on my lines, they would certainly be in great danger of having their house burned over their heads. Besides, I had no desire to see the loathsome disease spread among your own forces, and it was proper that you should be put on your guard as to the nature of the hospital. The medical officer who went on this humane errand was instructed, of course, to explain these matters to any of your forces that he might meet, and he doubtless did so. He was, however, seized and carried away as a prisoner, with the ambulances and drivers.

I have known you too long and too well to believe that this could have been done by your directions, or by your knowledge, and I respectfully request you to do what I feel certain I would do myself under the circumstances—that is, return the surgeon and the drivers to me. The ambulances and horses I say nothing of, for they are too trifling to me to mention. Hoping that you will see the impropriety of punishing this little party for a humane act, and that you will be willing to meet me half way in these little amenities of war,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. PALMER,

Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

Major General GEO. E. PICKETT,

C. S. A., Commanding in North Carolina.

The surgeon is Assistant Surgeon R. S. Baker, 12th New York cavalry. The drivers are Private Calvin D. Willis, company K, 17th Massachusetts volunteers; Private Henry Taylor, company G, 17th Massachusetts volunteers; Private Edward Murry, company C, 158th New York volunteers; Private Edward Moore, company E, 19th Wisconsin volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

February 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your very courteous communication of the 9th instant, in relation to Surgeon Baker, 12th New York cavalry. The case was duly and immediately reported to me by Major Read, C. S. A., who took charge of the medical officer and party.

They came with no flag of truce, and therefore could not be recognized; in addition, the surgeon, by his inquiries, conversation, and observation, had learned too much to render his return desirable. I fully appreciate, general, your kind remarks and remembrances in relation to myself, but you are probably not aware that on many fields of battle medical officers of my division have, when left in charge of wounded, been seized upon and kept as prisoners under close guard. No one reprobates such a method of warfare more than I do, but we did not initiate it. I shall take pleasure in forwarding your polite communication to the proper authorities at Richmond, suggesting, upon your statement, the release of the parties named.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,

Major General, Commanding.

Brigadier General J. V. PALMER, U. S. A.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Temporarily at Goldsborough, February 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit copies of letters received from Generals Peck and Palmer at Newbern also my replies to the same.

The packages intended for the prisoners are forwarded, all having been first examined. Two of the notes are evidently counterfeit; the letter from Lieutenant Kirby's father is worth perusing.

The surgeon and his party referred to were taken up without a flag, and had obtained too much information to be trusted to return under any circumstances at that time. It remains with the department to examine into the just merits in the matter of exchanging or returning them. I suggest the latter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,

Major General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Petersburg, Va., February 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose copies of letters from Generals Peck and Palmer, and my answers; likewise my letter to you of the 17th instant, regarding the same. I am sorry to say the courier, Private J. L. Watkins, with Virginia, deserted to the enemy. He did not, however, take any valuable information. I send by Captain Bright, my aide-de-camp, the money to Lieutenant Kirby, as it will not do for this officer to lose what was entrusted to my charge, I feeling myself in honor bound. The clothing I have recovered a portion of, and send on.

I also enclose, general, copy of letter to-day received from General Peck. I have not answered it yet; think the most direct way will be by next flag-of-truce. You will perceive that these men were hung by sentence of general court-martial regularly appointed. If these colonels, lieutenant colonels, and captains, whom he speaks, are deserters from the federal army, he can execute them; otherwise, it will be murder. I hope the whole of the prisoners captured in this department will be held at my disposal.

The officers General Peck speaks of were not taken here. My letter of the 17th, enclosing correspondence between myself and General Peck, has not been answered. I respectfully ask a reply from the Secretary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Major General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Official: W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Petersburg, Va., February 27, 1864.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 20th instant is received. Your letter of the 13th, referred to, was received and replied to, by flag, under date of 17th. You have doubtless perused my reply ere this, and are aware of the fact that the men "duly enlisted into the 2d North Carolina regiment," spoken of by you, had been duly enlisted in the confederate service previously, and had deserted from same; that they were taken in arms fighting against their colors, were executed by a duly organized court, sentenced and executed.

If the officers of the Confederate States army, whom you speak of as hostages for their safety, can be proven to be deserters from the federal army, you will certainly be fully justified in treating them similarly; otherwise, should you retaliate, you will simply be guilty of murder.

The subject does not, however, admit of discussion, and I refer you to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 16th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT, *Major General.*

Major General JOHN PECK,
United States Army.

Official: W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
March 15, 1864.

GENERAL: The communication you have done me the honor to address, under date of February 27, is at hand. Having nothing in it which, as I conceive, has any noticeable bearing upon the matters first advanced by you, and being in fact merely an opinion of your own, intended entirely to gain favor with your superiors at your seat of government, I merely deem it necessary to acknowledge its receipt.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Major General, Commanding.

Major General J. J. PECK,
Commanding United States Forces, Newbern, N. C.

Official:

C. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose copy of letter from General J. J. Peck, and my answer to same; and am, general,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Major General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
A. and I. G., C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

A true copy:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 2.

[Extract from "The Weekly Register," Petersburg, Va., Friday morning, November 6, 1863.]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Major General G. E. PICKETT, commanding.

Staff officers.—Major Charles Pickett, A. A. S., chief of staff; Major Walter Harrison, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Captain E. R. Baird, A. D. C.; Captain W. Stuart Symington, A. D. C.; Captain R. A. Bright, A. D. C. Captain S. G. Leitch, chief of ordnance; Major R. F. Scott, chief quartermaster

Major H. W. Jones, chief commissary of subsistence; Surgeon M. M. Lewis, chief surgeon; Captain Raymond Fairfax, chief of pioneer party; Lieutenant John R. Gossett, provost marshal; Lieutenant J. S. Morson, engineer; Major ——— Keer, commandant post; Major E. B. Branch, post quartermaster; Captain J. B. Read, post commissary of subsistence; Surgeon ——— Douglas, post surgeon; Major Geo. C. Cobell, 18th Virginia regiment, provost marshal city.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from the "Fayetteville Observer," Fayetteville, North Carolina, February 8, 1864.]

TRAITORS EXECUTED.

Among the prisoners captured by our forces near Newbern were several deserters from our army. We learn by an officer just from the spot that two of these have already been executed, and others are undergoing trial.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extracts from the "Weekly Confederate," Raleigh, Wednesday, February 17, 1864.]

PUBLIC EXECUTION.

J. S. Stanley, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irvin, and Amos Myett, of Nethercutt's battalion, lately found as deserters to the enemy, have been tried and hanged, thus paying with their lives the penalty of their shocking crime. These men, we believe, were from the county of Jones. They were poor and ignorant men; but some of them had near relatives, and all of them had friends. The hearts of their kindred have been sore stricken by their sad and disgraceful end. Are they only to blame? They left the service, and assumed that of the enemy, on the plea of some fancied wrong done by our government in the removal of Colonel Nethercutt's command from the outpost service, in which they were engaged in Jones and Onslow counties, into General Martin's, and the ordering them to Wilmington. This slight supposed grievance furnished the excuse for their great crime; but was there no newspaper which, circulating in that section, aggravated to their eyes the injury they complained of? Did no newspaper take *also* the ground that the government had committed towards them a breach of faith? If there were, then *that paper* exceeded the liberty of the press, to interfere, wantonly and injuriously, with the military movements. That paper instigated the crime, and is responsible for the consequences its teaching has produced. When any person gives counsel which leads immediately to the commission of felony, that person is an accessory before the fact.

If these poor, deluded men have friends or kin—and we know Colonel Nethercutt at least to be their friend so far as to see that they have justice—they ought to search the press; and if it be found that pernicious counsels have led to this deplorable crime and its attending calamity, the blood of these men appeals for justice upon all guilty—the instigator as well as the actor.

[Army correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.]

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE NEWBERN.

KINSTON, N. C., *February 8, 1864.*

* * * * *

Among the captives were some who had deserted our army and joined the enemy. They were easily identified, and two of them have been court-martialled and hung, while some ten or twelve others are awaiting sentence to expiate their crimes, and end their infamy upon the gallows.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract from the "Western Democrat," Charlotte, North Carolina, Tuesday, February 23^d 1864.]

TRAITORS EXECUTED.

J. S. Stanley, L. Bryan, Mitchell Busic, William Irvin, and Vmos Armyett, of Nethercutt's battalion, who had deserted their colors and gone to the Yankees and taken up arms against their land and kindred, were hanged in Kinston on the 21st instant. The prisoners were accompanied to the gallows by Hoke's and Bartow's brigades. They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and seemed to bear up under their trials with much fortitude. They had but little to say, except Busick, who entreated his old comrades in arms to stand by their flag and never desert it under any circumstances whatever, lest they should come to the ignominious end of those who were then about to die the felon's death and fill a felon's grave. "Oh, that I had never been born," one of the prisoners was heard to exclaim in his anguish a moment before the trap fell.

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Confederate.)

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS.
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract from the "Wilmington Journal," Confederate States of America, Wilmington, North Carolina, Tuesday morning, April 28, 1864.]

THE DESERTERS HUNG AT KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

We find in the North Carolina Presbyterian a long letter from the Rev. John Parris, chaplain of the 54th regiment North Carolina troops, giving a detailed account of the capture, conviction, and hanging of twenty-two deserters at Kinston. We make the following extracts:

"In our late campaign against Newbern we captured in the ranks of the enemy, with arms in their hands, and dressed out in the Yankee togger, twenty-two men who were recognized and proved to be deserters from the confederate service. They have all been tried by court-martial, found guilty, condemned and suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows. They were all turned over to our brigade for execution. At the instance of Brigadier General Hoke, I attended them in confinement, in the character of a minister of the Gospel, and accompanied them to the gallows. Thus I learned their history and heard their confessions. On Friday, the 5th instant, Joseph L. Hasket and David Jones, of Craven county, who deserted from the 10th regiment, were executed.

"They were illiterate men; neither of them could read. Admitted they had asserted, but insisted that the Yankees compelled them to take the oath and list. These were the most unfeeling and hardened men I have ever encountered. They had been raised up in ignorance and vice. They manifested but little, if any, concern about eternity. They marched to the gallows with apparent indifference. Jones, though quite a young man, never shed a tear. By deserting the flag of their country they were guilty of perjury, but they seemed to regard with indifference. With this state of feeling they were launched into eternity. "On Friday, the 12th, five more of the prisoners were brought to the scaffold. As all of these executions had to take place within twenty-four hours after the publication of their sentence, I had only that space of time to devote to their religious instruction before they went to the bar of God. The names of these men were James Armyett, William Irving, Mitchell Busick, Lewis Bryan, and John Stanley, all deserters from Nethercutt's battalion and from Jones county. Upon entering the cell in which they were confined, I asked if any of them were members of the church? Armyett replied that he was, and had been a Methodist for years; that he was prepared to meet his judge in peace. But as I don't admit a man's words as test of his Christianity, I thought of them only as sinners against God of the most heaven-defying character. I urged upon them the importance of making full and complete confession of all their sins before both God and man; yet I am afraid these men were willing to look the great sin of perjury, of which they were guilty, fully in the face. Yet each one, before starting to the gallows, professed to have made his peace with his God, and two of them were baptized in the Christian faith. I suggested to them that they owed to their fellow men the duty, viz: that they should give to me the names of the men who had seduced them to desert and go to the enemy. This they readily assented to, and gave me the names of five citizens of Jones county as the authors of their ruin, disgrace, and death, which names I took down in writing, and handed it over to the general's office, and they will no doubt be properly attended to. At the gallows Armyett, who was the eldest of the five, made, as chief speaker, the following confession, written down as delivered:

"I believe my peace is made with God. I did wrong in volunteering after I got to Newbern. I would rather have laid in jail all my life than have done this. I have rendered prayer unto God to forgive my sin. I trust in him, and in him only.' (The prisoners said, we all feel the same way.)

"Mitchell Busick said: 'I went to Newbern and they (the Yankees) told me if I did not go into their service I should be taken through the lines and shot. In this way I was frightened into it.' They all declared: 'We wish a statement made to the North Carolina troops that we have done wrong and regret it; and warn others not to follow our example.'

* * * * *

"On Monday, the 15th instant, thirteen more marched to the gallows. I made my first visit to them, as chaplain, on Sunday morning. The scene beggars all description. Some of them were comparatively young men; but they had made the fatal mistake; they had only twenty-four hours to live, and but little preparation had been made for death. Here was a wife to say farewell to a husband forever. Here a mother to take the last look at her ruined son; and then a sister who had come to embrace, for the last time, the brother who had brought disgrace upon the very name she bore, by his treason to his country. I told them they had sinned against their country, and that country would not forgive; but they had also sinned against God, yet God would forgive if they approached him with penitent hearts filled with a godly sorrow for sin, and repose their trust in the atoning blood of Christ. They gave, apparently, marked attention to my ministration of the word and of prayer. On the next morning, before they were carried to the scaffold, I visited them again

and had with me as companions Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain of the 43d, Rev. Mr. Schenk, of Guilford county, Rev. Mr. Hines, missionary to brigade, and Rev. R. R. Michaux, North Carolina conference. After reading a chapter and prayer, I administered the ordinance of Christian baptism to eight of these poor condemned wretches, after the manner that Paul and Silas administered it to the jailer and his household, in the prison at midnight, in Philippi. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before.

* * * * *

"The thirteen marched to the gallows with apparent resignation. *Some of them I hope were prepared for their doom. Others I fear not. On the scaffold they were all arranged in one row. At a given signal the trap fell, and they were in eternity in a few moments. The scene was truly appalling; but it was as truly the deserters' doom. Many of them said I never expected to come to such an end as this. But yet they were deserters, and as such they ought to have expected such a doom. The names of these misguided men were John J. Brock, Wm. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, A. J. Brittain, Wm. Jones, Lewis Freeman, Calvin Huffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Charles Cuthrell, W. C. Daughtry and John Freeman. Ten of them were deserters from Nethercutt's battalion.

"On yesterday, the 22d, William J. Hill and Elijah Kellum were carried to the gallows, and hanged as deserters. Kellum was quite a young man, unable to read, but guilty of the dreadful crime according to his own showing. He professed to die in peace, and received the ordinance of baptism before death. The other looked very much like an impenitent man, and died leaving a wife and three helpless children to bear the disgrace of his heavy crime unto the third and the fourth generation."

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 3.

Report of a board of inquiry, and report upon the alleged murder of a large number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the spring of 1864, convened by the following order:

[Special Order No. 217.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., October 19, 1865.

A board, to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at Newbern, North Carolina, on Monday, October 23, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a large number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the months of March, April, and May, 1864; the junior member will act as recorder: Captain W. H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster; Captain Burton S. Mills, 14th United States colored artillery, heavy; 2d Lieutenant Jonathan Hopkins, 14th United States colored artillery, heavy.

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General

GENERAL : The board met pursuant to the above order on Monday, October 3, 1865, when, after being duly constituted agreeably to paragraphs 1 and 3, revised Army Regulations, 93d article of war, proceeded to business.

The president of the board read a memorial relative to the murder of United States soldiers at Kinston, North Carolina, upon which the action of the board was to be based. There being no witnesses before the board, it proceeded to summons such persons as were set forth in the memorial as being cognizant to the facts under consideration; after which the board adjourned until October 31, 1865, to await the appearance of witnesses.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and all the members. The board then proceeded to the examination of witnesses. After examining a large number (28) of witnesses, who were most familiar with the facts connected with the alleged murder, and also such persons as were within reach of the board who were most likely to be acquainted with the persons and circumstances conniving at the death of these United States soldiers, the board gave the honor to make the following report, comprising facts and inferences deduced from the testimony, viz : There was a large number of United States soldiers hung at Kinston, North Carolina, by the rebels during the months of February and March, 1864. There is a discrepancy in the testimony as to the number of men executed, but the testimony is substantially as follows :

The rebels executed twenty-three or four men, said to have been United States soldiers, at Kinston, North Carolina; (testimony of ————.) About twenty United States soldiers were executed by the rebels at Kinston, North Carolina, as follows : Two men were hung first, thirteen next, and five lastly according to the best of memory; (testimony of Josiah Wood.) Other evidence shows twenty-two United States soldiers to have been hung. Two were first executed together, afterwards thirteen, and lastly seven; (testimony of W. F. Huggins.) All the testimony agrees that there were three separate executions, and also that the number hung at the first two executions were two and thirteen; and in the opinion of the board seven is the number of those who were victims of the last execution which gives a total of twenty-two.

The first of these executions, was performed some time between the 1st and 5th of February, 1864; the second on the 15th February, 1864; and the last some time in the month of March, 1864. (Testimony of D. S. Brock.)

The victims of this outrage were taken prisoners by the rebels from the 2d North Carolina Union volunteers, at Beech Grove, North Carolina, on or about the 1st of February, 1864, while engaged, under command of United States officers, in opposing the rebels under command of the rebel General Pickett.

The following are the names of persons proven to have been murdered as above stated, viz : 1, Wm. D. Haddock; 2, Wm. Jones; 3, W. H. Dougherty; 4, John J. Brock; 5, Jesse J. Summerlin; 6, Stephen Jones; 7, Joseph Brock; 8, Andrew J. Britton; (testimony of A. N. Daniels;) 9, John Freeman; 10, Mitchell Busick; 11, Wm. L. Bryan; 12, Wm. Irvine; 13, Elijah Kellum; 14, John Stanley; 15, Lewis Freeman; 16, Amos Amyett; (testimony of Josiah Wood;) 17, William J. Hill; (testimony of Wm. J. Pope;) 18, Lewis Taylor; 19, David Jones; (testimony of Daniel S. Brock;) 20, Calvin J. Houghman; 21, Charles Catherell; (testimony of Wm. Fields.)

The following list of names includes all the enlisted men of the 2d North Carolina Union volunteers known and believed to have been hung by the rebels, viz : 1, Wm. D. Haddock; 2, Wm. Jones; 3, Wm. H. Dougherty; 4, John J. Brock; 5, John Freeman; 6, Mitchell Busick; 7, Wm. L. Bryan; 8, Wm. Irvine; 9, Wm. J. Hill; 10, Lewis Taylor; 11, Calvin J. Houghman; 12, Jesse J. Summerlin; 13, Joseph Brock; 14, Andrew J. Britton; 15, Stephen Jones; 16, Elijah Kellum; 17, John Stanley; 18, Lewis Freeman; 19, Amos Amyett; 20, David Jones; 21, Charles Catherell; 22, Joseph Hasket.

The evidence shows the following named persons to have been members of

the 2d North Carolina Union volunteers: 1, Joseph L. Hasket; 2, Mitchell Busick; 3, William Irvine; 4, Amos Amyett; 5, David Jones; 6, Lewis Bryan; 7, John J. Brock; 8, Wm. D. Haddock; 9, Jesse J. Summerlin; 10, Andrew J. Britton; 11, Lewis Freeman; 12, Calvin J. Houghman; 13, Stephen Jones; 14, Joseph Brock; 15, Lewis Taylor; 16, Charles Cutherell; 17, Wm. H. Dougherty; 18, Elijah Kellum; (testimony of Lieutenant W. H. Eddins, formerly acting sergeant major of 2d North Carolina volunteers;) 19, John Stanley; 20, John Freeman; (testimony of C. C. Phillips.)

These several lists show these facts: first, that the testimony fixes the fact definitely that twenty-one men were executed, by designating them by name, and that the man not so proven is known as Joseph Hasket; second, that twenty of these men have been members of the 2d North Carolina Union volunteers, and that the names of those said to have been executed who have not been proved to have been United States soldiers are Joseph Hasket and Wm. Jones.

After the capture of these men at Beech Grove, North Carolina, they were confined in the court-house at Kinston, North Carolina, until they were removed to the dungeon of the old jail at the same town, (testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones,) where they remained until they were executed under most cruel and debasing treatment, and were rescued from starvation only by their friends supplying them with food. (Testimony of Celia J. Brock.) Nor did the outrages perpetrated upon the victims of the wholesale slaughter cease with cruel treatment or with death itself; these dead bodies were stripped of their clothing almost or quite to a state of nudity, (testimony of Mrs. Nancy Jones and others,) to be contemptuously left for relatives to gather up and inter, delivered to experimenting surgery, like a common felon, or scooped into a common grave at the foot of the gallows, while their families were insulted, robbed of their property, and left to depend upon the charity of friends, (while they who befriended them were themselves in danger,) or suffer for a mere subsistence. (Testimony of Catherine Summerlin.)

These men were tried by a rebel court-martial convened at Kinston, North Carolina, for that purpose, (testimony of J. A. Parrott, G. W. Cox, and others,) but the board has been unable to learn who comprised this court, or by whose order it was convened, though it was thought to have been comprised of officers (rebels) belonging to Virginia organizations, and the fact that officers from North Carolina, stationed at Kinston, North Carolina, at the time, were not able to testify concerning them, leads to the inference that they were appointed by General Pickett, (department commander,) from his division of Virginia rebel troops, enlisted for confederate service. These men were arraigned and tried upon the charge of *desertion*. (Testimony of A. N. Daniels.)

The testimony of J. H. Nethercutt proves, conclusively, that these men belonged to the local North Carolina service, and that they never had been confederate soldiers; therefore, in the opinion of the board, a Confederate States court-martial had no jurisdiction over them; and, further, the court-martial virtually acknowledged its incapacity in the case of Clinton Cox, who was arraigned upon the same charge, but who, it appears, was saved from the fate of the others by the testimony of a Captain G. W. Cox, (captain of a local North Carolina company,) which was to the effect that Clinton Cox had belonged to his company, but that he had not deserted, because he did not consider leaving a local company desertion from confederate service. (Testimony of G. W. Cox.) Witnesses and counsel were denied to other men, and they were hung, (testimony of Bryan McCullen,) while their cases were parallel but less aggravated. It is the opinion of the board that further investigation would prove that Elijah Kellum never had been either in the local or confederate service, but that he was fraudulently reported as conscripted by a Captain Wilson, of Jones county, North Carolina, enrolling officer in the rebel service.

The rebel General Pickett was in command of the department of eastern North Carolina, (testimony of O. S. Dewey,) and approved the sentence of death passed by the above-mentioned court, and ordered the execution of these United States soldiers, (testimony of W. J. Tops, Geo. W. Camp,) and General Hoke, in command of Kinston, North Carolina, was charged with the execution, (testimony of J. H. Nethercutt,) by the agency of Pickett's provost guard and several voluntary hangmen, one of whom is known as Blunt King, of Goldsborough, North Carolina. (Testimony of Isaiah Wood, D. S. Brock, and others.) The person who hung the thirteen is known as a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a cross or squint eye, a resident of Raleigh, North Carolina. His name the board has been unable to learn. (Testimony of Aaron Baer and others.)

The proof of the unparalleled barbarities of the last two men, above mentioned, is very positive and abundant.

The object of this disgraceful sacrifice of human life, in the opinion of the board, perpetrated on the part of the leaders, was to terrify the loyal people of North Carolina, to make them subservient to their foul scheme of rebellion, and to bring contempt upon the government its victims represented, of which the laughter of the friends and neighbors of these loyal people, the manner in which the bodies of these murdered men were treated, the contempt shown to the persons and property of the widows, also the contemptuous language with reference to the uniform of the United States by General R. F. Hoke, in appealing to the pride and sensibilities of Bryan McCullem, is sufficient evidence; and that they were determined to use these men for this vile purpose is evident from the fact that they were refused either counsel or testimony favorable to them; (testimony of Catherine Summerlin, Mrs. Nancy Jones, Bryan McCullum;) and on the part of those who volunteered to put these men to death, through a spirit of British blood-thirst, and a fiendish greed of gain. (Testimony of Aaron Baer and others.) Those directly implicated in the execution of these men were as follows, viz:

The court-martial, of which the board were unable to learn the names of the members; the rebel General Pickett, who ordered the execution; the rebel General R. F. Hoke, who performed the execution; Colonel Baker, who robbed and persecuted their widows; Blunt King, and another voluntary hangman, known as a tall dark-complexioned man, with a cross or squint eye, and a resident of Raleigh, North Carolina.

It is the opinion of the board that these men have violated the rules of war and every principle of humanity, and are guilty of crimes too heinous to be excused by the United States government, and, therefore, that there should be a military commission immediately appointed for the trial of these men, and to inflict upon the perpetrators of such crimes their just punishment.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. H. DOHERTY,
Capt., A. Q. M., and President of Board.
 BURTON S. MILLS,
Capt. 14th U. S. C. A., (heavy.)
 JONATHAN HOPKINS,
2d Lt. U. S. C. A., (heavy,) and Recorder.

Brevet Major General RUGER, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 4.

NEWBERN, *October 23, 1865.*

The court met in accordance with orders, of which the following is a copy :

[Special Orders, No. 217.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, N. C., October 19, 1865.

7. A board, to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at Newbern, North Carolina, on Monday, October 22, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a large number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the months of March, April, and May, 1864. The junior member will act as recorder of the court: Captain William H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster; Captain B. S. Mills, 14th United States colored troops; Lieutenant J. Hopkins, 14th United States colored troops.

By order of Brevet Major General Ruger :

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OCTOBER 23, 1865.

Court met in obedience to the above order, all the members—

A number of witnesses were summoned to appear in Newbern, North Carolina, at the office of the provost marshal, on Thursday, the 31st day of October, at ten o'clock a. m., to give evidence in this case.

Court adjourned to said date.

NEWBERN, N. C., *October 31, 1865.*

Court met—all members present—and proceeded to examine witnesses, who testified on oath as follows, viz :

First witness sworn :

Catherine Summerlin, widow of Jesse James Summerlin, testified : That Jesse J. Summerlin, her late husband, resided near Kinston, North Carolina; that he was at the time of his murder by the rebels a soldier enlisted in the service of the United States, in the 2d regiment of North Carolina loyal infantry; that he was taken prisoner by the rebels about the 1st of February, 1864, and hung by them at Kinston, North Carolina, on the 14th or 15th day of the same month; saw her husband (above-named) in the dungeon of the jail at Kinston, North Carolina, on the day before he was executed; was allowed to visit him for a short time on that day and also on the morning of his death; Sheriff Fields was present at the execution; he took the dead body of her husband from the gallows and delivered it to her. The soldiers had stripped the body of all but the pants; she got the body of her husband next morning after execution and carried it home; got a coffin and buried it. Some time afterwards, Colonel Baker, of the rebel army, visited her house, took away her horse and all her provisions; her house was in Jones county, North Carolina; she has 5 (five) small children and is in destitute circumstances. Captain Southeron, of rebel army, was in charge of the prison in Kinston at the time; she was kept under guard (3) three days and nights after the murder of her husband at her own house in Jones county, North Carolina; her husband with (12) twelve others (most of them her neighbors) were hung together from one pole or beam in an old field near the town of Kinston, North Carolina; she was present but dared not look on. She heard the platform fall and saw (4) four or (5) five of the dead bodies, viz : John Brock, Joel Brock, Hardy Dougherty, Stephen Jones, Andrew Britton, and

William Haddock, who gave her his clothes to take to his mother, who was her neighbor. The bodies were stripped in some cases naked all but the shirt or pants. Andrew Britton sent word by her to his wife to meet him in Heaven; her husband was conscripted into the rebel army and carried off by an armed force; therefore, he deserted and came to Newbern and joined the Union forces. She has not yet applied for or received any pension from the United States government.

Second witness sworn :

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of Stephen Jones, sworn : Her late husband's name was Stephen Jones ; she lives in Lenoir county, North Carolina, (1½) one and one half mile from Kinston, North Carolina ; her husband volunteered in the rebel home service ; in about (12) twelve months was conscripted, then he deserted and came within the Union lines ; some time in December, 1863, was taken prisoner by the rebels—same time as Jesse Summerlin ; she was in jail in Kinston at the time her husband was imprisoned there, and saw General Hoke.

Court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

Court met 2 o'clock p. m., same day.

Third witness sworn :

Mr. A. M. Daniels sworn : His name is A. M. Daniels ; lives in Kinston ; is a harness-maker ; has been living in Kinston thirteen years ; saw some men hung in Kinston ; there were (13) thirteen at one time ; knows the following that were hung at that time, viz : Wm. O. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, Wm. Jones, Stephen Jones, Hardy Dougherty, Joseph Brock, John Brock and Andrew Britton ; knew these men well ; saw them hung with five other citizens ; assisted to take down the corpse of Wm. O. Haddock from the gallows, and to bury him ; these men assisted in that work were James B. Webb, Daniel Brock and Isaiah Wood. Some of the bodies were buried in the old field outside of town where they were hung. General Pickett was in command of the eastern department of North Carolina at that time, and General Hoke was in command of the post of Kinston, North Carolina ; understood those men were tried by a court-martial ; saw twenty-three or twenty-four hung at different times ; all were executed as deserters from the rebel army. I attended and buried Haddock at the request of his sister, Mrs. Bryant McCullum. J. C. Conner was acting as scout for the rebel army at this time ; he took no part in the matter. I knew a man called Blunt King who acted as hangman on one of these occasions, viz : when some United States soldier was hung. Major Nethercutt, of Nethercutt's batallion, was in charge of these men when prisoners. E. C.

Second witness, examination continued : Mrs. E. Jones visited her husband during the two weeks he was kept in prison before his execution—at first in the court-house, at last in the dungeon of the jail ; she carried him a bed-quilt to sleep on ; visited him the morning he was hung, just before the rebels took him out for execution. On that occasion thirteen were hung together ; she received his dead body, carried home and buried it ; Major Nethercutt was there at that time. She is poor ; has but one child, and no home.

Fourth witness sworn :

Mrs. Nancy Jones, widow of Wm. Jones, sworn : Her late husband's name was Wm. Jones ; resides in Lenoir county, North Carolina, (12) twelve miles from Kinston, North Carolina ; her husband enlisted in the United States army in January, 1864 ; was taken prisoner by the rebels in February, 1864 ; belonged to the same company and regiment in the United States army as the others that were hung at the same time with him ; saw her husband in the jail

the evening before he was hung, February 14, 1864; could not take her husband home for the want of a conveyance; at first the Union men were afraid to help her, and the rebels cursed her; said it was too good for him. On Wednesday next sent her son, a boy fifteen years old, and her nephew of seventeen years, to bring home the body; they searched a long time and at last found it in an old loft in charge of a sergeant and guard that refused to give it up; at last the doctor gave them it, which was stripped of all covering excepting the socks. This was a week after execution; her son received the body, brought it home and buried it; she was obliged to walk home twelve miles; has five children and no home.

Fifth witness:

Mrs. Celia Jane Brock, widow of John Brock, sworn: Her late husband's name was John C. Brock; he was a soldier in the United States army; enlisted some time in the winter of 1864; he was taken prisoner at Beach Grove, near Newbern, North Carolina, in February, 1864, by the rebel army. She lives four miles from Kinston, North Carolina; saw her husband on the Saturday week before he was executed; he was confined in the dungeon of the jail; he told me that he got only one cracker a day; all the other prisoners said they only got one cracker a day each; she said she fed her husband and the others, or they would have starved. General Hoke was in command then; Captain Kib. Davis was in command at the jail. She took the dead body of her husband home, and buried it. He had been stripped of most of his clothes; her husband was baptized at his own request, on the morning of his execution, by the Rev. Mr. Camp, a baptist preacher of Kinston, North Carolina, in the Neuse river.

Court adjourned to November 1, 1865.

NEWBERN, N. C., *November 1, 1865.*

Court resumed at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sixth witness sworn:

Isaiah Wood sworn: His name is Isaiah Wood; resides in Kinston, North Carolina; jailer of the county jail of Lenoir county; has had that place since and before the war; holds it now; was present at the execution of thirteen United States soldiers in February, 1864, at Kinston, North Carolina; can name the following among them, who were well known to him, viz: Jesse Summerlin, Stephen Jones, William Haddock, John Freeman, Michael Busk, Lewis Freeman, William Irvin, Amos Amyett, and William Brant, also Elijah Killum who was hung afterwards; was jailer at the time, but the military had possession of the jail at the time; knew J. O'Conner, a rebel scout; he was present; witness was present at the hanging of two, (2,) thirteen, (13,) and five (5) United States soldiers at different times; desires now to add to the list of those he saw hung, Andrew Britton, John Stanley, and William D. Jones. A man, called B. King, told witness that he volunteered to hang these men; saw him superintending the execution. The men who were employed by the friends of the hanged men to take up their bodies some time after the execution told him that there were three bodies buried in one grave at the foot of the gallows, and that they could not distinguish them, and they were not removed. Mrs. Irvin sent to the witness requesting him to find out where her son was buried, but he could not do so for the above cause.

Seventh witness sworn:

Mr. Windsor Cook: Lives in Kinston, North Carolina; trade, coachmaker and shoemaker; has lived in Kinston fourteen years; a native of North Carolina; some time in confederate service as guard on railroad; saw thirteen United

States soldiers hung February 15, 1864; knew the following of them: Jesse Summerlin, two Brocks, two Joneses and William Haddock. Major Nethercutt was present.

Eighth witness sworn:

Mr. Daniel S. Brock: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; agent for the firm of Dibble & Brother, carriage-makers. Witness was present at the execution of United States soldiers at these different occasions: 1st, two men; 2d, thirteen men; 3d, two men were hung; the first two were executed in February, 1864, the last in March, 1864. Witness resides in Kinston; never was in the rebel service; thinks General Hoke was in command; Blunt King was present cutting off the buttons from the clothes of the executed men; he resides in Goldsborough, North Carolina. A stout, tall man with a cross-eye acted as hangman on one occasion; name unknown. Witness gave the names of eighteen United States soldiers he saw hung; (list handed in and kept by recorder of court;) thinks General Hoke was in command at the time at Kinston, North Carolina.

Ninth witness sworn:

Mr. B. W. King: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; occupation, a farmer; has resided in Kinston thirty-two years; knows of the execution of United States soldiers, but was not present at any of the times; witness helped to bury William Haddock, one of the executed men; saw a number of men, he thinks thirteen, hanging on a gallows, at a distance, but did not go near them, in February, 1864. General Hoke was in command then, and was present at the execution. Witness lives just opposite the jail and court-house; saw these prisoners there; supplied them with food; gave one of them a bed-quilt; thinks they were in charge of Virginia troops; Guilford W. Cox, Pitt county, was provost marshal at the time.

Tenth witness sworn:

Mr. George W. Camp, a merchant and also an ordained preacher of the Baptist church: Saw the execution of thirteen United States soldiers on the 15th of February, 1864. Witness baptized two of them, John and Joel Brock, the morning of the execution in Neuse river; knew some of the hanged men, viz: J. F. Freeman, Jesse Summerlin, Louis Freeman, Hardy Dougherty, and Stephen Jones. General Picket was in command of department of Eastern North Carolina. General Hoke was present in command at Kinston, North Carolina. Major Nethercutt was present; Captain A. Crome, provost marshal; Lieutenant Kib. Davis was acting provost marshal. Witness visited the prisoners in jail twice; heard Sheriff Fields say that he had applied to get off Jesse Summerlin, who had been once his overseer.

Court adjourned.

Court met in Newbern, North Carolina, November 2, 1865.

Eleventh witness sworn:

Mr. J. H. Dibble, merchant and manufacturer: Resided in Kinston, North Carolina, twenty-two years; was there during the rebellion except five or six months, when in prison by the rebels for being a northern man; witness never saw any of the military executions; saw the gallows; knew several of the men hung; knew that the gallows that he saw were erected for the execution of United States soldiers; Captain Wilson was provost marshal then or about that time, also Captain Guilford Cox, Pitt county, North Carolina, also Captain Fry, Onslow county; Generals Picket and Hoke were in command at or near Kinston, North Carolina, and Captain O. S. Dewey was depot quartermaster at that time.

Court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

Court met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Twelfth witness sworn :

Mr. O. S. Dewey : Resides at High Point, North Carolina ; formerly post quartermaster in Kinston, North Carolina, for the rebel army, from March, 1862, till March, 1865. He never witnessed any military executions of United States soldiers ; remembers the execution of a number of United States soldiers there, in February, 1864, because Captain J. B. Stafford was detailed for the purpose of superintending it, and applied to witness for rope to hang the men with. The witness could not supply him. Rope was at length obtained from the rebel gunboat. General Pickett was in command of department of Eastern North Carolina. Captain Wilson, of the 1st North Carolina rebel sharpshooters, was provost marshal at the time. Witness did not know the men that were hung personally ; had no intercourse with them. Captain William C. King was post commissary then at Kinston, North Carolina.

Thirteenth witness sworn :

Mr. C. C. Philips : Resides in Kinston, North Carolina ; knows that the following men, United States soldiers in the United States army, were executed there, viz : Mitchel Busick, Louis Freeman, John Freeman, Hardy Dougherty, William Irvin, Joseph Brock, John Brock, Stephen Jones, William Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, Andrew Britton, John Stanely, Louis Bryant, Amos Amyett, David Jones, Maynard Jones. Witness believes the full information can be given by Lieutenant Riggs, formerly of the 2d regiment, North Carolina loyal infantry.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NEWBERN, N. C., *November 3, 1865.*

Court met—all the members present.

Fourteenth witness sworn :

Lieutenant M. S. Riggs : Was a United States soldier of the 1st North Carolina loyal infantry—a lieutenant in company B. Witness knew some of the United States soldiers who were hung at Kinston, in February, 1864, viz : David Jones, Hardy Dougherty, Louis Bryant ; thinks that Franklin Bly and Joseph Bly can give information.

Fifteenth witness sworn.

Mr. Joseph Bly : Lives in Newbern, North Carolina ; a fisherman ; was a soldier in the United States army, in the 1st North Carolina loyal infantry ; knows nothing of these men, and can give no information.

Court adjourned to meet at Kinston, North Carolina, in order to obtain more information, and secure the attendance of more witnesses, on the 7th instant.

KINSTON, N. C., *November 7, 1865.*

Court met—all the members present.

Fifteenth witness sworn :

Mr. J. H. Nethercutt : Resides in Jones county, North Carolina ; has lived there fourteen years ; took a part in the rebellion ; held every position in the rebel service, from a private to colonel, nearly ; remembers the hanging of a number of United States soldiers in February, 1864 ; was stationed near Kinston at that time, across the Neuse river ; was not present at the execution. Some of the men who were executed had belonged to his command in the confederate service, viz : William Haddock, Louis Taylor, Hardy Dougherty, A. J. Britton, Louis Bryant, M. Busick, Jesse Summerlin, J. C. Brock. These men had

volunteered into the battalion of Nethercutt rangers, under promise, from General R. Ransom, rebel mustering officer, that they would not be removed from their homes. They were, however, ordered by the confederate government to be enrolled in the 66th regiment North Carolina troops, by General Clingman, and to report at Goldsborough. About that time, 8th and 13th battalions were thrown together, and constituted the 66th regiment of North Carolina rebel troops. Witness was appointed lieutenant colonel of said regiment, by order of J. J. Selden, the rebel secretary of war. These men, who were thus enrolled, never consented to the change—were greatly dissatisfied with it; never appeared at any muster of said regiment, never answered their names, nor were in any way active members. The men complained that they were unfairly treated. Regiment formed in October, 1863; General Pickett in command of Eastern North Carolina. Witness had no desire for this consolidation; A. D. More was appointed colonel, and witness lieutenant colonel. The men above mentioned, fled to the Union lines, because of these arrangements. No man named Elijah Kellum was at any time under his command. Witness believes that these men were not in sympathy with the rebellion, and wanted to get away from the rebel ranks, using the change of service as a pretext. He believes that A. J. Britton was the leading man in this business; does not know that Britton ever enlisted in the rebel army. Witness was ordered, in February, 1864, by General Hoke, to come to Kinston, North Carolina, and recognize his own men among the prisoners; saw some of the condemned men in the court-house. This was after they had been condemned. Witness asked General Hoke to reprieve these men. Hoke said he had orders to hang them, and would do so. Witness believes the order came from General Pickett, but cannot swear to that fact. Pickett was in command of the department of east North Carolina at the time. Does not know Captain C. S. Toy.

Sixteenth witness sworn:

Mr. William F. Huggins: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; has lived there from the 1st of 1862; was born in Jones county, North Carolina; saw some United States soldiers on their way to execution in Kinston, North Carolina, February, 1864; knows most of the men, in particular Elijah Kellum, a man of a deformed body and broken constitution. I know that he was never received into any rebel regiment; believe he never was a soldier; no mustering officer would receive him. I know also my own relative, Louis Bryant, who was hung also. Captain R. E. Wilson was provost marshal at the time; he had relieved Croome. E. Kellum was hung after the thirteen who were hung at once. These men were executed at three different times. 1st, two United States soldiers were hung, February, 1864; 2d, thirteen United States soldiers were hung, February, 1864; 3d, seven United States soldiers were hung, February, 1864.

The rebel General Hoke was in command at that time of Kinston, North Carolina.

Seventeenth witness sworn:

Mr. William J. Pope: Resides in Lenoir county, ten miles from Kinston, North Carolina; is provisional sheriff of the county since July, 1865; knows of certain military executions at Kinston, North Carolina, of United States soldiers; was present on one of these occasions; heard General Pickett's order for the hanging of the men read. William Irvin, Hill, and Kellum; thinks they were hung in April; Gutford Cox, provost marshal; Thomas Wilson seemed to superintend. Court adjourned.

KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA, *November 8, 1865.*

Court met—all the members present.

Eighteenth witness sworn :

Mr. Aaron Baer: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; he lived there about sixteen years; a merchant; knows of the execution of United States soldiers; knows that there were, first, 2, then 13, then 7 United States soldiers hung in February and March, 1864. A man named Huggins, who the witness saw in the dungeon of the jail, told him that he had a court-martial. Witness was himself put in the dungeon on the charge of harboring Union men, refugees. Knows Blunt King; heard that he hung the first two. Knows the man that hung the thirteen United States soldiers; he was a tall dark man with a cross-eye. This man stopped at the store of the witness the day of the execution and told him, in a boastful manner, that he had made a good day's work, and was well paid by the clothes of the hanged men, whose he had taken. This man said that he had volunteered to hang them, and would do anything for money. Witness knows that General Hoke was in command at the time; some time afterwards he was arrested by the rebels on the charge of being a Union spy. When under arrest he spoke to General Hoke requesting to be heard in his own defence. Hoke said to him, "Don't speak to me, you damned son of a bitch." The witness made sure of being hung.

Nineteenth witness sworn :

Mr. James B. Wells: Resides in Kinston; has lived there twenty years; a carriage-maker by trade; in 1861 and 1862 he lived in the country, but returned to Kinston in 1863, resided there ever since; knows of the hanging of United States soldiers in the spring of 1864; saw thirteen United States soldiers hung at one time; attended the execution in order to get the body of William Haddock, one of the thirteen hanged men. Saw a man taking off the clothes of the dead bodies; he made an attempt to strip Haddock, but witness prevented him by telling him he had an order for the body from General Hoke. This man was a tall stout man, dark-complexioned, with a cross-eye. Captain Allen Croome was in command of the provost guard, and Captain R. E. Wilson was provost marshal at the time. Witness was present at a meeting of a court-martial that condemned William Haddock; his sister, Mrs. McCullum, requested him to accompany her there, as she was trying to get a summons for a witness to free her brother; all was refused by the court, and neither counsel nor witnesses for the prisoners were admitted. Witness believes that all the thirteen United States soldiers whom he saw hung were condemned by that court.

Twentieth witness sworn :

Mr. William Fields: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; has lived there for the last twelve years; saw thirteen United States soldiers in February, 1864. Knew personally and well most of them, viz., Mitchel Busick, Amos Amyett, Louis Bryant, J. C. Brock, William Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, William Jones, Louis Freeman, Calvin Hoffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Louis Taylor, Charles Catherill, W. Hardy Dougherty, John Freeman, Irvin Hill; saw these men hung. Witness tried to intercede for these men. Did not apply to General Hoke; afraid to do so, yet he is personally afraid of no man; visited these men in prison; assisted to take the bodies down from the gallows for their friends. Thinks John White, of Kinston, North Carolina, was concerned in these executions; thinks John White has run away to avoid the investigation. Joseph Grey can tell all about these executions; he was present at them all. Witness believes that R. E. Wilson, lieutenant in the rebel army, was provost marshal in Kinston, North Carolina, at the time.

Evidence closed.

Twenty-first witness sworn :

Mr. Allen Croome : a farmer ; has lived in Kinston, North Carolina, since January, 1864 ; witness did not see any of the executions of United States soldiers ; he was captain of the provost marshal guard, on duty elsewhere ; these executions were by the military commander ; witness saw the condemned men under guard at the court-house ; his appointment was from J. J. Seddon, rebel secretary of war ; witness was in Kinston, North Carolina, when the thirteen were hung ; thinks Captain Wilson, provost marshal, was not superintending the execution. Understood that there was a court-martial in session at that time, General Pickett in command, and General Hoke in command of the post of Kinston ; General Carse and some colonel also in command about that time. Captain R. E. Wilson comes from Salem, North Carolina ; he did command the post for one day ; was provost marshal for several months ; I heard rumors that John White of Kingston, North Carolina, volunteered to hang some of these men.

Twenty-second witness sworn :

Mr. S. E. Lofton, postmaster in Kinston before and during the war ; he saw thirteen United States soldiers hung, in the United States uniform, in Kingston, North Carolina ; does not know whether these men were tried by court-martial or not. Does not know who was in command of the post at the time. (Witness seemed reluctant to give any information to the court.)

Court adjourned.

KINSTON, N. C., *November 9, 1865.*

Court met—all the members present.

Twenty-third witness sworn :

Mr. G. W. Cox : Resides in Pitt county, North Carolina ; a farmer ; he was in the State service of North Carolina during the late rebellion ; was captain of the railroad guard of A. and N. C. railroad, to guard the bridges, &c. This company was raised in Pitt county ; was commissioned by Henry T. Clark, governor of North Carolina ; his company had its headquarters in Kinston, North Carolina ; he was made provost marshal of Kinston, North Carolina, in January, 1864 ; he had been ordered to Virginia with his company ; made a written protest against this, but went with his men ; they were ordered to be turned over to the camp of instruction or to volunteer into the rebel army ; in order to get rid of witness and his perservering complaints of the injustice done to his men the rebel authorities sent him to Kingston, North Carolina, as provost marshal, in October, 1863 ; he was relieved in February, 1864, but remained a subordinate in the office till April, 1864 ; Captain R. E. Wilson, who was commanding first battalion of North Carolina troops from Forsythe county, was his successor. Witness knew of the execution of United States soldiers by the rebels ; he saw thirteen executed at the same time in February, 1864 ; these men were in charge of General Pickett's division, provost marshal ; they had been turned over to Wilson for safe-keeping and taken from him before the execution ; General Hoke was present ; General Pickett was near Kinston at the time ; knows that there was a court-martial upon those thirteen men ; does not know now the names of the members of the court ; witness went before the court to bear testimony in favor of Clinton Cox, who was among the prisoners and had been a member of the bridge guard, and who was judged not guilty of desertion, but was detained prisoner by the rebels and died in prison. Knows that the following named men were before the court-martial, viz : John J. Brock and Stephen Jones ; does know to what division of rebel army the members of this court-martial belonged ; did not hear any application for mercy from any of these men. Thinks the court-martial was from Pickett's division of Virginia troops.

Evidence closed.

Twenty-fourth witness sworn.

Mr. John A. Parrott: Resides three miles from Kinston, North Carolina; a farmer; resided there during the rebellion; never present at any military executions; knew of the hanging of thirteen United States soldiers and assisted to raise the body of one murdered man, (John J. Brock;) Clinton Cox got off from the charge of desertion, but died in a rebel prison; witness knows nothing more of the matter except that there was a court-martial held.

Twenty-fifth witness sworn:

Mr. Bryan McCullum: Resides in Kinston, North Carolina; has lived there sixteen years; keeps a livery stable and blacksmith's shop; was not in the rebel service at any time; knows of the hanging of United States soldiers in Kinston; his wife's brother, Wm. O. Haddock, was hung in February, 1864. The court-martial refused to admit an attorney, or to receive any evidence in favor of the accused. Witness went to General Hoke before the execution, and asked for an order for the body of his brother-in-law in order to bury it. "Hoke inquired if I wanted to bury him in the Yankee uniform? I replied that I did. Hoke then expressed surprise that so respectable a man as I would bury my brother-in-law in Yankee uniform." Captain O. S. Dewy, post quartermaster, who had kindly accompanied me, then interfered and obtained the order for me. I saw General Hoke at his headquarters on the day before the execution of the thirteen United States soldiers.

Court adjourned to meet in Newbern, North Carolina, on the 13th of November, 1865.

NEWBERN, N. C., *November 13, 1865.*

Court met—all present.

Twenty-sixth witness sworn:

Mr. L. S. Baker: Resides in Newbern, North Carolina, since the rebellion was a brigadier general in the rebel army; was in Florida during the spring of 1864. I know nothing of the execution of United States soldiers in Kinston North Carolina, in February, 1864, as I was so far away; did not return from Florida till June, 1864. I relieved General Winder, who had been in command at Goldsborough, North Carolina.

Court adjourned.

NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

Twenty-seventh witness sworn:

Lieutenant W. H. Eddings, 14th United States colored troops, heavy artillery. Remembers the time of the execution of the thirteen United States soldiers of the 2d North Carolina loyal infantry by the rebels in Kinston, North Carolina. At that time witness was acting as sergeant major of said regiment and knew that the following men were enlisted and enrolled soldiers in the 2d North Carolina loyal infantry: Joseph Hosket, Mitchel Busick, Amos Amyett, Wm. Haddock, Charles Cutherell, Elijah Kellum, John J. Brock, Andrew J. Britton, Calvi J. Huffman, Joseph Brock, John Freeman, Wm. I. Hill, David Jones, Wm. Irvin, Louis Bryant, Louis Taylor, W. Hardy Doherty, Jesse J. Summerlin, Lou Freeman, Stephen Jones, Wm. Jones, John Stanley.

Court adjourned.

NEWBERN, N. C., *November 18, 1865.*

Court met—all present; and, having read over and revised the notes of the evidence, and approved the report, adjourned *sine die*, directing the recorder to copy and send forward to the commanding general of the department the testimony and report.

W. H. DOHERTY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., President of the Court.

This is a faithful copy of the notes taken in court by the president, and agrees with the notes taken by the recorder more at length.

A true copy :

W. H. DOHERTY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., President of the Court.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General,

[Special Orders No. 217.—Extract.]

Proceedings of a court of inquiry convened at Newbern, North Carolina, in obedience to the following order, viz :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., October 19, 1865.

PARAGRAPH 1. A board, to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at Newbern, North Carolina, on Monday, October 22, 1865, as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a large number of United States soldiers by the rebels, during the months of March, April, and May, 1864. The junior member will act as recorder.

Detail for the court.—Captain W. H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster, Captain B. S. Mills, 14th United States colored artillery, (heavy,) Second Lieutenant S. Hopkins, 14th United States colored artillery, (heavy.)

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWBERN, N. C., *October 23, 1865.*

The court met pursuant to the foregoing order. Present, Captain B. S. Mills, Captain W. H. Doherty, Lieutenant J. Hopkins.

The court adjourned to meet on Tuesday, October 31, for the purpose of summoning witnesses.

NEWBERN, N. C., *October 31, 1855—10 a. m.*

The court met at 10 a. m., and being duly constituted and sworn, now proceeded to examine witnesses.

Mrs. Catherine Summerlin was called as witness :

Question. Where do you reside ?

Answer. In Craven county, North Carolina.

Question. What was your husband's name ?

Answer. Jesse James Summerlin.

Question. Was your husband a soldier in the United States army ?

Answer. He was an enlisted man in the 2d North Carolina loyal volunteers.

Question. Was your husband ever taken prisoner by the rebels ?

Answer. He was.

Question. Where was he taken ?

Answer. Near Batchelor's creek, North Carolina.

Question. When was he taken prisoner ?

Answer. About the 1st of February, 1864.

Question. When did you see your husband first after his capture ?

Answer. At Kinston, North Carolina, in prison, after he was condemned to hang, on Sunday, as he was hung the next day, Monday.

Question. How long did they allow you to see your husband at a time?

Answer. I saw him twice about three-fourths of an hour, on Sunday, and a quarter of an hour on Monday, the day he was hung.

Question. Did you know any of the rebel officials, and what part did they take with reference to the prisoners?

Answer. I knew a Colonel Baker, who came to my residence while my husband was in prison, and took my horse, and ordered soldiers to take my provisions.

Question. Did you know any one of the men who assisted in hanging your husband?

Answer. I knew Sheriff Fields, who admitted me to the prison, and also took my husband's body from the gallows, and gave his body to me after he was dead. His body was given me the next day after he was executed.

Question. Did you know any other officers?

Answer. One Captain Sutherland also was present, and officiated at the execution. They kept me under guard at my house in Jones county, three days after my husband was executed. My husband was hung at Kinston in an old field back of the town; I was present but did not see him hung; could not look at him. I knew he was hung because I received his dead body after he was executed, and heard the scaffold fall from under him. He was hung on the 14th.

Question. Were there any other persons than your husband hung?

Answer. I saw thirteen men, and they were said to have been hung; my feelings would not permit me to see them hanged. I saw six dead bodies that were executed besides my husband. Their names were John Brock, Joel Brock Hardy Dougherty, Stephen Jones, Andrew Britton, and William Haddock, who gave me his clothes to give to his mother.

Question. Did these bodies have clothes on when you saw them?

Answer. The two Mr. Brocks had; the others were partially stripped, except their under-clothes. Some entirely.

Question. What was done with the dead bodies?

Answer. Their bodies were given to their relatives if called for; the most of them were called for; but the wives of some, within the Union lines, could not get their bodies.

Question. How far do you live from Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. About twenty miles.

Question. How did you get the body of your husband home?

Answer. William Fields, sheriff, conveyed it there for me.

Question. How many children have you?

Answer. I have five.

Question. Did the rebels take much property from you?

Answer. They took all I had.

Question. Was your husband in the confederate army?

Answer. Yes, he was conscripted.

Question. Do you know what organization of rebel troops he was in?

Answer. The eighth battalion of North Carolina troops.

Question. Was your husband taken into the rebel service by force?

Answer. Yes; there was an armed party came to his house and took him away by force. He afterwards escaped and came to Newbern, North Carolina.

Second witness, Mrs. Stephen Jones, sworn and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Elizabeth Jones.

Question. What was your husband's name?

Answer. Stephen Jones.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. About one mile and a half from Kinston, in Lenoir county.

Question. Was your husband ever in the confederate service?

Answer. Yes, he was; he volunteered in that service.

Question. How long was he in that service?

Answer. He was in a number of times, but was sickly and discharged; the last time he was taken by force—conscripted.

Question. Did your husband desert from the rebel service?

Answer. He did, and he came inside the Union lines and enlisted in the Union army.

Question. Do you know when he enlisted in the Union army?

Answer. In December, 1863.

Question. Did you see your husband after he was taken prisoner?

Answer. Yes; I saw him in the court-house and jail at Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. Did you know any of the names of the rebel officers at Kinston?

Answer. I saw General Hoke; I think he was in command at that time.

The court adjourned until 2 p. m., when the third witness, Mr. A. N. Daniels, being sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. A. N. Daniels.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. At Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. A harness-maker.

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. In Connecticut. I am thirteen years a resident of North Carolina.

Question. Did you know any of the men said to have been hung by the rebel authorities?

Answer. A part of them.

Question. Who did you know?

Answer. I knew Wm. O. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, Wm. Jones, Stephen Jones, Hardy Dougherty, Joseph Brock, John Brock, and Andrew Britton.

Question. Did you see these men hung?

Answer. I did, and assisted in taking down one body after death.

Question. How many did you see hung at this time?

Answer. I saw thirteen.

Question. Did you have anything to do with burying these men?

Answer. One of them, Mr. Wm. O. Haddock, I cut him down and helped bury him.

Question. Who helped you to bury this man?

Answer. Mr. James B. Webb, Daniel Brock, and Isaiah Wood.

Question. How many were buried there?

Answer. Most all; there was only one or two that was given to their friends.

Question. Do you know who was in command of Kinston at that time?

Answer. Hoke was in command of the post, and Pickett in command of east-North Carolina.

Question. Did you know a man called Colonel Nethercutt?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was he there at this time?

Answer. I did not see him.

Question. Do you know if these men were tried by a court-martial?

Answer. I understood they were.

Question. Do you know any rebel officer presiding at the execution?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Was there any more executions in Kinston besides this that you witnessed?

Answer. Yes; there were some hung before and some after this.

Question. How many did you see hung?

Answer. I saw them all hung—some twenty-three, I think.

Question. What did you understand the charge against them was?

Answer. I understood all were charged with desertion.

Question. Had the man that you buried any family?

Answer. No; his sister, Mrs. Bryan McCullen, requested me to bury him.

Question. Have you ever been in the rebel service?

Answer. Yes; I was in that service eleven months.

Question. Did you know a man by the name of John O'Connor?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was he there at this time?

Answer. He was.

Question. Did he have any part in this?

Answer. I do not think he did.

Question. Do you know a man by the name of Blunt King?

Answer. I do by sight; he acted as hangman at one of the other hangings; cannot say whether before or after.

Question. Do you know the man who acted as hangman on this occasion?

Answer. No; I do not.

Question. Do you know who held these men in confinement?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. How were they treated in confinement?

Answer. I think well, for the neighbors provided for them.

Fourth witness, Mrs. Stephen Jones, recalled and testified as follows:

Question. How long did you see your husband after his capture before he was hung?

Answer. I visited him frequently for two weeks before his death.

Question. Did the authorities treat and provide well for your husband?

Answer. No, they did not; I carried bedding to him myself to keep him from lying on the floor.

Question. Did you make any attempt to intercede for your husband?

Answer. No, I did not; I was told it would be useless.

Question. When did you last see him?

Answer. Monday morning; he was killed that same day.

Question. How many men were executed at the time your husband was?

Answer. Thirteen; I did not see them hung, for I could not stand and see it. I carried my husband's body home with me that same day.

Question. Did you know Major Nethercutt?

Answer. I did; but I do not know whether he had anything to do with them or not. I know he was there, for I saw him in the jail.

Question. Have you a family?

Answer. One child.

Fifth witness, Mrs. Nancy Jones, sworn and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Nancy Jones.

Question. What was your husband's name?

Answer. William Jones.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Lenoir county, twelve miles from Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What time did your husband join the Union army?

Answer. He told me that he had enlisted, but I do not know the exact time; the time in January, 1864.

Question. Do you know that he was captured by the rebels, and when?

Answer. Yes; I know he was captured by the rebels some time in the beginning of February, 1864, together with others of the same regiment.

Question. Did you see your husband after he was captured?

Answer. I was allowed to stay one hour with him; it was Sunday morning he was killed the next day.

Question. Do you know when they were hung?

Answer. On the 15th of February, 1864.

Question. Where was he confined at the last time you saw him?

Answer. In the dungeon of Kinston jail.

Question. Did you get your husband's body after execution?

Answer. Yes; I had him carried home.

Question. Have you a family?

Answer. I have a family of five children.

Question. What condition was your husband's body in when you received it?

Answer. He had nothing on but his socks; I could not take home my husband's body for want of a conveyance. I went home on Wednesday morning, sent my son, aged 15, and nephew, aged 17, after the body; could get no else to go. It was a week before I could obtain the body. My son found the body a week after the execution in an old loft, in charge of a guard placed over it by a doctor. The guard refused to let the body go until permission was given by the doctor. Plenty would have been glad to have assisted me, but did not dare to for fear of being called Unionists.

Sixth witness, Mrs. C. J. Brock, sworn and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Celia Jane Brock.

Question. What was your husband's name?

Answer. John J. Brock.

Question. Was your husband a soldier in the Union army?

Answer. Yes, he was.

Question. When did he join the army?

Answer. I do not know; some time in the winter of 1864.

Question. Was he taken prisoner by the rebels?

Answer. Yes, he was.

Question. When was he taken prisoner, and where?

Answer. Early in the month of February, at Beech Grove, North Carolina.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. Four miles from Kinston, North Carolina, on the Wilmington road, Currituck county.

Question. When did you see your husband after being taken prisoner?

Answer. A little over a week before he was killed.

Question. When did you last see your husband alive?

Answer. He went to be baptized on the morning of his execution; I saw him then for the last time alive.

Question. Did you see your husband executed?

Answer. No, I could not look at him being hung.

Question. Did you receive your husband's body?

Answer. Yes, I took his body home that night.

Question. Did they rob his body of clothing?

Answer. He had on nothing but old cast-off clothing.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston at this time?

Answer. General Hoke.

Question. Do you know who had charge of the jail?

Answer. Captain Kit Davis.

Question. Was your husband in the dungeon of the jail?

Answer. Yes; I saw him in there.

Question. How was he treated while in prison?

Answer. Very badly; he told me he had but four crackers to eat in four days. After I got to Kinston he fared better; I then supplied him with food until his death. All the others said the same.

Question. Have you a family?

Answer. I have one child.

Question. Have you any property?

Answer. I have none.

Question. Did you ask any one to let your husband go?

Answer. Yes, but without success.

Adjourned until Wednesday, November 1, at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, *November 1, 1865*—10 a. m.

The court having met, and all being present, then proceeded to examine the seventh witness.

Mr. Isaiah Wood, being sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Isaiah Wood.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. Were you present at an execution of Union soldiers, at Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. I was present when thirteen men were hung, and at two other hangings—about twenty in all.

Question. Who were these men that were executed?

Answer. They were captured from the Union army.

Question. Can you tell any of their names, and what are they?

Answer. I can; the names were, Jesse Summerlin, Stephen Jones, Wm. D. Jones, Andrew Britton, John Stanley, Wm. O. Haddock, John Freeman, Elijah Kellum, Mitchel Busick, Louis Freeman, Wm. Irvine, Amos Aymett, and a Mr. Bryan; Kellum was hung after the thirteen.

Question. What was the largest number you ever saw hung at once?

Answer. Thirteen.

Question. Do you know who acted as hangman?

Answer. I did, but have forgotten his name.

Question. When were these men hung?

Answer. Some time in February, 1864.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. County jailer, and was before the war; am still in charge of the county jail of Lenoir county, North Carolina.

Question. Were you acquainted with Sheriff Fields, of Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. Well acquainted.

Question. Did you know one Major Nethercutt?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was he in charge of these men at the time they were hung?

Answer. I cannot say; I do not know whether he was or not.

Question. Do you know whether these men were tried by court-martial or not?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Did you know a man named John O. Connor?

Answer. I did.

Question. What was his business around Kinston?

Answer. A kind of a scout.

Question. Was he present at the execution?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. How many hangings were there?

Answer. At one time thirteen; at another, five; another, two; and there were some that were shot, but I do not know how many.

Question. How many of these shootings were you present at?

Answer. I was not present at any, but I saw the men taken from the jail?

Question. Do you know Blunt King?

Answer. I did know him.

Question. Did you see him act as hangman at any of these executions?

Answer. Yes; he told me that he volunteered to hang them. It was not at the time the thirteen were hung, but one of the others.

Question. Did you see any of these men buried?

Answer. Yes; I helped bury one; some of them were carried off by their friends; the others were buried at the foot of the gallows.

Question. Did you have anything to do with the others?

Answer. Mrs. Irvine requested me to find her son's body, but I could not find his grave to distinguish it.

Eighth witness sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Windsor Coker.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. Before the war, coach-painting; since then, shoemaker.

Question. How long have you lived in Kinston?

Answer. About fourteen years.

Question. Were you born in the State?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you there during the war?

Answer. Some of the time I was, and some of the time in the rebel army.

Question. Did you ever know of any military executions in Kinston?

Answer. I saw thirteen men hung.

Question. When was that?

Answer. On the 15th of February, 1864.

Question. Did you know any of the names of the persons who were hung?

Answer. I did; the names were Jesse Summerlin, John Brock, John J. Brock, two Joneses, and Wm. Haddock; that is all I know.

Question. Do you know who was in command of Kinston at this time?

Answer. I did know at the time; I have forgotten.

Ninth witness sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Daniel S. Brock.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. Employed as an agent for the firm of Dibble & Brothers.

Question. Were you present at any military executions at Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. Yes, at one when two men were hung, one named David Jones; at another a few days afterward when thirteen men were hung; again at another, when two men were hung.

Question. Do you remember the date of the first hanging?

Answer. No; it was a few days previous to the 15th of February, 1864.

Question. Do you know the date of the third?

Answer. I do not recollect; am under the impression that it was in March. There were four others hung that I was not present at.

Question. Did you reside in Kinston during the war?

Answer. Yes, the whole time, and previous to the war.

Question. Do you know who was in command of Kinston at this time?

Answer. I do not; am under the impression it was General Hoke.

Question. Did you know Major Nethercutt at this time?

Answer. I did, very well; do not know as he had anything to do with this.

Question. Was Blunt King there, and did you know him?

Answer. He was there. I am acquainted with him.

Question. What part did King take in the execution of these men?

Answer. I saw him cutting buttons from the clothes of the bodies.

Question. Can you say whether King acted as an executioner or not?

Answer. Cannot; never saw him do anything but cut buttons from the clothes of the men that were hung.

Question. Where does he reside now?

Answer. In Goldsborough, North Carolina.

Question. Do you know any of these men that were hung, and what were their names?

Answer. Most all of them; I knew the following, and saw them hanged, that I was personally acquainted with: Mitchell Busick, John Freeman, Louis Freeman, Elijah Kellum, Hardy Dougherty, William Irvine, Joseph Brock, John Brock, Stephen Jones, William Jones, William Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, Andrew Britton, John Stanley, Lewis Bryan, Lewis Taylor, Amos Amyett, and David Jones.

Question. Did you know John O'Connor?

Answer. I did; cannot say he was there at any of these executions.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Was then introduced tenth witness, R. W. King, and being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. R. W. King.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. At Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. A farmer.

Question. How long have you resided in Kinston?

Answer. Thirty-two years.

Question. Did you ever know of any military executions in Kinston?

Answer. Yes, at three different times; I was not present at any; I helped to bury Mr. Wm. Haddock, who was hung there.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston at that time?

Answer. General Hoke. Am under the impression that General Pickett was in command of department at this time.

Question. Did you see the hanging of these men?

Answer. At a distance.

Question. Were these men United States soldiers?

Answer. Yes, they were; they were said to be deserters from the rebel army.

Question. Did you know Major Nethercutt, and was he in town at that time?

Answer. I did know him; do not know whether he was there or not.

Question. Did you see these men while in prison?

Answer. Yes, I did.

Question. Did you know any of these men that were hung?

Answer. Knew most of them.

Question. Did you know what troops were in charge of them?

Answer. I think they were Virginia troops; I think that Guilford W. Cox, Pitt county, was provost marshal at that time. He came inside the Union lines and joined the United States army. Had my farm destroyed by the rebels.

Question. Do you know how these men were treated while in prison?

Answer. I do not; I gave a bed-quilt to one of them.

Question. Did you ever see Blunt King?

Answer. Yes; he was said to have volunteered to hang some of these men.

Eleventh witness sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. George W. Camp.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. A merchant, and ordained Baptist preacher.

Question. Did you ever know or see any military executions at Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. Yes; I was present at an execution of thirteen men.

Question. When was this?

Answer. In February, 1864.

Question. Were these men United States soldiers?

Answer. Yes; they were captured from the United States army.

Question. Did you know these men?

Answer. All by sight, and a few by name.

Question. Did you baptize any of those men before they were hung?

Answer. Yes; two, their names were John and Joseph Brock.

Question. Can you recall any more of these men's names?

Answer. I think there was one Freeman, Summerlin, Jones, Dougherty; there was a pamphlet published in Raleigh, I think, giving all the particulars.

Question. Did you know any of the officers who were in charge at that time?

Answer. Do not; think Hoke was in charge of the vicinity of Kinston, and Pickett in charge of the department.

Question. Did you know Major Nethercutt, and was he present at that time?

Answer. I do; and as far as I recollect, he was present at that time.

Question. Do you know who was provost marshal of Kinston at that time?

Answer. Think Captain Allen Croom; Lieutenant Kit Davis was his assistant provost marshal.

Question. Did you visit these prisoners frequently?

Answer. I visited them twice; they were confined in the old jail.

Question. Do you know how they fared while in prison?

Answer. I do not; it was just previous to their execution I visited them.

Question. Was the man who adjusted the rope a soldier?

Answer. I do not know; think he belonged to some regiment there.

Question. Do you know if an application was made to any one for mercy?

Answer. I think Sheriff Fields did, without success.

Question. Did you hear or know of any one being more bitter than another in pressing this matter forward?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you know whether these men were tried by a court-martial or not?

Answer. I did not; I think they were.

Question. Did you attend any of these men at their death?

Answer. I did, one or two, at request of their friends.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday, November 2, 1865.

THURSDAY, *November 2, 1865*—10 a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment; and the twelfth witness, being sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. J. H. Dibble.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. Carriage manufacturer.

Question. How long have you resided in Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. About twenty-two years.

Question. Were you there during the rebellion?

Answer. Yes, excepting six months that I was in prison.

Question. By whom were you imprisoned?

Answer. By the confederate authorities.

Question. What were you confined in prison for?

Answer. I do not know, unless it was my northern birth.

Question. Did you ever see any military executions at Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. I did not; I could see the gallows from my house, but did not go down.

Question. Do you know who was in charge of Kinston at that time?

Answer. Do not; am under impression that Hoke was in charge of the field, and Pickett in charge of the post; they were both there.

Question. Do you know who was sheriff at this time?

Answer. Mr. Fields.

Question. Who was provost marshal?

Answer. Captain Wilson.

Question. Where does he now reside?

Answer. In the western part of the State.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment; and the thirteenth witness, being sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. O. S. Dewey.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. At High Point, North Carolina.

Question. Have you resided in Kinston any part of the past four (4) years?

Answer. Yes, some of the time.

Question. When did you live in Kinston?

Answer. From the 15th of March, 1862, until the 11th of March, 1865.

Question. How were you employed during that time?

Answer. I was post quartermaster in the confederate service.

Question. Were you ever at any military executions in Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. Yes; I was at the execution of two colored men, shot by order of Colonel Williams, and knew by hearsay that some United States soldiers were hung.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston when these executions took place?

Answer. General Hoke was, and General Pickett in command of the department.

Question. Who was provost marshal of Kinston at that time?

Answer. I think his name was Wilson, captain in 1st North Carolina sharpshooters.

Question. Was Major Nethercutt there at this time?

Answer. Cannot say, although I know the man well.

Question. Who had this execution in charge?

Answer. As far as I can recollect it was a Captain John D. Stafford. The reason it was him, is because he applied to me for rope to hang the men, which I did not have. I think he afterwards got it from a gunboat.

Question. Do you know if these men had a court-martial?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Did you know these men personally?

Answer. Not one of them.

Question. Who was commissary of subsistence?

Answer. Captain William C. King.

Question. Does he reside there now? (Beaufort, North Carolina.)

Answer. He does at present, I believe.

Question. Do you remember of hearing of other executions besides the thirteen?

Answer. Yes, I have heard of others.

Fourteenth witness was then sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. C. C. Phillips.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston at present.

Question. Were you acquainted with any United States soldiers said to have been executed at Kinston by the rebel authorities?

Answer. Yes, I was.

Question. What men do you know, that were United States soldiers, said to have been executed there?

Answer. Mitchell Busick, John Freeman, Louis Freeman, Hardy Dougherty, William Irvine, Joseph Brock, John Brock, Stephen Jones, William Haddock, Jesse J. Summerlin, Andrew Britton, John Stanley, Louis Bryan, Amos Aymett and David Jones.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Friday, November 3, 1865.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, and the fourteenth witness was sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. M. L. Riggs.

Question. Were you ever a member of the 2d North Carolina loyal infantry?

Answer. No; I was a member of the 1st North Carolina loyal volunteers.

Question. Were you an officer in that regiment?

Answer. Yes, I was a lieutenant in company B.

Question. Were there ever any of your regiment taken prisoners that were executed?

Answer. I believe not.

Question. Were you ever acquainted with any United States soldiers, said to have been executed at Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. I was with some.

Question. Name them.

Answer. David Jones, Hardy Dougherty, Lewis Bryan.

Fifteenth witness, Joseph Bly, sworn:

The testimony of this witness not taken, as it was of no use. Adjourned to Kinston, North Carolina, to meet at 10 a. m., Tuesday, November 7, 1865.

KINSTON, N. C., *November 7, 1865*—10 a. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, but owing to want of witnesses, adjourned until 2 p. m., when the sixteenth witness was sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name?

Answer. J. H. Nethercutt.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. At present in Jones county, North Carolina.

Question. How long have you resided there?

Answer. Sixteen years next January.

Question. Did you take any part in the late rebellion?

Answer. Yes, I did.

Question. What position did you hold?

Answer. From a private to a colonel, except a non-commissioned officer and second lieutenant.

Question. Were you ever stationed at Kinston, North Carolina, with troops during the rebellion?

Answer. Just across the Neuse river, one mile from Kinston; was once ordered into town for a short time.

Question. Did you ever know of a military execution of United States soldiers in Kinston by the rebels?

Answer. I have heard of it; I was not present at the executions.

Question. Who were the men, and did you know them to be United States soldiers?

Answer. I did not know the men; heard they were United States soldiers.

Question. Did these men ever belong to your command?

Answer. Some of them did.

Question. Did these men ever have a court-martial?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Could you give the names of any of these men, and what are they?

Answer. I believe there was one Haddock, Taylor, Hardy Dougherty, A. J. Britton, Lewis Bryant, Mitchell Busick, Jesse Summerlin, J. I. Brock.

Question. Do you know whether these men had charges preferred against them?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What position did you hold at this time?

Answer. Was lieutenant colonel of the 66th North Carolina at that time.

Question. What was this company called that these men belonged to when they first joined the service?

Answer. Partisan Rangers. General Ransom stated to them that probably they would never be removed. This was when the company was first mustered in the service.

Question. What did he mean—never go out the State or locality?

Answer. As I understood it, not out of the locality—by Ransom.

Question. Can you explain what change took place to change them from Rangers to the 66th regiment of North Carolina troops?

Answer. I received an order from General Klingman to report with my command in Goldsborough, North Carolina. As far as I recollect it was the last of July, 1862. When I got to Goldsborough, received orders for two other companies, and mine to be formed in one battalion and elect a major.

Question. What was that battalion called?

Answer. The 8th North Carolina battalion.

Question. What changes took place in order to create the 66th North Carolina regiment?

Answer. The 8th, and I think the 13th battalions were thrown together and then called the 66th North Carolina regiment.

Question. Were you elected major of the 8th battalion, and afterwards appointed as lieutenant colonel of the 66th North Carolina?

Answer. Yes; my commission as lieutenant colonel was signed by Mr. Seddon, rebel secretary of war.

Question. Was it after the consolidation as a regiment that these men deserted?

Answer. As far as I can recollect, these men were never borne on the rolls and returns of the regiment.

Question. How long after forming regiment, before being ordered from vicinity of Kinston and Goldsborough?

Answer. I think it was in October, 1863, before the regiment was formed; the regiment was formed in October.

Question. Were these men allowed to stay about home, while around Kinston?

Answer. Yes, a good deal, for soldiers.

Question. Were you aware of any complaints being made by the men at being formed into a regiment?

Answer. Yes; there was a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Question. Were the men consulted on making this change?

Answer. Not that I am aware of.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston at this time of the execution?

Answer. I do not know; was in Wilmington at that time.

Question. Who was colonel of the 66th North Carolina?

Answer. A. D. Moore.

Question. What do you think caused these men to desert?

Answer. I think all they wanted was an excuse; don't think their sympathies were with the rebellion.

Question. Who do you think the leading man was among them?

Answer. I thought A. J. Britton was ringleader.

Question. Was Elijah Kellum ever enlisted in the rebel army?

Answer. Could not swear that he was; I do not know.

Question. Were you not consulted on the trial of these men?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Did you see any of these men before execution?

Answer. I did; I went to the court-house and saw there those that were condemned.

Question. Do you know how many there were belonging to your regiment?

Answer. I do not recollect now.

Question. Do you know Captain Christopher Foye?

Answer. Yes; I do.

Question. Was he in Kinston at this time?

Answer. I do not know; I think he was.

Question. Did you make any effort to have these men reprieved?

Answer. I asked General Hoke if there could not be something done for them.

Question. What reply did he make?

Answer. He said he could do nothing, as he had an order for their execution.

Question. Who gave this order?

Answer. I cannot swear; I think General Hoke told me it came from General Pickett, in command of Eastern North Carolina.

Question. Did you ever know a Captain Wilson?

Answer. I do not recollect that I did.

Seventeenth witness sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. W. S. Huggins.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. How long have you resided in Kinston?

Answer. Since the first of 1862.

Question. Are you a native of this State?

Answer. Yes; of Jones county.

Question. Did you ever know of any military executions of United States soldiers in Kinston?

Answer. I saw some on their way to the gallows; I did not witness the hanging.

Question. Did you have any relatives among these men?

Answer. I had one—Mr. Louis Bryan.

Question. Did you know Elijah Kellum?

Answer. Well, I saw him on the way to the gallows.

Question. Do you know whether Elijah Kellum ever volunteered in the rebel service?

Answer. I believe he volunteered in one or two companies; but none of them would receive him, he was so deformed and he had no constitution.

Question. Have you any reason to believe he never was enlisted in the rebel service?

Answer. I have not, only he was so deformed that no medical board would accept him.

Question. Do you know if he was tried and condemned as a deserter?

Answer. I do not; they had some kind of a trial. I never went there, and know nothing about it.

Question. Who was provost marshal in Kinston at this time?

Answer. I think it was R. C. Wilson.

Question. Was Elijah Kellum hung at the time the thirteen were?

Answer. No; it was afterwards.

Question. Do you know how many different executions there were?

Answer. I think there were three; two first, thirteen second, and seven third.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston then?

Answer. General Hoke. This Kellum was to have been sent to conscript camp by some persons who wished to scare him; he hearing of it deserted to the Union lines.

Eighteenth witness sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. William S. Pope.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Lenoir county, ten miles from Kinston.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. Provisional sheriff of the county and farmer.

Question. How long have you been sheriff?

Answer. Since first of July, 1865.

Question. Did you hear of any military executions at this post of United States soldiers during the last four years?

Answer. I do.

Question. By whom were the executions performed?

Answer. By the military authorities. General Hoke's brigade marched out with them and hung them.

Question. Who was it had charge of these prisoners?

Answer. I do not know. He was a major; I did not dare to inquire.

Question. Do you know when these men were hung?

Answer. Some time in April, 1864.

Question. Did you hear the order for their execution read?

Answer. I did ; it was by order of General Pickett.

Question. Do you know who was provost marshal at this time in Kinston ?

Answer. I think it was Captain Guilford Cox ; he deserted soon after and went to the Union lines.

Question. Whose evidence hung Kellum ?

Answer. Thomas Wilson, of Trenton, North Carolina, conscripting officer.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday, November 8, 1865.

NOVEMBER 8, 1865—10 a. m.

The court having met pursuant to adjournment, the nineteenth witness was sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. Aaron Baer.

Question. Where do you reside ?

Answer. Here in Kinston.

Question. How long have you resided here ?

Answer. Sixteen years.

Question. What is your business ?

Answer. A merchant.

Question. Did you ever know of any military executions of United States soldiers in Kinston by the rebels ?

Answer. Yes, I did.

Question. Did you witness the execution ?

Answer. No, I did not ; I did not dare to go.

Question. Do you know if these men had a court-martial ?

Answer. One of the prisoners that was not hung told me he was tried by a court-martial. I do not know as the others did.

Question. How many men were executed ?

Answer. The first that was hung was two, next seven, and the last thirteen were hung at once.

Question. Did you see any of these men in prison ?

Answer. I did not visit them ; I did not dare to.

Question. Who was provost marshal at that time ?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do you know Blunt King ?

Answer. I do, personally. He lives in Goldsborough.

Question. Did you know that Blunt King officiated as hangman ?

Answer. I understood he acted as volunteer hangman for the first two.

Question. Did you know who volunteered to hang the thirteen.

Answer. A man about six feet high, stout, cross-eyed, told me that he volunteered to hang these men. He stripped the clothes from them the same night he hung them. He told me that he came from Raleigh. He spoke in a boastful way ; said he had got well paid for it ; that he would do anything for money.

Question. Who was in command of Kinston at this time ?

Answer. General Hoke. Hoke had me arrested after this, and before I was put in jail I was carried to the guard-house, and then to the provost marshal's office. While waiting on the piazza I saw General Hoke come out ; said "How do you do, general." He said, "don't you speak to me, you d—n—d son of a—ch."

Twentieth witness sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. James B. Webb.

Question. Where do you reside ?

Answer. In Kinston.

Question. How long have you resided here ?

Answer. Some twenty years.

Question. What is your business ?

Answer. A carriage-maker.

Question. Did you live here during the rebellion ?

Answer. In 1861 and 1862 was living a little way in the country. Moved in the town in 1863.

Question. Did you ever know of any military executions of United States soldiers in Kinston ?

Answer. I knew of some that were said to have been United States soldiers.

Question. When did this execution occur ?

Answer. Along in the spring of 1864 ; do not recollect the month.

Question. How many men did you see executed ?

Answer. As far as I recollect, I saw thirteen hung at one time.

Question. Were these all you ever saw executed ?

Answer. Yes ; that was, except some two deserters I saw shot, not United States soldiers.

Question. What was your purpose in being at this execution ?

Answer. To procure and bury the body of Mr. William O. Haddock.

Question. Did you see any one stripping the bodies of clothing ?

Answer. I saw a man stripping several of them. He attempted to take the shoes from the feet of Mr. Haddock while in the coffin. I resisted, and told him I had an order that the body should not be molested.

Question. Describe this man as well as you can.

Answer. He was a tall man, about six feet high ; he had a kind of cross-eye, dark complexion, rather stout-built man. Did not know this man's name.

Question. Who was provost marshal at this time ?

Answer. I think R. E. Wilson, who commanded the 1st battalion, was.

Question. Did you see this cross-eyed man taking any part in the execution ?

Answer. I did not ; I stood away from where they were hung, some three hundred yards.

Question. Do you know of any person being more active than another in pushing this execution along ?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know whether these men had a court-martial or not ?

Answer. I was present at a meeting which I was told was a court-martial, and trying William Haddock. Mrs. Bryan wanted a witness from Wilmington. I went with her to the court.

Question. Who was president of the court ?

Answer. I do not know ; they were all strangers to me.

Question. Did you understand all of these men were tried by this court ?

Answer. I did understand so.

Twenty-first witness sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. William Fields.

Question. Where do you reside ?

Answer. Resided in Kinston for the last twelve years.

Question. Were you here during the late rebellion ?

Answer. All the time.

Question. What is your business ?

Answer. Sheriff of the county for the last twelve years.

Question. Did you know of any United States soldiers hung in Kinston by the rebel authorities ?

Answer. I saw thirteen men hung here in one day.

Question. Did you know their names, and what are they ?

Answer. Mitchell Busick, Amos Aymett, Louis Bryan, John J. Brock, Wil-

am Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, William Jones, Louis Freeman, Calvin Hoffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Louis Taylor, Charles Cuthrell, William C. Doherty, John Freeman, Ervin Hill.

Question. Did you make any intercession for these men?

Answer. I certainly did.

Question. Who was it that you applied to for mercy?

Answer. I do not know the man's name; did not apply to the general.

Question. Who executed these men?

Answer. Do not know; think it was John White, from on board the rebel m. He ran away from Kinston on this account, I believe.

Question. Who was provost marshal of Kinston, at this time?

Answer. Do not know; I think it was R. E. Wilson.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The court having met pursuant to adjournment, the twenty-second witness as sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Allen Croom.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Kinston.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. Farmer.

Question. How long have you resided here?

Answer. Since January, 1864.

Question. Has there ever been any military execution of United States soldiers, to your knowledge?

Answer. I never witnessed; I have heard, by report, that there was. I knew these men in jail, dressed in United States uniform, said to be deserters from the rebel army. I saw them in confinement at the court-house.

Question. What were you doing at that time?

Answer. I was in charge of a provost guard in this place.

Question. By whom were you appointed a captain of provost guard?

Answer. Received my commission from Mr. Seddon, rebel secretary of war.

Question. Were you in town when thirteen men were said to have been executed?

Answer. I was.

Question. What was this company called that you was in command of?

Answer. Kinston provost guard.

Question. Who was provost marshal at this time?

Answer. Captain R. E. Wilson.

Question. Do you know, were these men executed under Wilson's direction?

Answer. I do not know. I think he was about the office.

Question. Did you know any of the men that were hung?

Answer. I knew one—William Jones.

Question. Did these men ever have a court-martial.

Answer. I do not know. I knew there was a court-martial in session at that time.

Question. Do you know who was in command of the post of Kinston at that time?

Answer. I do not know; am not positive whether General Hoke was or not; think that same week, General Hoke, General Corse, a colonel, and Captain Davis, were all in command.

Question. Did you ever hear of any person coming from Raleigh or Goldsborough to hang these men?

Answer. I do not, to my recollection.

Question. Did you hear anything about one John White volunteering to do it?

Answer. Not at that time. Since then I have heard that he did.

Twenty-third witness sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name?

Answer. S. E. Lofton.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. Here, in Kinston.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. Postmaster at Kinston.

Question. Were you ever engaged in the late rebellion?

Answer. Only in keeping post office.

Question. Did you know of any United States soldiers being hung at Kinston?

Answer. I saw thirteen men hung there, said to have been United States soldiers.

Question. When did this take place?

Answer. I cannot say when or what time.

Question. Do you know if these men were tried by a court-martial?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Who executed these men?

Answer. I do not know; they were all strangers to me.

Question. Did you hear of any one robbing these men, or participating in the execution?

Answer. I had heard of such taking place, but did not know of any one.

Adjourned until 10 a. m., Thursday, November 9, 1865.

NOVEMBER 9—10 a. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Twenty-fourth witness sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Guilford W. Cox.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Pitt county, North Carolina.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. A farmer.

Question. Did you take any part in the late rebellion?

Answer. I was captain of a company in the local service.

Question. Where was this company raised, and what was it called?

Answer. In Pitt and Lenior counties; they were called Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Bridge Guard.

Question. Were you ever commissioned as captain of this company?

Answer. I was, by Governor Clark, of North Carolina.

Question. Where was this company stationed?

Answer. On the bridges of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

Question. Where were your headquarters?

Answer. Principally at Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. Were you ever provost marshal of Kinston, North Carolina?

Answer. I was ordered in May, 1863, to proceed with my company to Virginia. I at first refused; but afterwards, at the solicitation of my men, went under protest. Was kept there until October, 1863; when, on account of the annoyance I gave, was ordered with my command to Kinston, North Carolina, myself as provost marshal, and my men to be given the choice between volunteering for general service or be sent to the conscription camp. This was in

October, 1863. Was relieved of the provost marshalship about the 14th of February, 1863.

Question. Who signed this order?

Answer. Mr Seddon, rebel secretary of war.

Question. How long did you act as provost marshal?

Answer. From October, 1863, to middle of February, 1864.

Question. Who relieved you as provost marshal?

Answer. Captain R. E. Wilson, of Forsyth county, commanding 1st North Carolina batallion.

Question. Did you know of any execution of United States soldiers by rebel authorities?

Answer. Yes, I did.

Question. What time did you witness these executions?

Answer. I saw thirteen executed in February, 1864. That is all I was witness to.

Question. Who was provost marshal at that time?

Answer. R. E. Wilson. These men were in charge of General Pickett's division, provost marshal. He turned them over to Wilson for safe-keeping until further orders; but before execution, were turned back to Pickett's provost marshal.

Question. Was Pickett here at that time?

Answer. He was here about that time.

Question. Was Hoke here at that time?

Answer. Yes, he was. He was brigadier general at that time.

Question. Did you know a tall, cross-eyed person who acted as hangman?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know if there was a court-martial?

Answer. I do know there was; I had myself summoned in the case of Clinton Cox. The court asked me if he ever belonged to my company; my answer was yes; and asked me if he deserted; I told them no, for I did not consider desertion from a local company desertion from rebel service.

Question. Do you know any of the members of this court?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know if any of these men were tried by that court-martial?

Answer. Yes; I know John J. Brock and Stephen Jones were; knew them personally.

Question. Do you know to what division the officers composing the court belonged?

Answer. I do not; think it was Hoke's division.

Question. Did you hear of any application having been made for mercy for these men?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you see Hoke there?

Answer. I do not remember.

Twenty-fifth witness examined, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. John A. Parrott.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. Three miles from Kinston.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. A farmer.

Question. Have you resided here during the rebellion?

Answer. Nearly all the time.

Answer. Did you know of any execution taking place in Kinston, of United States soldiers?

Answer. Was not witness to any; have heard there was; could hear the music at the time thirteen men were executed.

Question. Did you ever have anything to do with burying any one said to have been hung?

Answer. I helped carry one from his temporary grave.

Question. What was his name?

Answer. John J. Brock.

Question. Who pointed them out as deserters?

Answer. I don't remember now who did.

Question. Did any one ask you to designate any one of these men?

Answer. I don't think there was.

Question. Where were these men when you saw them?

Answer. I saw them near the corner of the court-house. I pointed out one man, Clinton Cox, to Judge Manly, who stood near me, and told him that was the man that broke out of Salisbury jail; merely to hear what he would say.

Question. Was Clinton Cox executed?

Answer. He was not; he died in prison.

Question. Was Clinton Cox tried before a court-martial?

Answer. I think he was; I do not know.

Question. Did you ever tell anybody that Cox never was a rebel soldier?

Answer. I do not recollect that I ever did.

Question. Why was Cox not executed?

Answer. The only reason was, I believe, that he had been exchanged from a rebel prison as a Union soldier. He was imprisoned at Salisbury as a Union sympathizer, and had his choice given him of joining on either side; he chose the Union side; and I think that was the reason he was not hung. That is what I have understood.

Question. What became of Clinton Cox?

Answer. He died in prison.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Twenty-sixth witness was sworn, and testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Bryan McCallan.

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In Kinston.

Question. How long have you lived here?

Answer. Sixteen years.

Question. What is your business?

Answer. Livery stable keeper and blacksmith.

Question. Were you engaged in the late rebellion?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Did you know of the execution of United States soldiers at Kinston by rebel authorities?

Answer. Yes; I had a brother-in-law hung, Wm. O. Haddock.

Question. Did you make any intercession for your brother to any one?

Answer. I procured an attorney to bring forward evidence in favor of him, but the court-martial would not admit him.

Question. Did you have any conversation with General Hoke?

Answer. I went to General Hoke for an order to get Wm. Haddock's body, and he asked me if I wanted my wife's brother buried in a Yankee uniform; I told him I wanted him buried just as he came from the gallows, and he said he did not think that a man of my standing would want him buried in that uniform. Captain O. S. Dewey interfered, and procured the order.

Question. Did you ever hear the name of the hangman ?

Answer. I did not.

Adjourned to meet at Newbern, North Carolina, on Monday, November 13, 1865.

NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA,

November 13, 1865—10 a. m.

The court having met, pursuant to adjournment, the twenty-seventh witness, Mr. L. S. Baker, was sworn; but as it appears from his testimony he knew nothing about the case, adjourned until 10 a. m., November 14, 1865.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, and the twenty-eighth witness was sworn, and testified as follows :

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. Wm. H. Eddins.

Question. Where is your residence ?

Answer. Have none at present; am an officer in the United States army.

Question. What regiment and what rank ?

Answer. Fourteenth United States colored artillery, (heavy,) first lieutenant and adjutant.

Question. Were you ever a member of the second North Carolina loyal volunteers ?

Answer. I was acting sergeant major.

Question. Do you know the following named men to have been enlisted men in that regiment, viz : Joseph L. Hasket, David Jones, Mitchell Busick, Wm. Irvine, Amos Aymett, Lewis Bryan, John J. Brock, Wm. Haddock, Jesse J. Summerlin, Andrew J. Britton, Lewis Freeman, Calvin J. Hoffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Chas. Cuthrell, Wm. H. Dougherty, and Elijah Kellum ?

Answer. I know these men to have been enlisted in the second North Carolina loyal volunteers.

I certify that the foregoing testimony is correct as taken by the board.

JONATHAN HOPKINS,

2d Lt. 14th U. S. C. Art'y, (heavy,) Recorder of the Court.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 6.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,

War Department, December 12, 1865.

A memorial and other papers relating to the barbarous slaying upon the gallows of certain Union soldiers, by so-called military authority at Kinston, North Carolina, in the spring of 1864, are respectfully returned to the Secretary of War for the President.

Under date of September 13, 1865, Captain W. H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster, addressed to Brevet Major General Ruger, commanding department of North Carolina, a memorial, setting forth that twenty-two United States soldiers, belonging to the 1st and 2d North Carolina loyal infantry, captured by rebel forces under the command of Generals Pickett and Hoke, in the month of February, 1864, were deliberately murdered by public hanging at Kinston, North Carolina, in that and the succeeding month, under circumstances of great cruelty and barbarity, and by authority of said Pickett and Hoke, under the false charge

that they were traitors and deserters. The memorial contains the names of a portion of the murdered men, and of active rebels supposed to have been implicated in their murder. It also furnishes the names of several persons supposed to be able to testify in relation to the matter, and asked that a military commission should be appointed by the commanding general, with full power to investigate the murderous outrage and bring the guilty to punishment. This memorial being submitted to the Secretary of War on the 11th of November, 1865, was referred back to General Ruger for report. Under date of November 25 General Ruger forwards the report of a board of inquiry convened by his order at Newbern, North Carolina, October 22, 1865, of which Captain Doherty, the memorialist, was president, accompanied with the record of its proceedings. After setting forth the characteristic barbarities practiced upon the prisoners by their inhuman captors while in prison, and the revolting circumstances of savage cruelty attending their execution, as shown by the record, the report goes on to state, "that although these men were arraigned and tried as deserters, the testimony of Colonel Nethercutt proves conclusively that they belonged to the local North Carolina service, and that they never had been confederate soldiers; therefore, in the opinion of the board, a confederate States court-martial had no jurisdiction over them. And further, the court-martial virtually acknowledged its incapacity in the case of Clinton Cox, who was arraigned upon the same charge, but who was saved from the fate of the others by the testimony of the captain of a local North Carolina company, to the effect that, in leaving his company without authority, Cox did not, in his opinion, become a deserter from the confederate service." The board, therefore, recommend the immediate appointment of a military commission for the trial of the parties implicated, especially General Pickett, who ordered the execution; General Hoke, who was in charge of it; the members of the court-martial who sentenced them, whose names are unknown; a Colonel Baker, who robbed and persecuted their families; and two volunteer executioners, one of whom is Blunt King, residing at Goldsborough; the other, whose name is unknown, but of whom a minute personal description is given, residing at Raleigh. It would appear from the record that the board of inquiry misapprehended the effect of Nethercutt's testimony in regard to the status of these murdered men in the rebel service; and that although he testified in respect to seven of them, who were in his command, that they were originally mustered into the service as members of a company of partisan rangers, and were told by General Ramsom that they probably would not be ordered away from the neighborhood of their homes, he further stated that they were subsequently, under his, Nethercutt's, command, ordered to Goldsborough, and there incorporated with the 66th North Carolina, in the confederate service, its officers being commissioned by the confederate government.

The record furnishes no evidence that the unhappy victims of this outrage were not deserters, so far as an abandonment of a constrained and hated service would warrant their being stigmatized as such; but, on the contrary, the little evidence on that point furnished by the record tends to show that they were. The two first witnesses who testified before the board were widows of two of these victims; each declared that her husband had deserted after being conscripted into the rebel service, and one declared that her husband had previously volunteered, and been discharged for disability. No question was put to any other witness on this point. In respect, however, to the monstrous barbarity and guilt involved in the execution of these Union soldiers, it is of little consequence whether or not they had, before entering into the service of the United States, fled from the despotic servitude of a rebel conscription. It appears from the testimony relating to Clinton Cox, referred to in the report of the board of inquiry as having escaped condemnation with the other victims because the company from which he deserted was a local one, organized by the State of North Carolina, that, subsequent to his desertion in October, 1863, the choice was given that

company either to volunteer for the general confederate service, or be sent to the conscript camp; and it was well understood throughout the country at the time that, in 1863-'64, the whole serviceable population of the south was swept into the rebel army by a most ruthless conscription demanding a service that was reason against all their obligations as American citizens. Submission to that service was, in itself, a crime from which it was their bounden duty, as men and patriots, to flee at the first opportunity. Having so fled and taken service and shelter under their country's flag, they were entitled to the protection of that country so long as it could be extended to them, and to its ample vengeance upon their oppressors and murderers for their shameful death, inflicted, as it was, under circumstances of contumely and ferocious cruelty rarely equalled by savages.

While it is the opinion of this office that every sentiment of patriotism and public justice forbids that the blood of these murdered men should cry in vain from their dishonored graves for vengeance, it finds in the evidence submitted to it no grounds upon which personal charges could be established and sustained against the guilty parties. There was no evidence before the court of inquiry showing conclusively by whom or by whose order these sufferers were arrested and prosecuted; by whom tried, condemned, or executed. It is recommended, therefore, by this office, that the papers in the case be returned to the commanding general of the department of North Carolina, with instructions to cause further and minute investigations to be made into the circumstances of the case, with the view of tracing and fixing the guilt of its lawless and savage transactions upon individuals who can be held responsible for them; collecting testimony that will be likely to establish such guilt. And, in case the investigation shall prove successful, to prepare charges against such parties, and forthwith appoint military commission for their trial.

J. HOLT,

Judge Advocate General.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The memorial of Captain W. H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster of Newbern, North Carolina, respectfully sheweth: That the undersigned, moved by a sincere desire to vindicate the honor and maintain the authority of the United States government, and to bring to justice certain wicked and cruel men who have deliberately murdered, by public hanging, a number of loyal citizens and soldiers of the United States, when prisoners, during the late rebellion, desires to call the attention of the general in command to the following facts; and, on the part of the widows and orphans of our murdered soldiers, and of the outraged laws of our country and of humanity, respectfully solicits a thorough investigation of these atrocious crimes.

That after the capture by the rebel forces under Generals Pickett and Hoke, in the month of February, 1864, at Beach Grove, near Newbern, North Carolina, of some companies of the 1st and 2d North Carolina loyal infantry volunteers, United States troops, it can be proved that twenty-two (22) soldiers of these regiments were hung at Kinston, North Carolina, on the false charges of being traitors and deserters, whereas, in truth, they were brave United States soldiers, fighting under the protection of the flag of their country, and in the uniform of the United States volunteers. That these men were executed under circumstances of brutal cruelty and wanton insult. Thirteen of them were hanged nearly or altogether naked, from one beam or pole, at the same time, in the public square or street of Kinston, North Carolina, and left to writhe and struggle till dead. That the rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, and Lieutenant Colonel John Nethercutt, of the 66th North Carolina rebel regiment, and many others of the slaveholding aristocracy of North Carolina, are responsible for

this odious cruelty. That the following are the names of some of the victims, all good and true United States soldiers at the time of their murder, viz :

Jesse Summerell, 2d North Carolina; Hardy Dougherty, 2d North Carolina; Stephen Jones, 2d North Carolina; David Jones, 2d North Carolina; William Haddock, 2d North Carolina; John Freeman, 2d North Carolina; John Brock, 2d North Carolina; Charles Cutherall, 2d North Carolina; ——— Kellum, 2d North Carolina; Mitchel Busick, 2d North Carolina; Louis Freeman, 2d North Carolina; Joseph Haskett, 2d North Carolina; William Irvine, 2d North Carolina; Amos Aymett, 2d North Carolina.

That these poor men were all hanged from the same pole, in violation of all law, merely because of their devotion to the Union cause, in Kinston, North Carolina, in March, 1864.

Also, a few days afterwards, ten (10) more soldiers of the same regiment, whose names are not yet ascertained, were hung at the same place by the same rebel generals.

That again, soon after the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the rebel forces under Hoke, on the 20th day of April, 1864, Sergeant Joseph Fulcher, of the 2d North Carolina loyal infantry, was shot after being taken prisoner, at Halifax, North Carolina, and Privates Stephen H. Jones, William D. Jones, and John J. Brock, of the same regiment, were hung at Kinston, North Carolina, in April or May, 1864.

That the widows of some of these men are alive, and able and willing to give valuable evidence in the matter, viz :

Mrs. Catharine Summerell, Mrs. Nancy Jones, Mrs. Stephen Jones, Mrs. Sally Brock, Mrs. ——— Freeman, and others.

And the following were present at these executions, and should be called upon as witnesses : Henry Strong, attorney; William Field, sheriff; Reverend Geo. W. Camp, preacher; also Mr. J. H. Dibble, a loyal Union man, and Winger Cooker.

That the following are said to be implicated in this cruelty :

William Field, sheriff; Shadrach E. Loftin, Elijah F. Loftin, Captain William Suttan, James W. Morris, esq., Major John G. Wooten, Preacher ——— Cooval, Wiat Churchwell.

That the undersigned believes this to have been the most cruel and brutal action of the whole rebellion, a flagrant insult to the United States government, intended to terrify and subdue the poor whites of North Carolina, who were mostly Union men, and to compel them to fight against their country. That, therefore, he requests, respectfully, that a military commission be appointed by the commanding general, with full power to investigate this matter, and to expose the cruelty, vindicate the law, and punish the guilty, and restore the dignity of the United States government which has been violated by this monstrous outrage.

Respectfully submitted :

W. H. DOHERTY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brevet Major General RUGER,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.
Official :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 13, 1865.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., November 23, 1865.

COLONEL: Your communication to the governor of yesterday's date, making inquiry relative to the organizations of State troops in this State during the late rebellion, is to hand, and I have the honor, in answer, to state that there were two classes of troops belonging to and retained by the State during the rebellion, to wit: "North Carolina State troops," about twenty-two hundred (2,200) in number, consisting of a battalion of artillery commanded by Major Alexander McRoe, one regiment of infantry commanded by Colonel James W. Hinton, one battalion of infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Whitford, and two or three detached companies in eastern North Carolina, kept regularly in service, paid, clothed, and subsisted by the State, (except when temporarily under the command of so-called confederate general officers,) and took no oath except allegiance to the State authorities. These were entirely under the command of the governor of the State and subject to no other authority except by his order, temporarily. He could not transfer them. The other class was the entire militia of the State consolidated into an organization called "a guard for home defence." These, by the act of the legislature, consisted of every white male person not enrolled in confederate service, between eighteen and fifty years, except the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of the State, and were liable to be called into active service by the governor for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days, not to go beyond the limits of the State and not qualified by oath at all. They were not transferable to any other authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 EUGENE GRISSOM, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., January 27, 1866.

GENERAL: A gentleman applied to me this morning who represented himself as a member of a court or board of inquiry, desiring certain information, to wit: "proceedings of courts-martial during the war of 1863-4;" "correspondence between the executive department and confederate authorities respecting the execution of alleged deserters;" "orders issuing from military department appertaining to trial and execution of alleged deserters."

No adjutant general has yet been appointed by the State. The papers belonging to the military department of the State during the war are boxed up in the office of the secretary of state here, and may be inspected by any person you may appoint, and every facility I can afford will be given; but I learn from a young man who was in the office of the adjutant general throughout the war, that no trial of any alleged deserter occurred during the war under any State court-martial; and he further states that no orders were issued in relation to the trial and execution of deserters. These trials and executions, as he avers, were all made under the orders of the confederate authorities.

"The correspondence between the executive department and the confederate authorities, respecting the execution of alleged deserters," if any such exists, is in the hands of the United States authorities, having been captured by the military on the occupation of this city and sent, as I am informed, to Washington city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H.

Brevet Major General T. H. RUGER,

Commanding Department of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., April 18, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram of this date, directing me to return papers connected with the hanging of certain North Carolina United States prisoners, by direction of Hoke and Pickett, late rebel generals, at Kinston, North Carolina, in April or May, 1864, referred to me December 15, 1865, and to report what steps I have taken in the matter. The papers in the matter are herewith respectfully forwarded. No steps have been taken by me other than those necessary to ascertain the truth of the matter.

A board of officers was detailed by me on January 17, 1866, to further investigate the matter. Such board of officers, after such investigation as could be had, made report herewith forwarded. The information obtained by said board not being sufficiently full to enable me to act with confidence in the matter as directed, I wrote on yesterday a letter addressed to yourself asking that I be furnished with a copy of the court-martial proceedings had by the rebel military authorities in the case of the United States prisoners executed at Kinston, North Carolina, if such proceedings could be found among the rebel archives. The matter has been delayed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining evidence of persons having knowledge of the facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brevet Major General Vols., Commanding.
 Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., November 25, 1865.

GENERAL: In reply to the indorsement of the honorable Secretary of War on the memorial of Captain W. H. Doherty, assistant quartermaster volunteers, (returned herewith,) I have the honor to forward herewith the report of a board convened by my order on the receipt of the original memorial of Captain Doherty, to investigate and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murders.

I also forward letter from an aide-de-camp of Governor Holden in reply to a letter from these headquarters, making inquiries as to the status of the North Carolina State troops, to which organization it would seem, from the evidence, that some of the men executed by the rebel authorities had at one time belonged.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brevet Major General Vols., Commanding.
 Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives, April 16, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Schenck,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this house a report of the Judge Advocate General, and such other information as may be of record or on file in his department on the subject, which will show what are the facts in the case, and what steps have been taken to bring to

justice and punishment the murderers of the following named Union soldiers, belonging to the first and second regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed by orders of the rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, under the pretext of their being deserters from the confederate service, viz: Jesse Summerell, Hardy Dougherty, Stephen Jones, David Jones, William Haddock, John Freeman, John Brock, Sergeant Joseph Fulcher, William D. Jones, Charles Cuthrell, ——— Kellum, Mitchell Busick, Louis Freeman, Joseph Haskett, William Irvine, Amos Aymett, Stephen H. Jones, J. J. Brock.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 7.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
War Department, December 30, 1865.

An examination of a memorial and other papers submitted to it, relating to the barbarous slaying upon the gallows of certain unarmed Union soldiers, by so-called military authority of rebel forces, at Kinston, North Carolina, in the spring of 1864, led this office to report, under date of 13th instant, that while in its opinion every sentiment of patriotism and public justice forbids that the blood of these murdered men should cry in vain from their dishonored graves for vengeance, it found in the evidence submitted to it no grounds upon which personal charges could be established and sustained against the guilty parties. It therefore recommended that the papers in the case be returned to the commanding general of the department of North Carolina, with instructions to cause further and minute investigation to be made into the circumstances attending this outrage, with the view of tracing and fixing its guilt upon individuals who can be held responsible; and in case the investigation should prove successful, to prepare charges against such parties, and forthwith appoint a military commission for their trial. There was no evidence in the papers then under consideration showing conclusively by whom, or by whose order, these sufferers were arrested, condemned, or slain; but a letter of inquiry addressed by this office to General Peck, then commanding in North Carolina, led him to refer to a correspondence held by him with General Pickett, of the rebel army, in February, 1864. It will be seen from copies of this correspondence, which is submitted herewith, that the letters of General Pickett of 16th and 17th February supply, to a large extent, the deficiency of evidence referred to. Not only does the imperious and vaunting temper in which these letters are written indicate his readiness to commit this or any kindred atrocity, but his boastful admissions that he was in command at the time, that the twenty-two men, of whose names he furnishes a list, had been executed, and his threat that he would retaliate in the proportion of ten to one by executions among the 450 officers and men, whom he says "I have in my hands, and subject to my order," all tend to show that he was in responsible command, and furnish evidence upon which it is believed charges can be sustained against him.

It is therefore recommended that these additional papers be transmitted to the general commanding, to be used in connexion with such other evidence as may result from the investigation now in progress; and when the preparation of the case shall have been completed, charges be preferred against the said G.

E. Pickett, and such other persons as may be shown to have been in complicity with him in these murders, and their trial ordered. As a preliminary step to such trial it is suggested that Pickett be at once arrested and held to await it, upon the evidence furnished in his correspondence, adverted to, which is deemed abundantly sufficient to warrant such arrest.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 8.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, *December 22, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 18th instant, in relation to my correspondence while commanding the "army of North Carolina," with the rebel General George E. Pickett, touching the execution of twenty-two United States soldiers in the winter of 1864, as alleged deserters from the rebel army.

Deeming the matter a grave one, I promptly advised the department of my action. April 13, 1864, I transmitted for the honorable Secretary of War, from the headquarters of the army of North Carolina an official copy of this correspondence with both lists.

It is proper to state that General Pickett published in the rebel papers a letter purporting to be an answer to my final communication of February 27, but which he never transmitted to me or my successor.

The correspondence thus transmitted will fully explain the circumstances under which I addressed General Pickett, and give the status of the fifty-three North Carolinians, for whom I demanded the treatment due prisoners of war.

As requested, I enclose the original communication of Major General George E. Pickett, from "Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Petersburg, Virginia, February 17, 1864," with his "list of prisoners" captured before Newbern and executed at Kinston, North Carolina, as deserters from the confederate army.

Any aid or assistance in my power will be cheerfully given you at any time. I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PECK,
Late Major General U. S. A.

GENERAL J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General, Washington.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
Ass't Adj't. General.

Respectfully referred to the Judge Advocate General United States army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 29, 1865.

No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,

Washington, D. C., December 30, 1865.

SIR: Referring to our conversation this morning in regard to the rebel General Pickett, I beg to submit the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by him to General Peck, the original of which is in my hands. Were this paper referred to the Attorney General, it is thought that its temper and avowals might assist in determining the question of the writer's pardon, which is said to be pending before the President. I shall recommend the arrest and trial of Pickett for the murder of the twenty-two Union prisoners of war who were executed under his authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,

Judge Advocate General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

Ass't Adj't General.

No. 10.

Report of a board of inquiry, convened per Special Order No. 15, dated headquarters department of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 17, 1866, "to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a number of United States soldiers by the rebels, during the months of March, April, and May, 1864, and to fix the guilt of their murders on individuals who can be held responsible."

RALEIGH, N. C., *March 29, 1866.*

In pursuance of the above mentioned order, the board met at Raleigh, North Carolina, January 23, 1866, and proceeded to examine the papers submitted by the adjutant general of the department for its information and guidance.

Under these it was discovered that a previous board had sat upon this same investigation; the board did not, therefore, consider it necessary to examine again the witnesses whose testimony had already been taken.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding any new evidence which might reasonably bear upon "the circumstances of the murder, and to fix the guilt upon individuals."

Great distaste was quite generally exhibited by the witnesses to testify, lest they might be considered by their friends in the light of "informers." Defective memories seemed to be prevalent in reference to occurrences at the particular times specified—the witnesses alleging, however, with some show of reason, that the exciting military events then constantly succeeding each other unremittedly did not permit these particular ones to make deep impressions.

The members of the board, at different times, visited Salisbury, Goldsborough, Kinston, Newbern, Halifax, Beaufort, and other localities, for the purpose of making minute inquiries; they made personal inquiries of members of the State legislature, the secretary of state, the governor of the State, ex-Provisional Governor Holden, and whoever they thought might be likely to afford information.

With the permission of the governor of the State, the records of the State adjutant general's office, contained in many large boxes, were examined to find, if possible, the "muster in" or other muster-rolls of the particular troops to

which these men were alleged to have belonged in the rebel service, as it was understood that such rolls contained the statement of the specific service which local troops were enlisted to perform; also to ascertain whether any court-martial proceedings were there filed, under which these men were judged and deprived of their lives.

Nothing, however, was found, although the court-martial records and regimental muster-roll of most of the North Carolina troops were found.

It is regretted that no return has been received to the communication forwarded to the custodian of the rebel archives at Washington, January 26, 1866, for the obtaining of such documentary evidence there filed as would have, in some measure, elucidated this investigation.

From the evidence adduced it would seem that all those captured from the United States forces in the advance of the rebels on Newbern, in February, 1864, and executed, had previously been enlisted either in the military service of the so-called Confederate States for general or "local" service, or in Whitford's battalion (67th North Carolina regiment) of State troops. (*Vide* testimony of Quartermaster John Hughes, and testimony of Lieutenant Colonel S. McD. Tate.)

The charges appear in each case to have been "desertion," and pretty generally the same, though (*vide* testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Tate) some were alleged in the charges "to have been in arms against the Confederate States," and others "to have been found at Batchelor's Creek with United States uniforms on."

The testimony taken by this board is direct that Joseph Hasket and David Jones, who were among those first tried and executed at Kinston, had previously been enlisted men in the 10th North Carolina rebel artillery for "general" service.

The State of North Carolina organized regiments for "general" service which, after organization, were duly turned over to the so-called confederate government. These were the North Carolina troops "for the war" or definite periods, and the State lost all control of their movements after the transfer.

In addition to these, the State organized for "local defence," under a special State statute, certain regiments, viz: the 67th and 68th regiments, and the 69th battalion, generally termed "partisan rangers," which were exclusively State troops, paid, clothed, and subsisted by the State, and for its especial defence. These troops could not be removed from the State. They were, however, with the sanction of the rebel State authorities, almost always "acting under the orders of the confederate generals commanding the districts in which they were located."

To this class of "local defence" troops some few of those captured from the Union forces, and executed, seem to have belonged; and from the evidence it is apparent that at the time of these executions, the 67th regiment of State troops (Whitford's battalion) was acting in conjunction with the confederate forces, and under the orders of the confederate Major General G. E. Pickett.

Aside from these two classes of troops, the so-called confederate congress passed an act August 21, 1861, "to provide for local defence and special service," whereby certain kinds of volunteer forces were organized for specific purposes, and with certain privileges. Their muster-rolls specified they were raised under this act, and setting forth distinctly the services to be performed. They were not considered as in actual service, for the purpose of receiving pay and subsistence, except when called out by the rebel president. They were not to be called out until a necessity arose for their services, and should not be required to go beyond the limits of the State to which they belonged. They were expected to serve when called out only so long as the emergency existed, and then return to their ordinary pursuits until again called.

This, in brief, comprised the "terms of enlistment" of this class of confederate troops, and under this head were organized various "bridge guard companies" and "local defence battalions."

The evidence shows that the 8th battalion of the North Carolina troops, commonly called "Nethercutt's battalion," or "partisan rangers," commanded by Major J. H. Nethercutt, was one of these confederate local defence battalions, organized by the confederate government for "local defence service." To this battalion the testimony of the former board of inquiry evidences that seven of those hung had previously been enlisted in prior to joining the United States army.

The evidence shows that this class of troops were found to be of little or no service; that men volunteered therein for the purpose of being out of danger, avoiding conscription, and remaining near their homes—a feeling which caused little sympathy for them among the rank and file of the rebel army.

The sweeping conscription act, and the necessity for men, induced the rebel war department, as is shown by the testimony, to attempt to consolidate their "local defence" organizations into regiments, and send them to the "front." Thus Nethercutt's and Wright's battalions and some "bridge guard" companies were assembled and ordered up to Kinston from the localities in which they were respectively serving, and, in obedience to orders for the consolidation from the rebel war department at Richmond, an order was issued by the district commander, Brigadier General J. G. Martin, for their consolidation into a regiment denominated afterwards the 66th North Carolina, and to which A. D. Moore was appointed colonel by the rebel president.

It is shown that this consolidation was distasteful to Nethercutt's men, and that considering it was violating the terms of their enlistment, many took to the woods and deserted, and coming into the Union lines, enlisted in the 2d North Carolina loyal volunteers.

That (*vide* testimony of Lieutenant Snow, A. D. C.) at first not half of Nethercutt's battalion came up for consolidation, and that an extraordinary camp guard was required around them after the consolidation into the 66th regiment.

That (*vide* testimony of Lieutenant Justice, A. D. C.) Major General G. E. Pickett afterwards issued a proclamation requiring these deserters to come in and surrender themselves, and that some did, and were sent to the regiment at Wilmington.

It is likewise evidenced that most of these men were within the conscriptive ages of the then recent sweeping conscription law.

That the so-called confederate government considered it would be a violation of the terms of their enlistment in the confederate local defence service to transfer them *bodily* to the 66th regiment for *general* service, and therefore gave them the chance either to go willingly, or else be discharged from their battalion and be conscripted on the spot into the 66th.

It seems, however, (*vide* testimony of General Martin,) that Nethercutt's battalion, as an organization, *was* transferred *bodily* to the 66th, as most of the men were liable for conscription under the conscript law by reason of age, and claimed by the rebel war department. That the confederate authorities, in executing the conscript law, had no authority to act upon "local service organizations as such," but simply upon individuals whose age and condition made them liable. That most went into the 66th, of Nethercutt's men, rather than go to the conscript camp, as many desertions occurred when the regiment was ordered from Kinston to Wilmington.

As the rebel assistant adjutant general of the State at that time testifies, the offer of discharge and conscription was merely a change on paper—the individual was held all the same, and "restrained of his liberty."

It is to be regretted that the board could not ascertain more definitely as to whether the names of those executed were ever borne on the rolls of the 66th as "volunteers," or whether they deserted before consolidation.

The testimony of Judge Battel, of the North Carolina supreme court, clearly shows, that many petitions for the writ of habeas corpus being presented to him,

he discharged the petitioners from military custody on the ground, "that having enlisted for particular *special* service, they could not be conscripted for the *general* service, but *could* be held for the *special* service they had originally enlisted for, and which they were still liable to perform.

How far the so-called confederate government had the belligerent right to discharge its enlisted men of these local defence battalions from service, and conscript them on the spot for *general* service on refusal to enter voluntarily into the 66th, this board did not feel called upon to determine.

It is proven that the 66th regiment, composed of these "local service" battalions, afterwards was sent from the limits of North Carolina to the rebel army of Virginia.

The testimony of General Martin, in whose brigade the 66th was, and under whose direction the consolidation was completed, is to the effect that "an enlisted man would not have violated the terms of enlistment in Nethercutt's battalion by going home instead of to the 66th regiment, but that he would have been treated as a deserter under the rebel conscript law, and the orders issued in pursuance thereof."

He also says, that at the times of the executions in 1864 he was told by some of the officers of Nethercutt's battalion in the 66th "that some of their men had just been shot at Kinston for desertion."

The evidence all tends to prove indirectly that a general court-martial was held at Kinston by the rebels for the trial of all our captured Union soldiers who were executed; that they were alleged to have been deserters from the rebel service; that the usual proceedings were gone through with customary at military executions, such as troops, parades under arms, and courts-martial proceedings and orders read by officers of the general staff, &c. It is also proven that Major General G. E. Pickett was in command of the rebel forces at the times of these various executions of captured Union soldiers at Kinston; that he gave the orders for their execution, and that no other officer in the rebel department of Eastern North Carolina had authority to order an execution but him.

The testimony of Blunt King, of Goldsborough, hangman at one of these executions, is interesting as showing the "animus" of the commanding rebel general.

Irrelevant evidence induces the board to give full credence to King's testimony, despite the rather unfavorable character attributed to him by the inquiry of the previous board.

The correspondence between Major General John Peck, commanding United States forces in North Carolina, and Major General G. E. Pickett, (copies of which are appended to the evidence,) tends in some degree to elucidate this inquiry.

Files of such newspaper journals of the State (to the number of 11) for 1863-'64 as could be obtained, were examined by the board; and such as contained any allusions to these murders are also appended to the testimony.

As to the guilt of individuals concerned in the execution of the United States soldiers captured on the Newbern expedition and who had previously taken voluntary service and been duly enlisted in the rebel army, either in the 10th North Carolina artillery for general service, or in the 67th North Carolina regiment (Whitford's battalion) State troops for *local* service, the board refrain from reporting, as under the belligerent rights at that time accorded the rebels, there would seem to be but little doubt as to the "*jus bellæ*" inherent to belligerency to punish desertion capitally.

As to the execution, however, by the rebels of such Union soldiers from the 2d North Carolina loyal volunteers as had, previous to enlisting in our service, either deserted from Nethercutt's local defence battalion or the bridge guard companies, upon the attempt to consolidate into the 66th, or deserted after such consolidation, or, being loyal North Carolinians, had fled from conscription service, before or after their conscription, the board have been guided by the

inion of the Judge Advocate General of the 12th December, 1865, on the investigation of the previous board.

That opinion upon the case of the local company to which Clinton Cox belonged, and which was given the choice to enlist or be conscripted into the rebel service, declares :

“That it was well understood throughout the country that in 1863-'64 the whole serviceable population of the south was swept into the rebel army by a most ruthless conscription, demanding a service that was treason against all their obligations as American citizens. Submission to that service was in itself a crime, from which it was their bounden duty as men and patriots to flee at the first opportunity. Having so fled and taken service and shelter under their country's flag, they were entitled to the protection of that country so long as it could be extended to them, and to its ample vengeance upon their oppressors and murderers for their shameful death.”

The board are therefore of the opinion that the rebel Major General G. E. Pickett, commanding the department of eastern North Carolina, in 1864, in the language of the Judge Advocate General, “was the guilty party by whom or by whose order these sufferers were arrested and prosecuted, and by whose order executed.”

The board regret their inability, after diligent search, to prove “by whom these men were tried and condemned.”

The evidence taken tends towards showing that the court-martial before which they were brought was a general court-martial ordered by General Pickett, composed principally of Virginians, although there seems to have been more than one court in session at the same time.

While other prominent rebels seem to have been concerned in these shameful transactions as accessories, the evidence clearly shows that General Pickett was the prominent authority under whose direction everything connected with the murder of our soldiers took place ; and the board are therefore unable, from the evidence they have been able to collect, to fix the guilt upon any subordinate in such a manner as to contain grounds sufficient for preferring personal charges. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and
President Board of Inquiry.
GEORGE H. PENNIMAN,
1st Lieut. 28th Mich. Inf. Vols., and Recorder.
WILLIAM R. WILCOX,
2d Lieut. Co. K, 28th Mich. Inf. Vols.

Brevet Major General T. H. RUGER,
Commanding Dep't of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

[Special Order No. 15.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, North Carolina, January 17, 1866.

* * * * *

A board of officers is hereby appointed to convene at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 23d day of January, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the months of March, April, and May, 1864, and to fix the guilt of these murders on individuals who can be held responsible.

The board will proceed from time to time to such places in the department as may be necessary to procure and establish the facts in the case.

Detailed for the board, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Asa Bird Gardner, 7th regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; 1st Lieutenant George H. Penniman, 28th Michigan volunteer infantry; 2d lieutenant William R. Wilcox, 28th Michigan volunteer infantry. Lieutenant Penniman will act as recorder of the board.

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger :

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

*1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and
President Board of Inquiry.*

Official :

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 11.

Abstract of testimony, taken before the board of inquiry convened per Special Order No. 15, headquarters department of North Carolina, Raleigh, January 17, 1866, in the matter of the murder of certain Union soldiers at Kinston, by the rebels, in 1864.

Proceedings of a board of inquiry convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, by virtue of the following order, viz :

[Special Order No. 15.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, North Carolina, January 17, 1866.

* * * * *

A board of officers is hereby appointed to convene at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 23d day of January, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of a number of United States soldiers by the rebels during the months of March, April, and May, 1864, and to fix the guilt of these murders on individuals who can be held responsible.

The board will proceed from time to time to such places in the department as may be necessary to procure and establish the facts in the case.

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By command of Brevet Major General Ruger :

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

*1st Lieut and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and
President Board of Inquiry.*

TUESDAY, January 23, 1866.

The court met in pursuance of the above order at department headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the members being present, and having duly organized under oath, according to the articles of war in such cases

made and provided, adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1866, in order to peruse papers submitted for examination.

JANUARY 24, 1866.

Court met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m., all the members being present. After consultation it was considered advisable that the recorder should write upon the governor of the State, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of records of proceedings of courts-martial or orders and proceedings of rebel authorities of the State of North Carolina, or of the so-called Confederate States, during the years 1863 and 1864, respecting matters under investigation; also to confer with ex-Provisional Governor Holden and others, to make proper inquiries respecting the execution of certain alleged deserters at Kinston, North Carolina, by the rebel authorities of the so-called Confederate States. Adjourned to the 25th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JANUARY 25, 1866.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present. After receiving the report of the recorder respecting the interview with Governor Worth, ex-Provisional Governor Holden, and others, the court directed the recorder to summon witnesses familiar with the transactions in the adjutant general's office of North Carolina, through department headquarters, to the officer in charge of rebel archives at Washington, D. C., requesting search to be made for proceedings or records of proceedings calculated to throw light upon the subject-matter of investigation, and adjourned until the 26th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JANUARY 27, 1866.

The court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present. Private Adonijah N. Proctor, company K, 28th Michigan volunteers, reported to the clerk in compliance with the detail. After consultation the court adjourned, for the purpose of awaiting the attendance of witnesses, to the 29th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JANUARY 29, 1866.

The court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present. In consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses, after consultation the board adjourned until the 30th day of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining records and papers by the secretary of state of the State of North Carolina, January 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JANUARY, 30, 1866.

The court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present. First witness, John B. Neathery, being duly sworn by the recorder, deposed as follows:

Question. What is your name and age?

Answer. My name is John B. Neathery, and am thirty years of age.

Question. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?

Answer. I reside in Raleigh, and am a printer.

Question. What was your occupation in 1864?

Answer. I was an assistant adjutant general in 1863 and 1864, in the office of the adjutant general of North Carolina, at Raleigh, North Carolina, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Question. What was the nature of your duties?

Answer. My business was divided in two departments, "military" and "troops." I attended troops department, but attended military department in

1864, there being no other clerk. There was a correspondence kept up in the State. A. M. McPheeters, clerk to Governor Vance, living in Raleigh.

Question. Do you know what officer was in command at Kinston, North Carolina, when certain alleged deserters were executed in the early part of 1864?

Answer. General G. E. Pickett was in command in the department, including Kinston, at that time. I was in Kinston a few days after the execution in April, and recollect the people expressed great regret at the execution, feeling that it was for a small offence. I had a conversation with Mr. Higgins, who was in Kinston and witnessed the execution. I frequently issued orders to regiments in State service (67th and 68th) for court-martials. They were sometimes called "partisan rangers;" the 69th was a State battalion. These troops remained in State service till the surrender. They drew their pay and clothing from the State, but were rationed by the confederate government. There were some "partisan rangers" raised under confederate authority, and possibly some muster-rolls came to the State. The 66th was formed of these, and also Nethercutt's battalion. As "partisan rangers," they could not be removed from their immediate section. When they were found to be of little use, an order was issued for their transfer to the 66th regiment. The order was considered a violation of the terms of their enlistment, and opposed to by the men. The men were given their choice of going into the 66th regiment or being mustered out and conscripted, which amounted to the same thing.

Question. State your sum of information respecting the status of the North Carolina State militia, or what you know about proceedings of court-martials in the year 1864?

Answer. I frequently issued orders to regiments in State service (67th and 68th) for court-martials. They were sometimes called "partisan rangers;" the 69th was a State battalion. These troops remained in the State service till the surrender. They drew their pay and clothing from the State, but were rationed by the confederate government. There were some "partisan rangers" raised under confederate authority, and possibly some muster-rolls came to the State. The 66th was formed of Nethercutt's battalion. As "partisan rangers," they could not be removed out of their immediate section. When they were found to be of little use, an order was issued for their transfer to the 66th regiment. The order was considered a violation of the terms of their enlistment, and objected to by the men. They were given their choice of going into the 66th regiment or being mustered out and conscripted, which amounted to the same thing—"whipping the devil around the stump." It was understood by the confederate authorities to be a violation of their organized enlistment; it was considered merely a change of position on paper, as they would have been sent to the regiment all the same under the confederate conscript laws. This order was from the Confederate States; I think there was some objection by the State authorities, the general opinion being that by entering the local defence service one escaped being sent to Virginia. It was understood that men enlisted in these organizations to avoid being removed from their section to more active service. The dissatisfaction of the State was evinced by a protest. Many of these men transferred to the 66th without their consent were discharged by *habeas corpus* by the supreme court of the State. The troops were enlisted under act of the State, and then transferred to Confederate States. These "partisan rangers" were enrolled under confederate act, generally remained at home, being out, say, a week at a time on what was called scouts. They had no regular camp, and some would always be at home. I think they drew rations from the confederate authorities, and were supposed to be in camp. They were required to make reports; it was a loose arrangement; the officers sympathized with the men, and but few reports were made. There was a local militia also, composed of militia officers, magistrates, &c., though none except those who were necessary to execute the laws of the State,

s the governor determined. Sometimes there were forty militia officers in a county and no enlisted men.

Question. Do you know the name of the officer commanding this department in 1864?

Answer. General Pickett was in command in North Carolina. I think the "partisan rangers," as an organization, was abolished in the latter part of 1863; it was considered one of the most perfect ways to avoid conscription, to enlist in an organization for "local defence," similar to the "partisan rangers." I never heard of any men being arrested after being discharged on writs of *habeas corpus*; the writ directed them to be sent to their homes and there remain undisturbed. The writ was suspended in this State on that account. Judge Battle discharged some from the 66th. I remember one company of which he discharged two men. The legality of the order transferring them was declared null and void, but that these men were liable to duty under the original act, under which they had enlisted. I know of but little more of the "partisan rangers;" some were discharged under writs of *habeas corpus*; some were dragooned into the service, and others succeeded in effecting their escape to the woods. My impression is that they were not allowed to return to their homes; the pressure was for men, and they were compelled to consent to go into the 66th, or to be discharged and conscripted on the spot into the regiment; the whole thing was on paper, and ultimately meant service in the 66th any way. The 66th was a collection of odds and ends not belonging to any other organizations, by officers who had seen service, and thought they deserved places. In nearly all the regiments the officers were allowed to elect their field officers, but in this regiment the field officers were appointed by the confederate government, without consent of the line officers, and not chosen from them, except Major J. H. Netherland. There were four companies of partisan rangers, and four bridge guards. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., February 1, 1866.

FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

The court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The president reported that the boxes containing the books and papers of the confederate adjutant general had been partially examined, and was in hopes that the roll and papers containing evidence of the court-martials could be found. The recorder was instructed to summon the clerk of the supreme court and George Snow to appear as witnesses before this court on to-morrow. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., February 2, 1866.

FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

The court convened at 10 o'clock a. m. in pursuance of adjournment, all the members present.

Second witness, Edmund B. Freeman, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name, age, and residence?

Answer. My name is Edmund B. Freeman; age, seventy; residence, Raleigh, since 1833. Have been engaged during the whole time as clerk of the supreme court of North Carolina.

Question. Have you had charge of the files of the records in the office for the last five years?

Answer. Yes, perfect control of them. Judge Richmond M. Pierson was chief justice of North Carolina in 1864, and Judges Battle and Manly were the associate justices.

Question. What was the practice of court at chambers, generally, as to filing written decisions?

Answer. The court hears decisions as to *habeas corpus* cases at chambers, and returns the written decision to the superior court clerk's office in the county petitioner resides.

Question. Was it customary to file on record in the clerk's office any decision of a justice at chambers?

Answer. No, sir; unless removed there by writ of *certiorari*.

Question. Was the decision of the judge of the supreme court in these *habeas corpus* cases final?

Answer. Yea, sir; the petition was either overruled or granted.

Question. Was it the practice of the justice to keep the record of proceedings?

Answer. No, sir, not usually; they were published in the newspapers.

Question. Was it your custom to notice the decisions generally made by the judges at chambers?

Answer. No, sir; only as papers came before me as clerk.

Question. Do you remember any *habeas corpus* cases before Judge Battle early in 1864?

Answer. No, sir; I believe there were none in this county.

Question. Can you not call to mind the nature of any *habeas corpus* decisions made early in 1864?

Answer. No, sir; there was no one I was interested in.

Question. Was it not your custom to read over the petition?

Answer. No, sir; only ask the petitioner if he has read over the petition, and then swore him to it as commissioner.

Question. Do you not recollect of hearing of certain prisoners held under military authority being discharged by one or more justices of the supreme court early in 1864 or late in 1863?

Answer. No, sir, I do not; my memory is not good at best.

Question. From whom did you receive your appointment as clerk?

Answer. By the court.

Question. Are these reports correct copies of decisions made in the supreme court?

Answer. They are.

Question. Who was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court in 1863 and 1864?

Answer. Patrick Winston.

Third witness, George Snow, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name, residence, and occupation?

Answer. George Snow; age, 19; residence, Raleigh, always; occupation, running a saw-mill.

Question. What was your occupation in 1863 and 1864?

Answer. I was in the army a part of 1863 and all of 1864.

Question. What capacity?

Answer. First as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Martin, with rank of lieutenant.

Question. What department was General Martin's brigade in?

Answer. Department of east North Carolina, with headquarters at Kinston.

Question. Where were you stationed in January, February, March, and April, 1864?

Answer. At Nassau, Bermuda, part of the time; but in field was in Virginia.

Question. With whom did you go to Bermuda?

Answer. With Captain Crossman as captain's clerk, though still in the service. It was a sort of leave of absence. I went with permission of General Martin and the department general.

Question. Were you ever aide-de-camp for anybody else?

Answer. Yes; Colonel Cowans, in A. P. Hill's corps. I was on his staff one month.

Question. What regiments composed his brigade?

Answer. The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, and 37th North Carolina.

Question. How long were you in North Carolina during January, February, March, and April, 1864?

Answer. About ten days; I came from Wilmington, North Carolina.

Question. What division commander did you serve under in 1863 and 1864?

Answer. Major General Whiting at Wilmington, commanding department; Major General Wilcox, who was my immediate commander in 3d army corps of P. Hill.

Question. Did you ever hear of Major General Pickett?

Answer. Yes, sir; have seen him.

Question. Did you ever serve under him?

Answer. I do not know whether General Martin was ever subject to his orders when in North Carolina; not otherwise.

Question. What was your regiment?

Answer. 33d North Carolina.

Question. Did you ever know any officer named Hoke?

Answer. Yes, sir, there were three; Major R. F. Hoke, afterwards major general, was from my regiment.

Question. Give the names of some of the officers connected with the regiment.

Answer. Colonel R. V. Cowan, Huttersville, North Carolina, 33d regiment; Colonel Joseph H. Saunders, North Carolina, (always in prison,) 33d regiment, from Rapidan station; Captain W. H. Lucas, of Baltimore—is engaged there in mercantile business; Captain G. W. Sanderlin, Pasquotank county; Captain A. Weston, Baltimore, law student.

Question. Do you know any others residing in Raleigh belonging to the regiment?

Answer. No, sir, I believe I am the only man.

Question. How long had Major Hoke been transferred when you joined it?

Answer. I do not know; he left the regiment at Orange Court House before I joined it, as lieutenant colonel. I resigned my lieutenancy on General Martin's staff to accept a second lieutenancy in 1864, in company H, of the 33d regiment.

Question. Did you know of any "local defence" organization here in 1864?

Answer. No, sir; I knew of the militia.

Question. Did you know General R. F. Hoke's brigade?

Answer. No, sir; if I could recollect the regiments of his brigade, I am sure I should know some of them; nor do I know where they were stationed. Lieutenant Justice, of my regiment, went on his staff; I do not know him, only by reputation; do not know where he resides.

Question. How was he transferred?

Answer. I think he went to General Hoke as adjutant of the regiment of which General Hoke was colonel, before the general's promotion.

Question. Did you ever hear of certain local defence organizations which were at in the confederate service?

Answer. I know of some bridge-guard companies, and also some partisan rangers, which were attached to our command.

Question. What were they?

Answer. Nethercutt's battalion; they were attached to us in 1863.

Question. Did you ever see any of them afterwards?

Answer. Yes, again at Petersburg, Virginia. They were formed into a regiment under General Martin in North Carolina.

Question. Were you ever associated with any of the members of Hoke's brigade directly or indirectly?

Answer. No, sir, not that I can recollect.

Question. Were you ever at Newbern in 1864 ?

Answer. No, sir, not in the town ; I was in Virginia from February, 1864.

Question. Are you positive you were never in Kinston after November, 1863 ?

Answer. No, sir ; but I was not there after December 1.

Question. How many months were you there ?

Answer. I think I arrived there about the 10th of August, 1863, and left about October or November, for Wilmington. I remained in Wilmington, taking out the two months I was away.

Question. Did you ever return to Kinston after going to Wilmington ?

Answer. No, sir, I did not.

Question. In what capacity did you act while in Kinston, during the three months mentioned ?

Answer. I was principally in the office of General Martin, first as acting aide-de-camp and in charge of the couriers.

Question. What brigade relieved you at Kinston ?

Answer. I think Colquitt's brigade of Georgians.

Question. Do you know who relieved them ?

Answer. No, sir ; possibly Hoke's, but I am not sure.

Question. Do you recollect of any arrests being made ?

Answer. No, sir, nothing but incidental police regulations.

Question. Do you recollect of the organization of troops into companies and regiments during that time ?

Answer. I do.

Question. What organizations do you recollect of ?

Answer. I recollect of the formation of the 66th regiment.

Question. In what month was it formed ?

Answer. About September or October, 1863.

Question. Do you recollect under whose orders they were formed ?

Answer. The war department at Richmond.

Question. From what source was this order promulgated, so far as your department was concerned ?

Answer. I am not certain, but think it likely that General Martin should have issued an order.

Question. Did you have any conversation with the officers of that regiment in reference to its formation ?

Answer. Yes, sir ; Captain Sykes, who is dead.

Question. What was said ?

Answer. I remember a contention as to who should be captain. Sykes was second lieutenant, and took the old captain's place ; also that Nethercutt should be lieutenant colonel.

Question. Did you ever hear of any fluttering on the part of the privates ?

Answer. Yes, sir ; they volunteered for duty there in "Nethercutt's battalion," and did not want to leave home. After the 66th was formed, there was no fluttering at all.

Question. Was it not understood that those men termed volunteers were men who had volunteered into other organizations, and not into the 66th ?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know of any desertions or escapes having been effected during the time they were in camp ?

Answer. No, sir ; but in bringing them up to general rendezvous many did not come and got away.

Question. Do you not remember that some other organization was used to collect these men ?

Answer. No, sir ; but Major Nethercutt advised that himself and some other influential officers should go down and persuade the men to come up. These

en could go to their homes almost every night, and did not like to go away, here it was unknown to them.

Question. In bringing the battalion up, how many came?

Answer. Not half of them.

Question. What brigade was the 66th assigned to after formation?

Answer. Martin's brigade, and went to Wilmington, and thence to Virginia.

Question. Do you know the names of any of General Martin's staff?

Answer. Yes, sir; Major A. Gordon, quartermaster, Ashville, North Carolina; Captain C. G. Elliot, assistant adjutant general, Pasquotank county.

Question. What regiments were in Martin's brigade at this time?

Answer. 42d, 50th, 17th, on detailed service. General Martin resides at Ashville, North Carolina.

Question. Did you ever see any of the 66th under guard?

Answer. Yes, sir; but do not remember what regiments.

Question. Was it not generally understood in the staff that it required a considerable force to keep this regiment together?

Answer. Yes, sir; Nethercutt had some men he could trust, who did guard duty, and who would have died for him.

Question. Did you ever hear of the 66th regiment being in any battle?

Answer. Oh, yes, sir, and they fought like men at Coal Harbor. A good many of the 66th afterwards joined the regiment; seeing the error of their ways, they would come in by squads, as the regiment was a long while in the State.

Question. Were there any orders or notices directing the arrest of such men deserters who had not reported to the 66th?

Answer. Not that I remember.

Question. Did you ever hear of the execution of any alleged deserters from the 66th North Carolina?

Answer. No, sir; never heard of any, or know of any.

FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

Court of inquiry met, as per adjournment, from time to time during the absence of Lieutenant Wilcox and the clerk; after hearing the report of Lieutenant Wilcox, the recorder was instructed to summon John C. Tay, Major Hughes and Colonel Whitford, all of Newbern and vicinity.

Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., February 9, 1866.

FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Court met in pursuance to adjournment, all the members being present.

Samuel McDonald Tate, fourth witness, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

My name is Samuel McDonald Tate; my age is thirty-five; my occupation is that of a gentleman.

Question. What was your occupation in the early part of the year 1864?

Answer. I was an officer in the confederate army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Question. Were you in command of a regiment at that time?

Answer. Yes, the 6th North Carolina State troops, organized in 1862 for the war, and known as the regular army of the State of North Carolina.

Question. What brigade were you attached to in February and March, 1864?

Answer. Hoke's brigade—General R. F. Hoke.

Question. Where were you stationed at that time?

Answer. I think in the latter part of January, 1864, we were encamped on the Rapidan, Virginia, and ordered then to North Carolina, and came by way of Richmond and Petersburg to Kinston, where we remained until about the middle of April. We left Kinston and went to Plymouth, which I think we captured about the 20th of April.

Question. Who were the commanding officers of regiments while you were at Kinston?

Answer. General Lewis, then lieutenant colonel, commanded 43d North Carolina regiment a portion of the time, then the 21st Georgia regiment, commanded by a colonel who was afterwards killed at Plymouth, I forget his name; Lieutenant Colonel Hooper was lieutenant colonel of that regiment. There were four regiments and a battalion in the brigade, (the brigade proper.) The 43d North Carolina and 21st Georgia were detached from Lee's army and added to the brigade. The 6th regiment was commanded by myself; the 21st North Carolina regiment was commanded by Major Wm. J. Phoe; the 54th North Carolina regiment was commanded by Major Rogers; the 57th North Carolina regiment was commanded by Major James A. Craig; the 1st North Carolina battalion of sharpshooters, commanded by Captain Cooper, and a portion of this time by Captain Wilson, who had been severely wounded, so the command devolved upon Captain Cooper, who, on Captain Winslow's return, acted temporarily on General Hoke's staff. When orders were received for moving of troops from Virginia to the army of North Carolina, General Hoke communicated the information to me, and left the command in Virginia, turning it over to me. I brought the command through and overtook General Hoke at Petersburg, and again at Garysburg, North Carolina, and assumed command of the forces. I think he was in command from the time we met him in Garysburg, because there the detailed regiments joined, and the colonel of the Georgia regiment ranked me. This officer had been drinking, and General Hoke did not wish him to remain in command, so that I really commanded the brigade proper through what may be called the Newbern campaign. There were other brigades in the campaign.

Question. While at Kinston were there any other brigades stationed there?

Answer. Yes, sir; Kemper's Virginia brigade. Kemper was then a prisoner, and did not command.

Question. While at Kinston do you recollect of the execution of any deserters?

Answer. Yes, sir; about seventy-odd.

Question. Was Hoke's brigade present?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who was the commanding officer of all the forces in Kinston?

Answer. That is exceedingly hard to say.

Question. Did you see General Hoke in command at the execution?

Answer. Yes, sir; I took my regiment out to see the execution. I do not know who I got my orders from, Hoke or Corse; Corse was senior to Hoke, but was not always there. The order to take out my troops to the execution I think came from General Hoke, my brigade commander. I know a court-martial was convened there.

Question. What other regiments were present at the time of the execution?

Answer. Hoke's brigade was ordered to be present.

Question. How many executions did you attend?

Answer. Well, it was a sort of general hanging down there. There were so many executions that I was considerably worried at having to take my men over so often as there was such deep sand. At one time I think a dozen were hung.

Question. Do you know what these men were charged with?

Answer. After these men were carried out on to the field, before being executed, the proceedings of the court-martial's order convening court, &c., were read, as is usual.

Question. Do you know by whose order the execution took place?

Answer. Yes, sir; by order of General Pickett, commanding department. I know I saw General Hoke present at one of these hangings, and I think at the first one of these twelve.

Question. Was any detail made from your regiment to hang these twelve?

Answer. Not that I know of; I do not think I was called on for any detail for that specific purpose. The charges on which they were hung were desertion from the enemy, and seemed in each case to be pretty generally the same, and the specifications were to some of them that they were duly enlisted men in Netherland's and Whitford's battalions, and were in the "State" or "local" service.

Question. Were they not charged with being in arms against the Confederate States?

Answer. Some of them were, but not all. I think some of them were found at Batchelor's Creek, with United States uniforms on; I am sure one or more of those men had on blue pants and dark-blue blouse, and cap answering to the uniform of the United States.

Question. Will you state the *modus operandi* by which these twelve men were executed?

Answer. I think there was a square around the scaffold at a point about equidistance, and officers read the charges and specifications against the prisoners, and finding of court-martial, and the order for their execution. After this, one of the chaplains of the command made a public prayer in their behalf. The prisoners were then marched upon the scaffold, the ropes were adjusted around their necks, and, I believe, given in every instance an opportunity to make any remarks they wished to make. The trap was sprung under them and they were hung. We always waited until they were pronounced dead by the surgeons. I received orders to march off from General Hoke's staff officers.

Question. Did any of them make remarks?

Answer. I do not know if they did; I was too far removed to hear.

Question. In what month did this occur?

Answer. In February or March, while we were at Kinston.

Question. Did you ever have any conversation with General Hoke or any of his staff, in reference to these executions?

Answer. General Hoke and I were very intimate aside from official business; we were very social and friendly; had been raised in the same part of North Carolina. We have had so many conversations about the war, that it is quite likely. The occasion was one which would naturally cause it, but I cannot remember anything particularly. I do not recollect any particular conversation in reference to the men.

Question. Did you never make inquiries or desire any information except from hearing charges read?

Answer. Yes, sir, I presume I did. I heard several officers discuss the matter both before and after the hanging. It was understood that some of them ran to the United States lines to escape arrest.

Question. Do you know or have you any information of the commands to which the officers of the court-martial belonged, by whom these men were tried?

Answer. I have not the most remote idea. I do not think I ever heard, because I did not know really that there were such prisoners being tried until the proceedings were read out. They must have been tried by some division court-martial then in session, and not organized for that specific purpose. I was detailed on a court-martial, but do not think they were tried by that court. I got excused from serving, because we had but few officers in my regiment, and a large number of recruits, and I wanted to attend to them myself. The court was ordered by General Pickett, and I think convened after the execution of these men. My impression is that these men were executed in presence of Hoke's brigade, as an example to such as might be weak-kneed among the North Carolina soldiers.

Question. Do you recollect any of the chaplains attending these men?

Answer. Yes, sir; Chaplain John Varis, of the 54th North Carolina.

Question. What denomination?

Answer. Methodist, I think Protestant Methodist, from Virginia.

Question. Did you have any transferred men in your regiment from the local organizations of the State?

Answer. Yes, sir; from the reserves, but not from Whitford's or Nethercutt's battalions.

Question. Who composed General Hoke's staff?

Answer. Major Lyons was his commissary; Captain Adams, adjutant general's department; Lieutenant Justice, personal staff.

Question. Do you know where any of them reside?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know where any of General G. E. Pickett's staff reside?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you recollect who approved of the sentence against these men?

Answer. General G. E. Pickett. No one short of a commander of a department or army in the field could approve a death sentence.

Question. Do you know whether the men had any counsel allowed them?

Answer. No, sir; I know nothing about it more.

Question. How many of these executions did you attend?

Answer. Three or more. They began and increased until they got to be frightful. I think there were twenty-odd hung at the first time, but I am not positive to more than twelve, as I wish to be particular. In our service we shot a man for desertion; but for desertion to the enemy, which was a higher offence, we hung them, and that is why I think these men were hung.

Court adjourned until Saturday, February 10, 1866, 10 o'clock a. m.

FEBRUARY 10, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court convened in pursuance to adjournment, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Fifth witness, Mr. Englehart, clerk of the senate of North Carolina, appeared, was sworn, and stated that he was a major in the adjutant general's department of the confederate army, under General Lee, and knew nothing about the army of North Carolina in the year 1864, only as he read accounts of it in the papers, being stationed at the time on the Rapidan river, in Virginia.

Sixth witness, Oscar Eastmond, sworn:

My name is Oscar Eastmond; am 26 years of age; am a liquor dealer by occupation, and reside in Raleigh, North Carolina. In the early part of 1864, I was captain of the 1st North Carolina volunteers, (loyal.) I was stationed at Little Washington in the months of February and March, 1864. I afterwards became commander of the regiment. I knew a man by the name of Swayne, who was tried by the same court that condemned the men hung at Kinston, in the early part of 1864. He now resides at or near Washington, North Carolina.

Seventh witness, Caleb Gaylod, sworn:

My name is Caleb Gaylod; I reside in Raleigh, North Carolina; I am 18 years of age; I was a soldier in the early part of 1864, in 1st North Carolina cavalry, (loyal Union;) I was not present at the execution of Union prisoners at Kinston, North Carolina, in 1864, but heard of it; I do not know of any person on the trial of these men.

ROOMS COURT OF INQUIRY,
February 15, 1866.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, all being present except the president, absent by orders from headquarters department of North Carolina.

Eighth witness, John Hughes, sworn, who testified as follows: Reside in

Newbern, North Carolina; my occupation a lawyer; am thirty-five years of age; was in the confederate army in 1864.

Question. In what capacity were you acting?

Answer. I was quartermaster in Hoke's brigade.

Question. Where were you stationed in February and March, 1864?

Answer. At Kinston, North Carolina. His adjutant, James Adams; John A. Cooper, aide-de-camp; John G. Justice, aide-de-camp; Major J. W. Lyon, commissary; Sed. Guion, ordnance officer; Dr. Vernon, brigade surgeon. Adams resides in Lewisburg, North Carolina; Cooper resides in Iredell county, North Carolina; Justice resides in Lincolnton county, North Carolina; Lyon resides in Baltimore, Maryland; Guion resides in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; Dr. Vernon resides at Shepherdstown, Virginia. I remember of the execution of alleged deserters at Kinston, North Carolina; in the early part of 1864. I remember of some twenty-odd being hung for desertion to the enemy. At the time of the battle of Batchelor's creek, North Carolina, these men were captured. I was in Virginia; had been left at Gordonsville by General Hoke, in charge of baggage and transportation during the temporary absence of the brigade in North Carolina. I was ordered to Kinston, and reached there upon the day, I think, of the execution of thirteen of these deserters, ten, I think, having been previously executed. I therefore cannot of my personal knowledge state that there was a court-martial, but I was informed, at the time of the execution of the thirteen men above mentioned, that the whole number had been duly tried and condemned to be hung by a regularly constituted court-martial. I witnessed the execution, which was conducted in the usual form, in the presence of all the troops then in the vicinity of Kinston; the condemned being attended and ministered to at the time of their execution by the brigade chaplain. The reason why I made the inquiry was, I was a lawyer and felt interested in the matter; it was the only execution by hanging I had ever witnessed in the army. My impression is, I spoke with General Hoke on the subject; I was on terms of intimacy with the general, and messed with him. I asked the general when these men had been tried and who constituted the court; I think he stated that they had been tried soon after they were brought to Kinston, and that he gave me a statement of the members of the court; I cannot recollect one of them at present. He stated that they had been tried in two separate parties. I think the court was composed of Virginians; no North Carolinians and Georgians. I was so far from the scaffold I could not hear the charges read. I think they all had federal uniforms on. I was informed that they had deserted from Whitford's and Fethercutt's commands. I was informed that the order was from General G. E. Pickett ordering their execution, who commanded the department at the time. I saw them buried under the scaffold. I saw the body of a man executed removed by his wife. I saw the graves dug and the place where they were buried afterwards. The troops were transferred by the State to the confederate government without re-enlisting.

Ninth witness, John N. Whitford, sworn: My name is John N. Whitford; reside in Jones county; my home is in Newbern; I am thirty-one years of age; my occupation is a farmer. In 1864 I was in the service of the State of North Carolina; I was a lieutenant colonel of a battalion in the early part of 1864, called Whitford's battalion, afterwards the 67th North Carolina State troops for local defence." The terms of enlistment were, not to be removed out of the State of North Carolina. They enlisted as State troops. The way in which the 67th was formed was in the formation of new companies to be attached to Whitford's battalion.

I was not present at Kinston at the time of the execution of the alleged deserters; I was on picket duty. Some of my command were even arrested as

deserters. Rufus W. Horton was inspector general of Hoke's brigade; he resides at Washington.

The court adjourned until February 16, 1866, at ten o'clock a. m.

FEBRUARY 16, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

In consequence of the absence of the president of the court, per special order No. 40, ex. 4, dated headquarters department of North Carolina, February 13th, 1866, directing the president to proceed to New York on public business, the court adjourned until February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FEBRUARY 23, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present, and adjourned to the 1st of March, 1866, to await the attendance of witnesses.

MARCH 1, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present. The witnesses summoned not being in attendance, the court adjourned to the 2d March, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 2, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present.

Tenth witness, Z. B. Vance, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

My name is Z. B. Vance; reside in Statesville, North Carolina; was governor of North Carolina in 1864, and resided in Raleigh.

Question. State what you know about the status of the State troops or organizations for local defence of the State of North Carolina in 1863 and 1864.

Answer. There were two classes, home guards or militia, and State troops which could not leave the State without my authority. General Martin, of eastern North Carolina, ordered these detached bodies into the 66th regiment. Nethercutt's battalion rebelled against it, and went in not very cheerfully. The great difficulty did not arise until the regiment was ordered to Wilmington, claiming that they were raised for local defence around the Neuse river, &c. Some 250 or 300 took to the woods and refused to go, but all came up except about fifty.

No official report was made to me of the execution of the deserters at Kinston in federal uniforms. Major General Pickett, I believe, was in command of the expedition, and being superior to General Martin, temporarily took command. I think General Tony Baker was in command instead of General Martin.

There was some account in the newspapers of the hanging of twenty.

I am inclined to think the confederate government did not keep faith with those local troops, who were found to be of little, if any, benefit to the service.

I know Colonel Fenabee, who raised a command for the local service on the Chowan river, was forced into the regular service by the confederate government.

I did at various times make appeals to confederate authorities in behalf of men of this State. These men were enlisted entirely for local defence, and every effort was made to transfer these organizations into the regular service of the confederacy when they were found to be worthless.

I myself favored transfer to regular service where it could be done without violation of good faith, but though in these instances of Nethercutt's battalion it was a violation of their enlistment agreements.

My impression is that the first I heard was of the execution of these men.

Court then adjourned until March 6, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 6, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, and, for absence of witnesses, adjourned to meet March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 7, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, absent Lieutenant Penniman, recorder Eleventh witness, John G. Justice, sworn: Am twenty-one years of age; reside in Lincolnton, North Carolina. In fore part of 1864 was lieutenant and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General R. F. Hoke. In the months of January, February, March, and first few days of April, was stationed at Kinston. I knew of the execution of certain alleged deserters from the confederate army at Kinston in those months, who had been captured from the Union forces, and was present at the execution. I remember the name of but one of the captured, called Jackson.

Question. Who were on the court-martial that tried these men?

Answer. I do not recollect.

Question. State what regiment they had belonged to in the rebel army?

Answer. The first two hung belonged to company B, 10th North Carolina artillery; the others I do not know.

Question. How many executions were there of these men taken from the Union lines?

Answer. I think there were twenty-one, possibly more.

Question. How many executions did you attend?

Answer. I was present at only two executions. In the first, two were hung; in the next, five were hung.

Question. Who was in command at that time, and who issued the orders for the execution of these men?

Answer. Major General G. E. Pickett commanded the department of East North Carolina at that time. I cannot say positively who issued orders for the execution of these men, but I presume General Pickett ordered it, as he, being commandant, was the only person who possibly had authority so to do in the department of East North Carolina.

Question. What did your brigade or its commander do in the matter of the execution of these alleged deserters?

Answer. Our troops were present under command of Colonel Mercer—I mean General Hoke's brigade—at those which I was present; I think they were present at the other executions, but did not see them there.

Question. Where was General R. F. Hoke at these executions?

Answer. I can't possibly say; about that time he was getting up an expedition. I think he was present at the first execution, in command of his brigade; Colonel Mercer commanded at the others and not at the first.

Question. Who ordered your brigade out on these occasions?

Answer. I could not say, but think it was optional with the general to take his brigade there. I do not think he had any orders, but presume he asked permission of General Pickett to take his brigade out; at the first execution company B, 10th North Carolina artillery, was present, to which the two men hung belonged.

Question. What other troops were present at those executions?

Answer. No other troops were present at those executions, except at one time Colonel Whitford's regiment; other troops came there, but merely as spectators, and not as organized troops.

Question. If General Hoke had not asked permission to take his brigade out, would orders have been given for the presence of troops?

Answer. Yes, sir; troops would have been ordered out, as they are always present at executions.

Question. Who hung these men?

Answer. There was an officer and guard detailed to superintend the hanging.

Question. How many of the men hung were tried by court-martial?

Answer. I do not know, sir, as to any.

Question. Where or to what authority did the proceedings of court-martials in the case of any of these men go to, provided they were tried by court-martial?

Answer. The proceedings were, of course, forwarded to the commandant ordering the court. In our brigade we had a "special order" book in which court-martial proceedings were copied of men tried from our brigade; I tried to look it up the day I received my summons to appear here, but could not find it; the book was lost at the surrender.

Question. How many of these men executed were from Hoke's brigade?

Answer. I don't think any were.

Question. What regiments were then in Hoke's brigade?

Answer. 6th North Carolina, 57th North Carolina, 54th North Carolina, 21st North Carolina, and 21st Georgia, and 43d North Carolina temporarily attached.

Question. To what brigade or under whose immediate command was Nethercutt's battalion, or the 66th North Carolina regiment?

Answer. At that time it was formed into the 66th cavalry, A. D. More's regiment, and I presume was under General Martin at Wilmington; as it was not attached to our command, I cannot say positively where it was, but think it was at Wilmington; there shortly afterwards, as we sent some deserters down there to it.

Question. State whom General Palmer, commanding Union forces at Newbern, corresponded with in your army in reference to the hanging of these men.

Answer. General Palmer corresponded with General Pickett; the correspondence was published in the papers of the State. General Hoke is very anxious that this matter of hanging these men should be investigated, which was the reason of my trying to find the book, because, although these men did not belong to our brigade, as we were at the execution it is presumed their sentences were copied in our special order book.

Question. Who read the sentence at these executions, where your brigade attended?

Answer. I read them once when the five men were hung; other staff officers of our brigade read at other occasions.

Question. Do you remember, except as to the 10th North Carolina artillery, to what regiments or commands any of these men belonged, or by whose orders those sentences were carried into effect?

Answer. No, sir; I presume the order for execution was from General Pickett. I don't think General Hoke could have issued these orders, as he was a subordinate officer.

Question. Do you know what was the character and enlistment agreements of the organizations composing the 66th North Carolina regiment?

Answer. No, sir, I do not; we were brigaded at that time, and knew but little of outside organizations. They were afterwards in our division, but never saw them until carried to Virginia.

Question. Where were you the day thirteen men were executed?

Answer. I staid in my quarters then.

Question. Did you ever talk with these men of the 66th as to the way they came into service?

Answer. No, sir, not directly; they were organized and did duty around their homes, where they were of no use, and when ordered to form the 66th, many of Nethercutt's battalion went to their homes between the lines. General Pickett, I think, issued a proclamation telling these men that they had done wrong, and if they came in and surrendered themselves they would be let off without punishment. Many did come in by squads and were furnished transportation to Wilmington to their regiments.

Question. Did those men who were hung desert before the organization of the 66th North Carolina, or afterwards?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Who composed General Hoke's staff at that time?

Answer. James M. Adams, captain and assistant adjutant general, living now near Lincolnton, North Carolina; John Cooper, captain and assistant inspector general, Statesville, North Carolina; myself, as aide-de-camp; Thomas Grier, lieutenant and ordnance officer, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Twelfth witness, William Gaston Lewis, sworn: Aged 30; reside in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Question. What was your occupation in the early part of 1864?

Answer. Lieutenant colonel, commanding 43d North Carolina regiment.

Question. Where were you stationed in February and March?

Answer. At Kinston and below there. I left Kinston on thirty days' leave about March 11.

Question. State what you know of the execution in these months of certain alleged deserters from the rebel army who were captured from the Union forces.

Answer. I was absent when a portion were executed, and at the other times was on detached service, cleaning out obstructions from the Neuse river.

Question. Who were on the court-martial that tried these men?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. State what regiment they belonged to.

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Who was in command at Kinston then, and who issued orders for their execution?

Answer. General Pickett was in command at the expedition when they were captured. I was on detached service by order of General Hoke, in whose brigade I was. General Hoke, I think, reported to General Lee direct, but was under General Pickett's orders on that expedition. The thing seemed somewhat mixed.

Question. Who gave you leave of absence?

Answer. No one; General Hoke said he could not give me one as he would have to go to Brigadier General M. D. Corse, and General Corse did not seem inclined to grant such; on the contrary, General Hoke gave me an order to go to Tarborough on special duty, under which I went home. The day after I left an order came from General Corse to my quarters detailing me on a court-martial to try Colonel Baker.

Question. To whom did the court-martial proceedings have to go in capital cases involving death during that time at Kinston?

Answer. To the commander of the department, Major General Pickett.

Question. Would the hanging of those men at Kinston without his approval or order have been a violation of the rules of war?

Answer. We did not confine ourselves to regulations as strictly as in the United States service. Our commanders in departments or armies frequently changed the articles of war and regulations by their orders.

Question. What military authority in the so-called confederate armies had the power of executing the sentence of death awarded by courts-martial on any person?

Answer. I think only the commander of an army or department. These were frequently suspended by order of armies and departments, and it was matter of remark in our army that they were almost a dead letter.

Question. Do you remember of any correspondence between General Palmer at Newbern and Major General Pickett, in reference to the hanging of these men?

Answer. Yes, sir; General Hoke, when I got back, showed me a despatch from General Palmer, which he was forwarding, I think, to General Pickett, but am not positive, threatening retaliation if the men captured from his lines were hung.

Question. What was your last capacity in the rebel army?

Answer. Brigadier general in the regular confederate army.

Question. Do you remember anything further in reference to the hanging of these men ?

Answer. No, sir, I did not see any of them, by being absent on detached service just at that time ; I had no opportunities of knowing, I do not know, who gave the order for executing those men, nor who were on the court-martial which tried them.

Question. On that campaign did you know or hear of the summary execution of any alleged deserters ?

Answer. No, sir ; those that were executed were all tried by regular court-martial.

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., on March 8, 1866.

Court met on Thursday, March 8, 1866, 10 o'clock a. m. All the members present except Lieutenant Penniman.

Minutes and evidence taken at previous meeting read. Owing to absence of witnesses who had been summoned, the board adjourned to 9th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 9, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

13th. John C. Washington appeared and was sworn.

Question. State your name, age and place of residence.

Answer. John C. Washington ; age, sixty-four, and reside in the county of Lenoir, near town of Kinston.

Question. What was your occupation and where were you early in the year 1864, in January, February, March, April and May ?

Answer. I was a planter and frequently at home in Kinston, though travelling considerably ; I think I was at home the whole of that time.

Question. What was the reason of your travelling so frequently at that time ?

Answer. Simply for amusement.

Question. State what you know of the capture from the Union forces at that time of certain alleged deserters from the rebel army.

Answer. I only know there were a number of persons brought to Kinston, and saw them there and understood they were captured near Newbern. I understood there were two classes of them ; some were deserters from our army, who had joined the federal army, and some who had joined the federal army from below, between the lines, and were not deserters.

Question. Did you know any of these men ?

Answer. It is probable I did ; one I knew and conversed with him, named Clinton Cox, from my county. If I heard their names I might recall them.

Question. State fully what you know of Clinton Cox's capture ; what was done with him, and the substance of your conversation.

Answer. I went to see Clinton Cox, and had a talk with him ; I feared he had previously joined our army and might be hung ; I asked him how he came below at Newbern ? He said he had been sent to Salisbury, escaped from there and went down the river and joined the federal army. Previous to that, he said he had not joined the rebel army. He did not state, to my recollection, why he had been sent to Salisbury, and I do not know whether he had been conscripted.

Question. Were any of those men captured members of Nethercutt's battalion ; if so, state how many ?

Answer. I do not know ; my impression is, some of them were ; I knew Nethercutt, but his men were mostly from below.

Question. State whether Clinton Cox was tried by a court-martial and what was done with him.

Answer. He was said to have been tried by court-martial, at Kinston, and then sent to Richmond. I think I was away then.

Question. Who commanded at Kinston at that time?

Answer. My impression is that General Hoke was the commander there, but General G. E. Pickett commanded the department.

Question. State what you know of a court-martial being held there, for the trial of these captured men.

Answer. I only know it was reported that a court-martial was held there, but was never in the room.

Question. Who were on the court-martial that tried these men?

Answer. I do not know; possibly I heard, but have not the slightest recollection.

Question. How many executions were there of the captured men?

Answer. I understood twenty-two or twenty-three. I was not present at the execution. I was present on the field when two were to be executed, but when the rope was put around their necks turned my back and left.

Question. To whom did the findings of the court, sentencing these men, go for approval?

Answer. I understood they went to General Pickett.

Question. State any conversation ever held with any officers of the rebel army on duty there, in reference to this matter.

Answer. I have no recollection of any. General Pickett was once or twice at my house; General Hoke frequently, and other officers.

Question. Who issued orders for the execution of these men?

Answer. I have no recollection; I presume General Pickett did.

Question. Who had the right to award sentence of death on prisoners in the so-called confederate army?

Answer. I do not know, but presume the commanding officer of the post or department.

Question. State if any of these men were hung without trial by court-martial.

Answer. I don't know. In the case of this man Cox, he was found not guilty, as not having joined the rebel army.

Question. When you went on the field at the execution you attended, who commanded the troops present, and what troops were present?

Answer. My impression is General Hoke's brigade was present, under his command.

Question. Previous to putting the rope around the neck, at the execution you attended, state what proceedings were had there.

Answer. The troops were drawn out in hollow square, but I was not near enough to hear any sentence or court-martial proceedings read. I was distant one hundred or two hundred yards.

Question. State whether there was any conversation among the people of Kinston as to the justness of the hanging of these men, and the general opinion.

Answer. My impression is that there was considerable, but being removed from much intercourse with them, I cannot recall what it was.

Question. State, if you know, what were the terms of enlistment of the "parish rangers," or Nethercutt's battalion.

Answer. I know but little. I thought they were rather a free kind of troops.

Question. Who were the generals there at that time?

Answer. General Pickett, General R. F. Hoke, General Seth Barton, and General Corse.

Question. State whom you know of those executed.

Answer. Stephen Jones is the only one whose name I am familiar with.

George W. Quinn appeared, and was sworn as fourteenth witness.

Question. State your name, age, and place of residence.

Answer. George W. Quinn; twenty-seven years old, and live in Kinston, North Carolina.

Question. What was your occupation in the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1864, and where stationed?

Answer. I was a soldier in the 67th North Carolina regiment, State troops, and stationed at Kinston.

Question. In what capacity were you acting?

Answer. I was acting as military courier at headquarters in Kinston.

Question. What headquarters?

Answer. Headquarters of the post commander, Brigadier General Seth Barton.

Question. Who commanded the department of Eastern North Carolina?

Answer. Major General G. E. Pickett.

Question. What other generals were there?

Answer. General Corse of Virginia, General R. F. Hoke of North Carolina, General Matt. Ransom of North Carolina, General Barton, and General J. G. Martin.

Question. State fully what you know in reference to the capture, from the Union lines, and execution of certain alleged deserters at Kinston in this period.

Answer. I knew some of those men who were captured down near Newbern from the federal army—Jesse Summer, the two Freemans, and another whose name I cannot recall, but whom I knew before the war.

Question. To what regiments had these men belonged?

Answer. Most of them, I think, were from Nethercutt's battalion.

Question. What kind of an organization was that?

Answer. They were raised as "local State troops," for the defence of Eastern North Carolina, and when turned over to be organized into a regiment, with bridge guard companies, and called the 66th North Carolina, many of the men deserted at the time they were ordered away, and a portion joined the federal army.

Question. Where do you mean they were ordered to?

Answer. From Kinston to Wilmington, where they were ordered to, for the purpose of being put into this regiment. They mistrusted what was going to happen, and so cleared out—some for their homes, and some for the federal lines.

Question. When were they ordered to Wilmington?

Answer. About November, 1863. I was in Kinston at the time.

Question. Where was their regiment, the 66th, when these men were executed?

Answer. It was, I think, at Wilmington, and not at Kinston.

Question. Were these men tried by court-martial?

Answer. It was said they were, but I was never present.

Question. Who composed the court?

Answer. It hink by officers of General Pickett's division, principally Virginians. I do not know any of their names; I think it is likely that General Hoke was a member.

Question. State if you were present at any executions.

Answer. No, sir; never to any.

Question. How many were executed.

Answer. Two the first time; five the second; and thirteen, I think, the third time.

Question. Who issued the order for the executions?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. State if any of these men were executed without trial.

Answer. I think the first two hung were executed without trial. They were hung the day after we got back from the Newbern expedition. It took us one day to come up. I think they were of the 10th North Carolina artillery originally.

Question. Who were present at the executions?

Answer. I don't know, but I think General Barton issued an order for all the troops present to go. I did not. I never saw the prisoners to have any conversation with them.

Question. What was the general opinion among the people at Kinston?

Answer. That these men ought not to have been hung. They belonged to Nethercutt's battalion," and enlisted, so it was believed, on a distinct promise, as several of the men of that battalion told me, that they were never to be sent above the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and that their commander, Major Nethercutt, made this promise; many of the battalion did not think it was desertion to leave it and join the federal army when ordered into the 66th; the battalion was called, previous to consolidation, the 8th North Carolina battalion. I tried several times to go into the prison to see those I knew, but the guard would not let me, having orders to that effect.

Question. Recall, if possible, the names of these men.

Answer. I knew John Freeman, who was hung, also Jesse J. Summerlin, whom I knew very well; Andrew J. Britton, of Nethercutt's battalion, as also Stephen Jones, same troops; Elijah Kellum and Lewis Freeman, same troops. I know nothing further of the hanging and sentencing of these men.

The court adjourned to meet at headquarters department of North Carolina, on March 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 9, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. B. Gardner, Second Lieutenant William K. Wilcox, 28th Michigan volunteers; absent, Lieutenant Penniman.

Minutes and testimony of previous meeting read and approved.

Owing to absence of witnesses who had been summoned, court adjourned until March 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 10, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present; no witnesses being present, the court adjourned until the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 16, 1866—10 o'clock a. m.

Court met in pursuance of adjournment, all the members being present; no witnesses being in attendance, the court adjourned until March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Court met on Saturday, March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

15th witness, Blunt King, appeared, and being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. State your name, age, and place of residence and present occupation.

Answer. Blunt King; forty-eight years of age; reside in Goldsborough, North Carolina, and am assistant chief of police.

Question. What was your occupation and where did you reside in the months of February, March, and April, 1864?

Answer. I was in Goldsborough, and was a private in the 10th North Carolina infantry, company B.

Question. State whether you were in Kinston during those months.

Answer. I think I was, in March, 1864, at Kinston for one day only.

Question. What was the occasion of your being there?

Answer. I went down on the first Newbern raid and stopped there coming back. Our company was with a pontoon train, and was delayed there a day waiting for transportation for the pontoons on the railroad.

Question. Did you have on soldier clothes then?

Answer. Only partially; I often had citizen's clothes on.

Question. What was your captain's name?

Answer. Captain Daniel Cogswell, of Raleigh.

Question. Do you recollect of seeing any prisoners hung there at Kinston?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How did you come to be at the place of hanging?

Answer. Captain Adams, the adjutant general of Hoke's staff, ordered me there. The orders were to go up to the gallows with some ropes; and two other men, whom I don't remember, received similar orders.

Question. When you went to the gallows with these ropes, what did you do?

Answer. I handed them to a man, who put them over a beam and tied them; I was sitting playing cards on the pontoon boats at the depot; we were waiting for transportation; Captain Adams, of General Hoke's staff, came down to the depot and got some ropes from the pontoon boats, picking them out, I think, himself, and then said to us, "Who can tie a good hangman's knot;" some of the boys with whom I was playing said I was good at tying a knot; I said if General Pickett wanted any hanging done he had better do it himself. "What's that you say," said Captain Adams; I saw I was getting into trouble, and said, "I could beat any man playing seven up;" Captain Adams then said he would send for me in a few minutes, and did so. The reason I know it was Captain Adams, of General Hoke's staff, was because I inquired.

Question. What were the names of those two men you assisted in hanging?

Answer. Joseph Haskell and David Jones.

Question. How do you come to know their names?

Answer. They were in the company I belonged to.

Question. What were they hung for?

Answer. Desertion, I think.

Question. Were they captured from the Union forces? If so, state where.

Answer. They were captured somewhere near Batchelor's creek, but I was not with the party which captured them.

Question. State how you knew they had previously been members of your company.

Answer. Because they had both fought in Fort Macon, I believe, not being then a member myself; but when I joined the company they were members of it, wearing the rebel uniform, and in our company long before they deserted.

Question. State what was done at the execution of these men.

Answer. I was standing in the end of the wagon with the old minister; Captain Adams was standing off about ten feet from the gallows; there were three or four other men, private soldiers, present; I think I adjusted the rope about the neck of one, but of which I cannot remember. I think Captain Adams read some orders before they were hung, but what the orders were I don't remember; these men were executed the third day after they were caught.

Question. Where were you when you first saw these two men who were hung?

Answer. We were falling back; I first saw them in Dover about sunset, and should not have known them had not my lieutenant, Lieutenant H. M. Whitehead, who resides near Newbern, called my attention to them. I said, "Good evening, boys;" they said "Good evening, Mr. King." That was all I said, and sat down on a log near the fire, where they were standing; it was right at General Pickett's headquarters in Dover, North Carolina. I had gone up with two or three other soldiers to see them, out of curiosity. Before I sat down General G. E. Pickett came out of his tent, which was a large wall tent, and came up within four or five feet of these prisoners, and took Lieutenant Whitehead a little to one side and asked him about these two men. I heard Lieutenant Whitehead say they belonged to his company. General Pickett then walked up to the prisoners and said, "What are you doing here; where have you been?" They answered something which I did not hear; General Pickett then said, "God damn you, I reckon you will hardly ever go back there again, you

damned rascals; I'll have you shot, and all other damned rascals who desert." Jones then said to Pickett "He did not care a damn whether they shot him then, or what they did with him." General Pickett then ordered him to be taken away from his tent. General Corse and General Hoke were standing by when General Pickett said this.

Question. Did you recognize any other of the prisoners there?

Answer. No, sir; I do not think I knew any others of them.

Question. What kind of uniforms did these prisoners have on?

Answer. I think they were dressed in blue; but don't remember either at that time or when Jones and Haskell were hung.

Question. State if these men said they belonged to the United States forces.

Answer. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Question. Who commanded the rebel army there at this time when these two men were captured and hung?

Answer. Major General Pickett did.

Question. State whether you recollect one of the men assisting at the execution as having a squint or cross-eyes.

Answer. No, sir.

Question. What officers did you see at the execution of these two men?

Answer. General Hoke was close by with his brigade. I heard some of the boys say that General Pickett was there as we marched off after the execution, but I did not see him.

Question. Were you present at the execution of any of these others?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. State whether you volunteered your services at this execution or as ordered.

Answer. I did not volunteer; I was ordered by Captain Adams, the adjutant general of Hoke. I was vexed at being ordered on this duty, as I was playing cards at the time, and so made sure to find out Captain Adams's name.

Question. State whether you ever served in the army previous to entering the 10th North Carolina rebel infantry.

Answer. I was sergeant in company B, 1st North Carolina volunteers, and was in Mexico two years during our war there.

Question. State if you know whether these two men or any of those captured were tried by court-martial.

Answer. I do not know; I never knew any members of any such court.

Question. How do you come to think there was any such court?

Answer. When I was sitting on the log at Dover, after the prisoners had been taken away, General Pickett said: "We'll have to have a court-martial on these fellows pretty soon, and after some are shot the rest will stop deserting," or some similar expression. Then old General Corse answered, "The sooner the better." My lieutenant, Whitehead, then nudged me with his elbow and said, "You hear what they are saying?" A moment after we got up and went away. I heard General Pickett say, when within four miles from Newbern when we went down this march, "That every God-damned man who didn't do his duty, or deserted, ought to be shot or hung." He was saying this to some soldier, but whether of our brigade or not I don't know. The paper I hand you was written for me, and in my presence, by H. M. Whitehead, who was the lieutenant of my company in the 10th North Carolina, whom I have been speaking about.

The court adjourned to the 21st of March, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of securing in the mean time further testimony.

COURT OF INQUIRY, *Wednesday, March 21, 1866*—10 o'clock a. m.

Sixteenth witness, Drury Lacy, was sworn.

Question. State your name, age, place of residence and present occupation.

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Answer. Drury Lacy; twenty-six years of age; reside in Raleigh, North Carolina, and am in the Southern Express Company.

Question. What was your occupation in the months of February, March, and April, 1864?

Answer. I was adjutant of the 43d North Carolina regiment, in R. F. Hoke's brigade, and in April was transferred to the same brigade staff as adjutant general to General Lewis, promoted.

Question. Where were you stationed?

Answer. In the neighborhood of Kinston, North Carolina, at that time.

Question. State to what brigade you were attached, and who commanded all the forces there at that time?

Answer. I was attached to General R. F. Hoke's brigade, and Major General G. E. Pickett commanded the department. Brigadier General Corse, under him, commanded the district in which Kinston was.

Question. State what you remember of the capture from the Union forces of certain alleged deserters from the rebel army, and their execution at that time.

Answer. I know there were about twenty or more captured and hung at different times at Kinston, though captured at the same time near Batchelor's creek.

Question. What regiments did those men belong to in the rebel army from which they were said to have deserted?

Answer. I believe the 10th North Carolina artillery; others to a battalion known as "Nethercutt's battalion."

Question. State whether all these prisoners were tried by court-martial previous to the execution.

Answer. I believe they were.

Question. State who composed the court.

Answer. I do not know the names of any. There were two courts sitting at different times, composed principally of Virginians, as there were four Virginia brigades in General Pickett's division proper in the department, and only one North Carolina brigade there at Kinston. I know Lieutenant Colonel Lewis was detailed on one of these courts, but was away. Lieutenant Colonel Tate, of the 6th North Carolina, was detailed on one of these courts.

Question. State whether you were present at any of these executions; and if so, which ones?

Answer. I saw the first two hung, and thirteen at another time; I may have seen more, but of these I am certain.

Question. State who ordered these executions.

Answer. The sentences of the court were reviewed by Major General Pickett, and it was by his order that the execution took place. Captain Stewart Symington, aide-de-camp to General Pickett, was his acting assistant adjutant general, and the orders were signed, I think, by him; General Pickett's real headquarters were at Petersburg, Virginia, where his adjutant general remained, which was the reason of the order being signed by Captain Symington.

Question. Who ordered the courts-martial sitting at Kinston during these months of 1864?

Answer. I think the court by which these men were tried was ordered by General Pickett. The other courts, I believe, by the district commander, General Corse.

Question. State whether any of these captured Union soldiers were executed in these months at Kinston without trial?

Answer. Not that I know of. I am almost certain not.

Question. In case of any necessity for a capital punishment or execution during these months at Kinston, or in eastern North Carolina, who alone had the authority to order them?

Answer. General Pickett. No other general in that department at that time had authority to order any execution.

Question. State if any officer in the rebel army in North Carolina at that time had authority to order any capital punishment without full and fair trial before court-martial.

Answer. No, sir; no officer had.

Question. State whether these men, said to have belonged to Nethercutt's battalion, and executed then at Kinston, were regularly in the confederate army.

Answer. I think they were; though most of the troops organized in the eastern part of the State of North Carolina were organized not to go out of the State, but were under confederate officers, when present; this battalion was one of that class of troops.

Question. State whether these men were deserters from "Nethercutt's battalion" or after it was consolidated into the 66th North Carolina.

Answer. I do not know, but think they deserted *before* consolidation; when they were executed the consolidation had taken place.

Question. Who commanded the troops at the execution you witnessed there and what troops were present?

Answer. At the execution of the two of the 10th North Carolina, to which I think they belonged, all the troops who had been on the Newbern expedition were present, or at least a large majority. I think General Pickett was present. General Corse was senior to General R. F. Hoke, and would have commanded if General Pickett had not been present. The execution was under the immediate direction of General Hoke, his surgeon being in attendance, and staff officers reading the orders. At the execution of the thirteen, I don't remember any other troops present besides our own or Hoke's brigade. General Hoke was not present, being, I think, on other duties. The direction of the execution was in charge of the senior officer of the brigade present, and General Hoke's staff officers reading orders, &c.

Question. Who were these orders from?

Answer. From Major General G. E. Pickett. I think I saw five others hung one time, but my impression is General Hoke was not present, except at the first. I am certain General Pickett ordered the first execution of the two men, and I believe in each of the others, though they might have been ordered by General Corse or General Hoke, but they would have had no right so to do, unless *prom.* in command of the department or acting immediately under General Pickett's orders.

Question. State why Hoke's brigade was always selected for attendance at these executions.

Answer. I don't know.

Question. State if you recollect any correspondence between General Palmer, of the United States forces at Newbern, and any officer of your army in reference to the hanging of these men.

Answer. Not that I remember. There was some discussion among the officers as to the number hung, though not to any extent.

Seventeenth witness, General Martin, sworn.

Question. State, if you please, your name, age, and place of residence.

Answer. James G. Martin, forty-four years of age, and reside in Asheville, North Carolina.

Question. What was your occupation during the months of February, March, and April, 1864, and where stationed?

Answer. I was a brigadier general in the Confederate States army, and was stationed in Wilmington in those months, and left there latter part of April.

Question. What troops were in your command there at that time?

Answer. The 17th North Carolina, 42d North Carolina, the 50th North Carolina, and the 66th North Carolina regiments.

Question. State, if you please, what the 66th North Carolina was, and how composed.

Answer. It was composed principally of two battalions—one known as “Wright’s battalion,” and the other as “Nethercutt’s;” they had been in service as bridge guards or home guards, “local service;” they were combined as a regiment by an order. All the men in those local service companies not subject to conscription were to be discharged or transferred to other local service companies and assigned to duty as post guards, &c—that is, all not of the age, when subject to conscription. Those subject to conscription were taken out of these “local service” and “bridge guard” companies of “Nethercutt’s” and “Wright’s battalion,” and put into the 66th North Carolina regiment. These “local service” and “bridge guard” companies had been organized before the conscription law had been enlarged as to the age of those liable to conscription.

Question. Were these local service and bridge guard companies, comprising “Nethercutt’s” and “Wright’s” battalions, in the confederate service?

Answer. My impression is they were; first in the State service and then transferred to the confederate service.

Question. State, if you please, what the terms of enlistment were in the original Nethercutt’s battalion before going into the 66th.

Answer. I think they were “local service” companies for duty around Goldsborough and below; all State troops were liable under the laws of the State to go to any part of the State. I think they enlisted to go to any part of the State, though the private understanding was that they should be on duty below Goldsborough and vicinity. This private understanding would not appear on their muster-rolls.

Question. When they were in the confederate service, state whether they were still on duty as “Nethercutt’s” battalion for local defence.

Answer. Yes, sir, they were, and under confederate pay; but how long they were under confederate pay I am unable to say.

Question. State whether “Nethercutt’s battalion” were transferred to confederate authority subject to original terms of enlistment.

Answer. I don’t recollect; when I was in command at Kinston, in fall of 1863, “Nethercutt’s battalion” was there in its original condition. My impression is, they were transferred bodily to the 66th North Carolina at Kinston. All the men in “Nethercutt’s battalion” were young men and liable to conscription, and were claimed, I think, by the war department at Richmond for general service.

Question. State whether the men of this battalion were given their choice of being sent to the conscription camp or joining the 66th North Carolina.

Answer. Yes, sir; all of both battalions were allowed to go to the conscription camp or remain in their organizations and enter the 66th North Carolina. “Wright’s battalion” reorganized and elected new officers.

Question. State whether the confederate authorities claimed these men in “Nethercutt’s battalion,” before they were actually put into the 66th North Carolina, as being enlisted confederate soldiers or simply as North Carolinians liable to be conscripted under the confederate laws.

Answer. My impression is, they were in the confederate service in Nethercutt’s battalion as “local service” troops. If these men were regularly in confederate service, they were so under the local service law of 1861. Nethercutt received authority, I believe, from the confederate authorities to organize these local companies into a battalion for “local service.” Afterwards new conscript laws were made which would take in most of these men. To prevent disaffection, as these men were organized for local service in Nethercutt’s battalion, the government would not break their engagements with them, and violate their terms of enlistment, and so gave the men their choice either to go to the conscript camp or into the 66th.

Question. State if one of the enlisted men in Nethercutt’s battalion had re-

used to enter the 66th when so offered by the confederate authorities, but had left and gone home instead of to the conscript camp, whether he would have violated the terms of his enlistment in Nethercutt's battalion.

Answer. No, sir; not the terms of enlistment, but the conscript law and the orders under the conscript law, and under those orders been considered a deserter.

Question. State who gave the orders for the consolidation of Nethercutt's and other battalions into the 66th North Carolina, and who executed the consolidation?

Answer. I think the orders came from the war department of the Confederate States, and I executed them or caused them to be executed. They formed a part of my brigade. I think I recommended the consolidation previously.

Question. State whether there was any dissatisfaction expressed among the men of Nethercutt's battalion as to the consolidation into the 66th North Carolina regiment.

Answer. Yes, sir, there was, and the order given was not executed from that dissatisfaction at first, but subsequently they preferred to go into the 66th instead of being sent to the conscript camp. At one time Lieutenant Colonel Nethercutt and his men were opposed to it, and then there seemed to be a change of opinion, but what the cause of the change was I don't know.

Question. What were the expressed reasons of Colonel Nethercutt's dissatisfaction?

Answer. In the several interviews I had with him I don't recollect. I believe it was because I would not recommend him for the colonelcy, but of that I am not certain; this came to me through his friends. They did not want a regular officer over them, as Colonel A. D. Moore was, who became commandant of the 66th.

Question. State whether you recollect of any desertions from Nethercutt's battalion after the order for consolidation was given and before it was effected.

Answer. There were a few desertions, but the principal desertions took place after they were formed into the 66th, and when ordered to go from Kinston to Wilmington, North Carolina. I think they deserted then because they did not want to leave home.

Question. State whether all those of Nethercutt's battalion in the 66th voluntarily enlisted therein or were conscripted.

Answer. My impression is they went in voluntarily, rather than go to the conscript camp. My reason for this is that when the men were dissatisfied they generally came to me as their general, and none came with this complaint.

Question. State if any of Nethercutt's battalion were sent to the conscript camp instead of to the 66th.

Answer. I think none were sent there.

Question. State whether you know of the execution of any alleged deserters from the confederate service at Kinston in February, March, and April, 1864?

Answer. Only by hearsay. I never had any official order or other information connected with it. I was told at the time by some of the officers of the 66th who were of Nethercutt's battalion, that some of their men of Nethercutt's battalion had been court-martialled and shot at Kinston for desertion, but I never received any official record or saw the order approving proceedings of the court-martial. My brigade moved from Wilmington shortly after, and I never even heard that any information was sent to me or to the colonel of the regiment to which the men executed belonged.

Question. State whether the confederate authorities in enforcing the conscript law had authority to act upon local service organizations or simply on individuals.

Answer. Only on individuals in the local service organizations whose age and condition made them liable to the conscript law.

Question. State whether in forming the 66th an oath upon mustering in was taken by the men of Nethercutt's battalion.

Answer. No, sir; they simply signed the muster-in rolls of the 66th, which was the only formula ever used at that period of the war.

Question. State, please, who commanded at Kinston in February, March, and April, 1864.

Answer. I don't know.

The court adjourned until March 23, at 10 a. m., in order, if possible, to procure the attendance of Colonel B. Carter, supposed to have been a member of the military court before which the men executed were tried.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

THURSDAY, *March 23, 1866.*

Eighteenth witness, Judge Battle, appeared and was sworn.

Question. State, please, your name, place of residence, and occupation.

Answer. My name is W. H. Battle, and I reside in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and am one of the judges of the supreme court in the State of North Carolina, and professor at law in the university of the State at Chapel Hill.

Question. What was your occupation during the year 1864?

Answer. I was one of the judges of the supreme court.

Question. State whether in the latter part of 1863 and early part of 1864 you heard and decided any habeas corpus cases at chambers.

Answer. Yes; a number at different times.

Question. State whether you recollect any cases in which the petitioner claimed he was falsely claimed as a confederate soldier, when he claimed to belong to the "local service?"

Answer. Yes, sir; several from Lenoir county, and other localities, came before me claiming that they had volunteered for "local service," and had been taken off into the regular confederate service by General Hill. It was not pretended then that they had been conscripted under a conscription law. These petitioners, in every instance, some twenty or thirty, I discharged on habeas corpus on the grounds that they were subject to duty only for the local defence as bridge guards and other local organizations in which they had volunteered under the confederate act of congress as local confederate troops. This was in the summer and fall of 1863. I thought it was a very great outrage for General Hill to take them off. Afterwards other petitions were presented to me in about February, 1864, when returns were made that the petitioners were held under the confederate conscription act of January 5 and February 17, 1864, which was very sweeping in its character. The petitioners were therefore remanded into custody. The act of January 5 was in reference only to calling in those who had supplied substitutes.

Question. Do you recollect any cases which came before you in the latter part of 1863, or the early part of 1864, involving the legality of an order, purporting to emanate from the war department at Richmond, transferring certain local organizations known as "Nethercutt's battalion" or "partizan rangers" to the 66th North Carolina?

Answer. My impression is there were some few cases of that kind before me, but I do not think they raised any question as to the legality of that order; I do not think there were more than two or three before me. The ground of their objection to their discharge was set forth, I think, in the returns of their officers.

Question. State whether a record was kept of these decisions?

Answer. Yes, sir; but they were all transferred to the courts of record in order that the clerk might tax the costs under a section of our revised code.

Question. State whether you ever had any petitions from the 66th North Carolina for discharge on habeas corpus?

Answer. I received some, but do not recollect whether I ever received any before or after its consolidation as a regiment, or what disposition was made of them.

Question. State what you know of the execution of certain alleged deserters at Kinston, in February, March, or April, in the year 1864.

Answer. I know nothing whatever, personal or official, except by mere rumor, residing, as I did at the time, far removed from the theatre of active military operations, in eastern North Carolina.

Question. State whether you know as to who commanded in those months in eastern North Carolina.

Answer. I do not know.

The nineteenth witness, John C. Gorman, appeared and was sworn.

Question. State your name, residence, and occupation.

Answer. My name is John C. Gorman; I am a printer by occupation, and reside in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Question. What was your occupation in the early part of 1864.

Answer. I was captain 2d North Carolina infantry, on duty in Virginia.

Question. State what you know of the executions of alleged deserters at Kinston in February, March and April, 1864.

Answer. I know nothing; I was at home in Raleigh, then on sick leave, having been wounded, and went down one day to Kinston for provisions for my family, but I know nothing of these occurrences.

Colonel Carter sworn as twentieth witness :

Question. State your name, age, and place of residence.

Answer. David Miller Carter; thirty-six years of age, and reside in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, North Carolina, and am a lawyer.

Question. What was your occupation in the months of February, March and April, 1864, and where were you stationed?

Answer. I was a colonel of cavalry, assigned to duty as presiding judge of a military court, third corps, army of northern Virginia, Confederate States service. I was stationed on the southern bank of the Rapidan river, in Virginia.

Question. State whether you were, during that period, in the State of North Carolina at any time.

Answer. No, sir; I was not. I went to Virginia in June, 1861, with the 4th North Carolina regiment, and never returned again until May, 1864, on leave of absence, and in August I resigned my commission, to enter the State legislature to which I have been re-elected.

Question. State whether you know anything connected with the capture and execution of certain alleged deserters from the rebel army at Kinston?

Answer. I have no knowledge, either personal or official. I was in Virginia at the time, and derived the slight information I did have from the newspapers, in which were published the correspondence between Major General John Peck, commanding the United States forces in North Carolina, and Major General G. E. Pickett, commanding the confederate forces in eastern North Carolina. I have had the reputation of having been engaged in these transactions, which has caused me great inconvenience and undeserved obloquy, which is totally without foundation.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony, being entirely irrelevant, is herein omitted.

We hereby certify that the foregoing testimony is correct as taken by this board.

Dated Raleigh, North Carolina, March 29, 1866.

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

First Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C.

and President Board of Inquiry.

GEORGE H. PENNIMAN,

First Lieut. 28th Mich. Inf'y Vol. and Recorder.

WM. R. WILCOX,

Second Lieut. Co. K, 28th Mich. Inf'y Vols.

RALEIGH, N. C., *March 30, 1866.*

The board having met and deliberated as to the possibility of obtaining further evidence, decided to adjourn *sine die*, and accordingly so adjourned.

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

*First Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and
President Board of Inquiry.*

GEO. H. PENNIMAN,

First Lieut. 28th Mich. Vol. Inf'ty and Recorder.

Brevet Maj. Gen. S. H. RUGER,

Commanding Dep't of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

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Twentieth witness, D. M. Carter, Col. Cav	87

Official :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, North Carolina, April 17, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, in the investigation of the facts relating to certain alleged murders said to have taken place at Kinston, North Carolina, of soldiers of the United States, by execution at the hands of the rebels, which I was directed by indorsement of the Secretary of War, of date December 15, 1865, to investigate, it is necessary to a full knowledge of the matter that the court-martial proceedings had by the rebels in the case be examined. I would therefore request, if the same be among the rebel archives, that I be furnished a copy of the record in the cases of Joseph L. Haskett, David Jones, Mitchell Busick, William Irvine, Amos Aymett, Lewis Bryan, John J. Brock, William Haddock, Jesse J. Summerlin, Andrew J. Britton, Lewis Freeman.

Calvin J. Hoffman, Stephen J. Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Chas. Lutherville, William H. Dougherty, and Elijah Kellum, tried at Kinston, North Carolina, in the spring of 1864, and executed as deserters from the rebel army. The rebel General Pickett commanded the department of east North Carolina, and probably ordered the execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. KUGER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vols., Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj't Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Respectfully referred to Dr. Francis Lieber, chief of the Bureau of Records and Archives, who will please inform this office if the proceedings called for within are among the files of rebel archives.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 21, 1866.*

Respectfully returned. The proceedings referred to are not among the records of this office. Enclosed are the only papers that can be found relating to the execution.

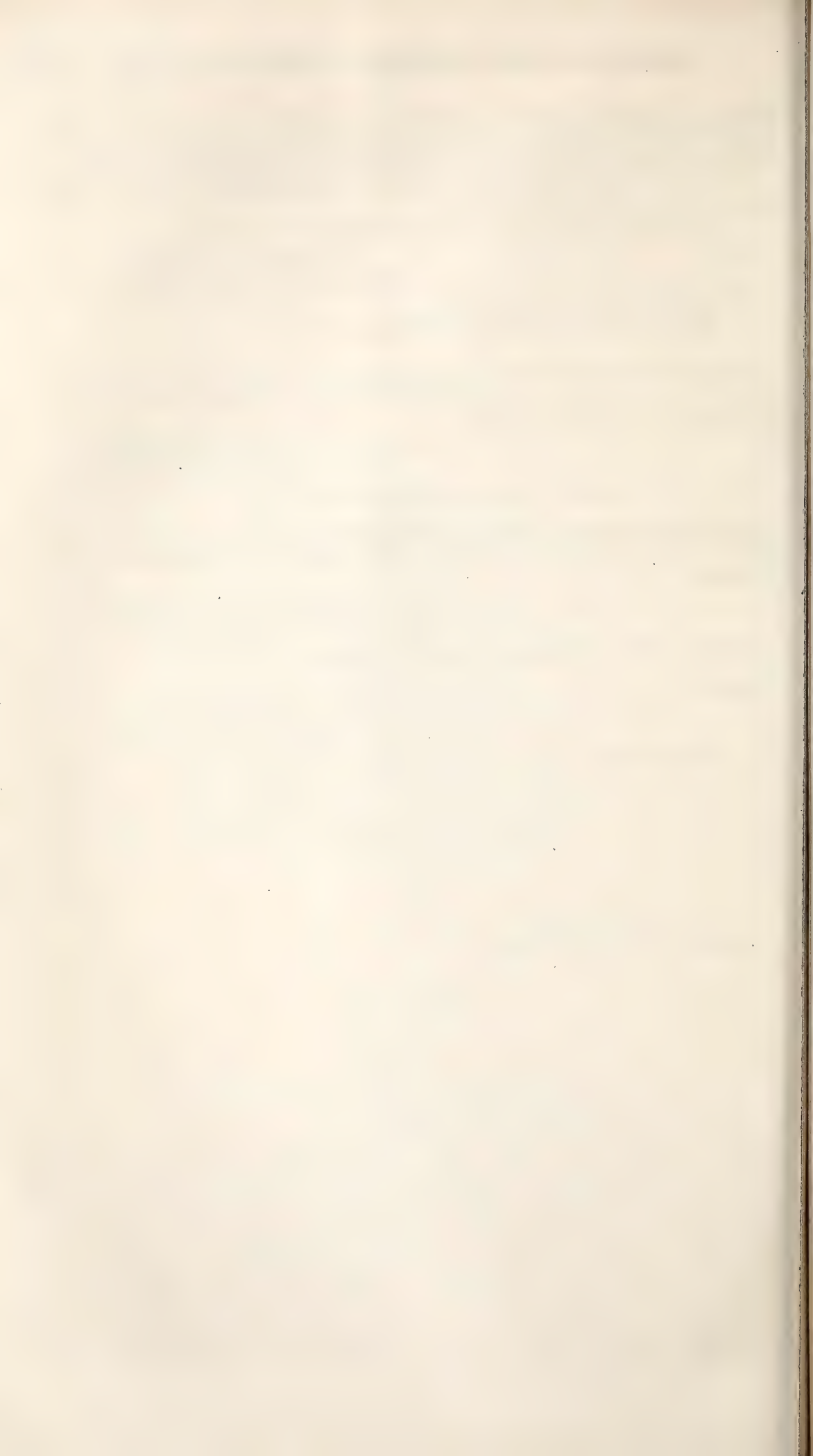
G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Bvt. Lt. Col. in absence of chief A. S.

ARCHIVE OFFICE, *Washington, April 25, 1866.*

Official :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Ex. Doc. 98—7.



PARDONS AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of the 5th of March last, relative to pardons and property seized as enemies' property, and returned to those who claimed to be the original owners.

MAY 4, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed

to the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th of March, 1866, requesting the names of persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars to whom special pardons have been issued, and a statement of the amount of property which has been seized as belonging to the enemies of the Government or as abandoned property and returned to those who claimed to be the original owners, I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General, together with a copy of the amnesty proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, and a copy of the warrants issued in cases in which special pardons are granted. The second, third, and fourth conditions of the warrant prescribe the terms, so far as property is concerned, upon which all such pardons are granted and accepted.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1866.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have,

since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, (or affirmation,) and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves: So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the pretended Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil con-

ment or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities, agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon for any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be generally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 1, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st April, 1865.

By the Constitution of the United States, (2d art., sec. 2, cl. 1,) the President is vested with the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

By the thirteenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved 17th July, 1862, "the President is authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient to the public welfare."

The right and power of the President to pardon, and to issue any proclamation of amnesty, are derived from the clauses in the Constitution and the act of Congress as quoted above.

By the Constitution and the act of Congress, the power to pardon in individual cases, and the power of extending, by proclamation, amnesty to classes of individuals, are solely in the hands of the President. It is, therefore, needless to discuss the question whether the act of Congress was necessary, in order to enable the President lawfully to issue a proclamation of pardon and amnesty. The power of exercising and extending mercy resides in some department of every well-ordered government. When order and peace reign, its exercise is frequent and its influence valuable. Its influence is of value inestimable at the termination of an insurrection so wide-spread as the one which in our country is just being suppressed. Its appropriate office is to soothe and heal, not to

keep alive or irritate the rebellious and malignant passions that induced, precipitated and sustained the insurrection. This power to soothe and heal is appropriately vested in the executive department of the government, whose duty it is to recognize and declare the existence of an insurrection, to suppress it by force, and to proclaim its suppression. In order, then, that this benign power of the government should accomplish the objects for which it was given, the extent and limits of the power should be clearly understood. Therefore, before proceeding to answer the questions propounded in your letter, it would seem to be eminently proper to state some of the obvious principles upon which the power to grant pardons and amnesty rests, and deduce from those principles the limitations of that power.

The words amnesty and pardon have a usual and well-understood meaning. Neither is defined in any act of Congress; the latter is not used in the Constitution.

A pardon is a remission of guilt; an amnesty is an act of oblivion or forgetfulness.

They are acts of sovereign mercy and grace, flowing from the appropriate organ of the government.

There can be no pardon where there is no actual or imputed guilt. The acceptance of a pardon is the confession of guilt, or of the existence of a state of facts from which a judgment of guilt would follow.

A pardon may be absolute and complete, or it may be conditional and partial. The whole penalty denounced by the law against an offender may be forgiven, or so much of it only as may seem expedient. The power to pardon is not exhausted by its partial use. A part of the penalty may be forgiven now, and at a future time another part, and so on till the whole is forgiven. This power may be so used as to place the offender upon trial and probation as to his good faith and purposes.

A pardon may be upon conditions, and those conditions may be precedent or subsequent.

The conditions, however, appended to a pardon cannot be immoral, illegal, or inconsistent with the pardon.

If a condition precedent annexed to a pardon be immoral, as that the person in whose favor it is issued should never speak the truth; or illegal, as that he should commit murder; or inconsistent with the pardon, as that he should never eat or sleep, the pardon would never attach or be of avail. On the other hand, if those conditions were subsequent—that is, if it were declared that the pardon should be void if the party ever spoke the truth, or if he did not commit murder, or if he should eat or sleep, the pardon would attach and be valid, and the condition void and of no effect. If a condition subsequent is broken, the offender could be tried and punished for the original offence. The breach of the condition would make the pardon void. Any conditions, precedent or subsequent, may, therefore, be appended that are not immoral, illegal, or inconsistent with the pardon. This great and sovereign power of mercy can never be used as a cover for immoral or illegal conduct.

As a pardon presupposes that an offence *has been* committed, and ever acts upon the past, the power to grant it never can be exerted as an immunity or license for future misdoing.

A pardon procured by fraud or for a fraudulent purpose, upon the suppression of the truth or the suggestion of falsehood, is void. It is a deed of mercy, given without other fee or reward than the good faith, truth, and repentance of the culprit. On the other hand, as an act of grace freely given, when obtained without falsehood, fraud, and for no fraudulent use, it should be liberally construed in favor of the repentant offender.

A promise to pardon is not a pardon, and may at any time be withdrawn; but a pardon may be offered, and the offer kept open, and thus be continuing,

that the person to whom it is offered may accept it at a future day. After a pardon has been accepted it becomes a *valid* act, and the person receiving it is entitled to all its benefits.

The principles hereinbefore stated forbid, however, that an offer of pardon be construed as a license or indulgence to commit continuing or future offences, or giving immunity from the consequences of such offences.

After the offender shall have received notice of the offer, or after a reasonable time shall have elapsed within which he must be presumed to have received notice of the offer, he cannot continue his ill-doing and then accept and rely upon the offer of pardon as an indemnity against what he did before and also what he did after notice. Such a construction of the pardoning power would virtually convert it into a power to license crime.

The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law, "I now offer you a free pardon for the past; or at any future day when you shall, from baffled hopes, or after being foiled in dangerous and bloody enterprises, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past."

When men have offended against the law, their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. In this country and under this government, violators of the law have offended against a law of their own making: out of their own mouths they are condemned—convicted by their own judgments—and, under a law of their own making, they cannot appear before the seat of mercy and arrogantly claim the fulfilment of a promise of pardon which they have refused and defied.

The excellence of mercy and charity in a national trouble like ours ought not to be undervalued. Such feelings should be fondly cherished and studiously cultivated. When brought into action they should be generously but wisely indulged. Like all the great, necessary, and useful powers in nature or in government, harm may come of their improvident use, and perils which seem passed may be renewed, and other and new dangers be precipitated. By a too extended, thoughtless, or unwise kindness, the man or the government may arm into life an adder that will requite that kindness by a fatal sting from a poisonous fang.

Keeping in view these obvious and fundamental principles that fix and limit the powers of pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and the law, I will proceed to consider the questions propounded by you on the proclamations dated, respectively, the 8th day of December, 1863, and the 26th day of March, 1864 commonly called the amnesty proclamations.

You ask my opinion, first, as to the proper construction and effect of those proclamations upon the citizens and residents of rebel States who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed therein.

These two proclamations must be read together and regarded as one instrument. That must, at least, be so, from the date of the last proclamation, 26th March, 1864. No doubt many persons did, between the 8th December, 1863, and 26th March, 1864, take the oath, who could not have done so had the original proclamation contained the exceptions set forth in the second. What the rights are of those who took the oath in that intermediate space of time, and who could not have taken it after the 26th March, 1864, is purely a judicial question. The facts in such cases are accomplished, and the rights arising out of those facts have attached and become vested. If not improper, it would be, at least, idle in me to express an opinion on those cases. The judicial department of the government must determine the law in those cases, when they are properly presented before the courts.

For all practical purposes, so far as the executive department of the government is concerned, both proclamations may therefore be regarded as of date the 26th March, 1864. From that point of view their proper operation and effect are now to be considered.

It is plainly stated on the face of the second proclamation that its objects "were to suppress the insurrection, and to restore the authority of the United States, and with reference to these objects alone." In the midst of a gigantic effort on the part of traitors to dismember our country and overthrow our government, the President, in the legitimate exercise of his great powers, invoked the healing influences of charity and forgiveness. His great heart but responded to the eager desire of the American people to win back this misguided people to their allegiance, and to peace and order, by gentleness, rather than to compel obedience by the dread powers of war.

It must not be supposed that, in giving expression to and making a law of this noble wish of his heart, and the heart of the people whom he represented, it was intended to give license and immunity to crime and treason for the then future. His expressed object was "to suppress the insurrection, and to restore the authority of the United States, and that alone."

His object was made still more manifest when he said that the person "shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

The reluctant, unrepentant, defying persons who, in their hearts, desired the success of the rebellion and the overthrow of the government, were not invited to take the oath; and if any such should take it, they would but add perjury—a God-defying sin—to that of treason; and if that fact can be shown to a judicial tribunal, it seems to me that they should take no benefit from the pardon and amnesty. A mind and heart unpurged of treason were not invited by the amnesty proclamation to add thereto the crime of perjury.

It seems to me, then, that all the citizens and residents of the rebel States, not excepted from the amnesty, who did, after the issuing of the proclamation, or after notice thereof, or within a reasonable time within which it must be supposed they had notice, refrain from further hostilities, and take the oath of amnesty *voluntarily, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority*, being at the time free from arrest, confinement, or duress, and not under bonds, are entitled to all the benefits and rights so freely and benignly given by a magnanimous government. When the oath has been taken without the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, though taken promptly, it seems to me that the amnesty and pardon do not attach. This, however, is a judicial question, which the courts may decide contrary to my opinion. I ought not, perhaps, to express any.

In giving this construction to the amnesty proclamation, I have been constantly impressed by a paragraph in the last annual message of the President of the United States. It reads as follows: "A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes; and it was, at the same time, made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still open to all. But the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

A profound respect for the opinions of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, induces me to ponder long and well before I can venture to express an opinion differing even in a shade from his. But all who had the good fortune to know him well must feel and know

that from his very nature he was not only tempted but forced to strain his power of mercy. His love for mankind was boundless; his charity all-embracing, and his benevolence so sensitive that he sometimes was as ready to pardon the unrepentant as the sincerely penitent offender. Clearly and pointedly does the above paragraph show to the world that such was his nature. He says: "During the whole year that special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, no voluntary application has been denied." The door of mercy to his heart was, we know, ever open; and yet he closes the paragraph with this significant sentence: "But the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

It is probably fair to infer that the late President understood his proclamation of amnesty as giving pardon to all, no matter how long they had refused, and whether they had offended after notice of the offer or not. Whether his powers extended so far is, to say the least, a doubtful question.

I am clear and decided in my conviction that the President had no power to make an open offer of pardon which could be relied upon as a protection for offences committed after notice of the offer. This opinion is deduced from principle, and independently of the language of the proclamation.

The language of the first proclamation is, however, consonant with this opinion. It is addressed to "*all persons who have participated in the existing rebellion*"—words referring to the past.

If I am right in this construction of the proclamation—and I am satisfied in my own mind that I am—another proclamation should be issued. Persons should not be invited to take an oath and to comply with terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially due to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves, in good faith, of the benefits of pardon and amnesty, that another proclamation should be substituted, covering the now past. Persons who have been constantly engaged in rebellion should know distinctly what they are to do, when and how they are to do it, to free themselves from punishment, in whole or in part, or to reinstate themselves as before the rebellion. Such as have been affected merely by their treasonable associations should be absolutely forgiven. Appropriate conditions should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the government should now be large and generous, and the operation and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncertain.

The second question you ask is as to the rights of the citizens and residents of the rebel States who have not taken or offered to take the oath and comply with the terms of the proclamation.

Here, again, we meet trouble and uncertainty.

The expressed objects of the proclamation are *to suppress the insurrection, and to restore the authority of the United States*. Can any one be permitted to take the oath, and comply with the terms prescribed in the proclamation, in a State or a community where the civil and military power of the insurrection has been destroyed and the rebellion suppressed, and the authority of the United States is established without let or hindrance? Or does the insurrection continue, in legal contemplation, though not in fact, until the executive department of the government shall, by proclamation, declare that it has been suppressed? And would this proclamation of pardon and amnesty continue and be open after proclamation that the rebellion had been suppressed?

It would seem from the proclamation that the amnesty was extended to those who were willing to aid in suppressing, as well as restoring; and yet it may and doubtless will be contended, and with much force and show of reason, that all who have stood by and clung to the insurrection till its organization and power, both civil and military, were gone, have nevertheless a right to take all the benefits of the amnesty because they will lend a reluctant aid in restoring an author-

ity which they hate. Amnesty is *proffered* for aid in suppressing and restoring; amnesty is demanded for aid in the work of restoration; full reward is required for less than half of the service that is needed.

As a measure *to aid in the suppression* of the rebellion, the late proclamation has done its full and complete office. Now, one is desired *to aid in restoring* order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not needed; that word conveys an erroneous idea. The construction of this government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacities have been subjected in this effort at revolution and dismemberment proves with what wisdom its foundations have been laid. Ours is a task to preserve principles and powers clearly and well defined, and that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change. Society in the rebel States has not been and is not now in a normal condition, nor in harmony with the principles of our government. That society has rebelled against them, and made war upon the principles and powers of our government. In so doing it has offended, and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders only must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law—not in a spirit of revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal and freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such conditions, precedent and subsequent, can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion, and bring society in those States into perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our government.

If this power of pardon is wisely used, peace will be established upon a sure and permanent basis.

On these grounds, in addition to what has been before said, I am of the opinion that another and a new offer of amnesty, adapted to the existing condition of things, should be proclaimed.

I do not conceive that it is in place just now, even if I were prepared to do so—which I am not, because not sufficiently advised of the temper of those so lately in rebellion—for me to say what should be the terms of the suggested proclamation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,

Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT.

[Circular.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 7, 1865.

By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special applications to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that, before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) in said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make personal application in writing therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath (or affirmation) as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General.*

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's amnesty proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to this department, where they will be deposited, and remain in the archives of the government. A register thereof will be kept in the department, and on application, in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of _____ of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of _____, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint _____ provisional governor of the State of _____, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to pre-

scribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of ——— to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of ——— in force immediately before the ——— day of ———, A. D. ———, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate, for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which ——— is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ____ day of _____, in the year of our L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ____.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

_____,
Secretary of State.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas _____, of _____, by taking part in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said _____ a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows:

1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said _____ shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865.

2d. To be void and of no effect if the said _____ shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

3d. That the said _____ first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings instituted or pending against his person or property before the date of the acceptance of this warrant.

4th. That the said _____ shall not, by virtue of this warrant, claim any property, or the proceeds of any property, that has been sold by the order, judgment, or decree of a court under the confiscation laws of the United States.

5th. That the said _____ shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of _____.] of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this ____ day of _____, A. D. 186-, and of the independence of the United States the ____.

By the President:

_____,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
Washington, April 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish the following report in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1866, inquiring concerning the restoration to former owners of property in the States lately in rebellion, seized by the United States, under the act of July 17, 1862, or as abandoned property.

A list of property seized under the act of July 17, 1862, and subsequently restored to former owners by the bureau, is appended. The greater portion of

property of this character is situated in Virginia, and was formally set apart for the use of refugees and freedmen by circular from this bureau, approved by the President.

It became apparent, however, that much of it had been improperly seized, and, to avoid injustice, action under the circular was temporarily suspended. Part of this property had been merely libelled. Against part the proceedings had gone to a decree of condemnation and sale. Very little, however, was actually sold.

On the 12th of September, 1865, circular No. 15, series 1865, was issued from this bureau to govern its action respecting property. This circular, originally draughted by the Commissioner, was submitted to the President, who materially amended the original provisions. It was promulgated as received from him.

With respect to property seized under the act of July 17, 1862, this circular declares that it shall be regarded as confiscated only after an actual sale has taken place, and directs assistant commissioners of the bureau to restore it when it appears satisfactorily that it has not been confiscated. Such property has, therefore, been restored upon proof that proceedings against it had been dismissed in the United States courts.

The records of this office do not show whether parties to whom such property has been restored were connected with the army of the so-called Confederate States, or whether they gave aid or comfort to the rebellion.

A list of abandoned property upon which allotments have been made to freedmen, and which has been subsequently restored to former owners, is also appended. Of this the estate of William Aiken, in South Carolina, was restored by order of Major General D. E. Sickles, commanding the department. Three estates were surrendered for the reason that they were not actually abandoned. Of the remainder some were given up because very few freedmen were resident upon them, and those could be more advantageously located elsewhere. The others were restored after mutually satisfactory agreements had been entered into between the freedmen and the former owners.

All of these pieces of property were embraced in General Sherman's Field Order No. 15, and the authority for the action taken by the bureau in respect to them was derived from the instructions of the President, contained in General Orders No. 145 from the War Department, bearing date October 9, 1865.

The appended list shows, so far as is known, the names of such parties to whom property of this character was restored, who were connected with the army of the so-called Confederate States.

The property held under the act of July, 1862, and the abandoned property actually allotted to resident freedmen, comprise but a small proportion of the entire amount which the bureau has held in its possession.

The order of the President of June 2, 1865, directing all persons in the service, civil or military, of the United States to turn over to this bureau all property of the character referred to in the act establishing it, resulted in the transfer to the bureau of a large amount of property, the greater portion of which came under the designation of "abandoned." It was supposed that the bureau could retain possession of this property until the purposes for which it was granted were accomplished.

Measures were taken to divide and allot it to freedmen, and owners applying for its restoration on the ground that they had received the pardon of the President were refused.

In August, 1865, an application was received from B. B. Leake, of Tennessee, a former soldier of the rebel army, who had received a special pardon. His property was clearly abandoned, and his application was not granted. An appeal was made to the President, and on the 16th of August was received at this bureau with the following indorsement :

“EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *August 16, 1865.*

“Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c. The records of this office show that B. B. Leake was specially pardoned by the President on the 27th ultimo, and was thereby restored to all his rights of property, except as to slaves. Notwithstanding this, it is understood that the possession of his property is withheld from him. I have, therefore, to direct that General Fisk, assistant commissioner at Nashville, Tennessee, be instructed by the chief Commissioner of Bureau of Freedmen, &c., to relinquish possession of the property of Mr. Leake, held by him as assistant commissioner, &c., and that the same be immediately restored to the said Leake. The same action will be had in all similar cases.

“ANDREW JOHNSON,
“*President United States.*”

In complying with these definite instructions, the bureau has been compelled to part with the greater portion of the property once under its control. Except in the very few cases where property has been actually sold under the act of July 17, 1862, and in that portion of South Carolina and Georgia embraced in the provisions of General Sherman's Field Order No. 15, its tenure of property has been too uncertain to justify allotments to freedmen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner, &c.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of property seized under act of July 17, 1862, and restored to former owners.

Name.	No. acres.	Location.
Booker, George.....	850	Back river, Elizabeth City co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
West, Parker.....	200	James river, Elizabeth City co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Young, W. G.	3,900	Elizabeth City co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Smith, Francis L.....	500	Prince William co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Thornton, William W....	140	Do. do. do. do.
Weedon, F. A.....	218	Do. do. do. do.
Goodwin, David G.....	450	Norfolk, Va.—Restored by order assis't com'r Va.
Armistead, John.....	75	Elizabeth City co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Sinclair, Jeff. B.....	600	Do. do. do. do.
Wray, George.....	300	Do. do. do. do.
Vaughn, Robert H.....	500	Do. do. do. do.
Winder, Levin.....	600	Do. do. do. do.
Anderson, William.....	100	Do. do. do. do.
Lee, Parker P.....	1,000	Do. do. do. do.
Phillips, Thomas.....	30	Do. do. do. do.
Phillips, John.....	*	Do. do. do. do.
Jones, William.....	200	Do. do. do. do.
Johnson, Benjamin.....	75	Prince William co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Kearns, Edward.....	†	City of Portsmouth, Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
Murdaugh, James.....	‡	Do. do. do. do.
Baker, Richard H.....	†	City of Norfolk, Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of Virginia.
DeBree, John.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Taylor, William E.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Johnston, James H.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Ward, Matthias.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Bean, William.....	100	Loudon co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of the District of Columbia.
Gregg, Nathan.....	*	Do. do. do. do.
Lynch, Wm. B.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Harrison, Matthew.....	*	Do. do. do. do.
Rust, George T.....	625	Do. do. do. do.
White, E. V.....	*	Do. do. do. do.
Claggett, Henry O.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
Payson, F. M. C.....	150	Do. do. do. do.
Bowie, Robert G.....	150	Do. do. do. do.
Clark, A. A. C.....	325	Do. do. do. do.
White, Josiah F.....	300	Do. do. do. do.
Shreve, Daniel F.....	250	Do. do. do. do.
Braden, Oscar S.....	300	Do. do. do. do.
Aldridge, John.....	400	Do. do. do. do.
Beverly, Robert, trustee for Mary Chichester....	*	Do. do. do. do.
Tebbs, Charles B.....	80	Do. do. do. do.
Ball, George W.....	1,000	Do. do. do. do.
Thrift, Sanderson.....	307	Do. do. do. do.
Edwards, Thomas W....	500	Do. do. do. do.
Mott, A. R.....	§	Fairfax co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of the District of Columbia.
Corse, H. D.....	87	Do. do. do. do.
Means, Lewis D.....	50	Do. do. do. do.
Muse, Mrs. Priscilla J....	80	Do. do. do. do.
Dulaney, W. H., administrator of the "Ball estate".....	992	Do. do. do. do.

List of property seized under act of July 17, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Name.	No. acres.	Location.
andstreet, John.....	98	Fairfax co., Va.—Restored by order of assistant commissioner of the District of Columbia.
ost, P. A.	†	New Orleans, La.—By order of assistant com'r La.
oulé, Pierre.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
ory, Benjamin S.	†	Do. do. do. do.
rivot, M.	†	Do. do. do. do.
cKnight, Thomas	†	Do. do. do. do.
ory, Norman	†	Do. do. do. do.
oodrich & Co.....	†	Do. do. do. do.
urrell, G. M.	†	Do. do. do. do.
urrell, E. H.	†	Do. do. do. do.
urrell, O. G.	†	Do. do. do. do.
ayton, R. E.	†	Do. do. do. do.
annagan, Harris	§	Little Rock, Ark.—By order of assistant commissioner of Missouri and Arkansas.
Total number acres...	15,452	

* Not reported.

† House and lot.

‡ Buildings.

§ Houses and lots.

Statement of abandoned property restored to former owners upon which allotments had been made to freedmen.

Name.	No. acres.	Location of property.
ckett, Theodore.....	500	Edisto, Johns, and Wardmalaw islands, S. C.
abrook, jr., William.....	400	Edisto island, S. C. (Confederate army.)
ikell, Jenkins.....	700	Do. do. do.
astree, Edward.....	500	Do. do.
annah, William.....	214	Do. do.
iley, Ephraim.....	489	Do. do.
haley, William.....	350	Do. do.
ken, William.....	1,080	Jehossee island, S. C.
vers, Constans.....	188	James island, S. C.
ll, Joseph.....	160	Do. do.
oper, Thomas.....	670	Johns island, S. C.
opkinson, J.	680	Johns and Wardmalaw islands, S. C.
art, J.	400	Do. do. do. do.
art, Thomas.....	200	Do. do. do. do.
haley, Ben.....	300	Do. do. do. do.
mes, Rose.....	400	St. Paul's parish, S. C.
unn, Mrs. Mary.....	200	Danfuskie island, S. C.
oddard, John, executor		
estate of Mungin.....	1,226	Do. do. do.
aring, Colonel.....	200	Skidaway island, Ga.
chols, J. R.....	495	Do. do. do.
richard, Colonel J. R.	200	Skidaway island, Ga. (Confederate army.)
eves, Dr. John R.....	500	Ogeechee river, Chatham co., Ga. (Confed. army.)
riven, John R.....	300	Do. do. do. do.
otter estate.....	1,000	Chatham county, Ga.
riven, George P.....	400	Chatham county, Ga. (Confederate army.)
uger, Judge.....	600	Ogeechee river, opposite Savannah, Ga.
eywood, Daniel.....	700	Do. do. do. do. do.
ard, Smith.....	700	Do. do. do. do. do.
cMillan, K.....	500	Do. do. do. do. do.
ose, Hugh.....	490	Do. do. do. do. do.
Total acres restored *.	14,652	

* Restored by order of assistant commissioner of South Carolina and Georgia.

In addition to the property seized under act of July, 1862, and abandoned property allotted to freedmen, 400,000 acres of abandoned land not allotted to freedmen have been restored to former owners.

Recapitulation.

	Acres.
Property seized under act of July, 1862, and restored by this bureau.....	15, 452
Abandoned property allotted to freedmen and restored by this bureau.....	14, 652
Abandoned property not allotted to freedmen restored by this bureau.....	400, 000
Total.....	<u>430, 104</u>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 17, 1866.

The Secretary of State, in answer to so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th ultimo as relates to pardons granted under the 13th exception mentioned in the amnesty proclamation of the 29th May last, has the honor to report, that of the seven thousand one hundred and ninety-seven cases passed upon by the Attorney General, there still remain in this department seven hundred and seven cases, which, not yet having been finally disposed of, have been stricken from the accompanying list.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the names of the persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars each, who applied for special pardons and have been recommended by this department.

The number is 7,197.

This list shows the number that have passed this office.

The records of this office do not show what number of pardons have been granted. I understand that many of the pardons recommended from this office have not been executed and delivered.

It does not appear from the records of this office how much property, real, personal, and mixed, has been seized and forfeited to the United States under the act of 1862, as enemies' property, nor do they show any property taken from officers of the United States and returned to the enemies of the government; nor is there anything in this office in regard to abandoned property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT.

VIRGINIA.

List of pardons granted under the President's amnesty proclamation, 13th exception. Number, 2,070.

lvey, R. T.	Atkinson, Archibald	Brockett, F. S.
shley, T. N.	Bolling, Thomas	Brown, G. H.
mbler, John J.	Bowzer, H. W.	Baskerville, H. E. C.
mbler, R. C.	Beatie, Robert	Buford, John
alexander, John D.	Barksdale, Beverley	Bear, Jacob
alexander, Mark	Breckenridge, Cary	Barksdale, H. W.
llen, Rhesa	Bannon, John	Baynham, Wm. A.
dams, George	Bryan, John R.	Baylor, J. R.
mbler, P. K. G.	Boulware, William	Bolton, James
rmes, Eli	Berry, Henry	Barnes, F. J.
nderson, J. T.	Burk, Christian	Bowman, Jacob
alexander, John	Bowman, John, jr.	Burks, Geo. A.
ndrews, J. G.	Burwell, C. W.	Barksdale, C. R.
ndrews, Samuel	Burwell, N.	Bell, H. M.
rehart, John	Barrett, William	Bell, S. H.
llison, Francis	Baker, David	Baker, Elijah
alexander, J. B.	Barksdale, J. R.	Bowman, J. M.
llen, Israel	Burke, W. A.	Brodley, J. H.
llen, John J.	Bolling, G. W.	Branch, J. R.
ldrige, John	Browning, W.	Belvin, Jno. A.
llen, W. G.	Browning, J. A.	Bliss, C. S.
lston, Catherine	Beazley, M.	Brocks, T. T.
llen, William	Braden, N. S.	Berkeley, W. N.
llsop, Joseph	Buck, I. N.	Burch, Geo. H.
shlin, R. W.	Buck, M. B.	Bacon, J. S.
ugustine, J.	Barbee, J. M.	Bowman, A. C.
rmistead, W. H.	Bennett, William	Bomack, Jacob
nderson, J. B.	Buck, Thomas F.	Bryan, J. R.
miss, E. J.	Barnett, Neill	Broadwater, A.
llen, Thomas H.	Benks, Martin P.	Boyd, Juliet M.
ntrim, John T.	Baldwin, Samuel	Burks, E. C.
dams, W. C.	Baldwin, William	Brown, Geo. C.
llen, Richard S.	Boulding, Wood	Beale, C. T.
ylor, J. P.	Braner, F. C.	Bibb, R. T.
ylett, P. H.	Bruce, Charles	Banks, R. A.
llemong, J. W. F.	Barnes, S. T.	Burwell, N.
llam, Mrs. L. G.	Barclay, J. W.	Beverley, Wm.
recher, Robert	Boulware, A. J.	Bassett, G. W.
dams, J. A.	Bickers, James	Bockham, J. G.
recher, R. S.	Burks, J. S.	Boswell, Charles
dams, J. M.	Bell, J. W.	Bowyer, H. M.
rmistead, D.	Bickle, R. G.	Bransford, J. B.
pperson, James	Bayley, S. T.	Blankman, M. A.
bell, A. P.	Baskerville, William, jr.	Bowers, Bat.
vent, Thomas	Bradshaw, William E.	Barksdale, R. J.
vent, Tamlin	Brooks, J. G.	Bell, W. A.
llen, William C.	Boyd, Alfred	Bradford, S.
nderson, F. T.	Boyd, A. G.	Burwell, G. H.
lsop, John	Baylor, Jacob	Ballard, J. P.
mbler, William M.	Brauer, F.	Brown, J. A.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Bolling, R. B.	Baylor, Henry L.	Brenner, Mrs. E.
Brooke, F. E.	Baylor, Nannie W.	Bowen, George M.
Buford, A. S.	Baylor, Richard	Browning, J. A.
Briggs, G. W.	Bouldin, S.	Bennett, J. R.
Barksdale, Randolph	Bell, D. S.	Branch, Wm.
Brubaker, D. C.	Bolin, Bridget	Booth, D. C.
Bainley, J. H.	Brown, John	Braxton, W. P.
Boucher, John	Berkeley, Edward	Bocock, H. F.
Brubaker, J.	Bayly, R. P.	Brady, D. C. E.
Boaz, W. D.	Britton, Jno. A.	Bass, J. A.
Beasley, W. H.	Blanks, A. T.	Booker, George
Brown, H. S.	Baylor, David	Bowman, John
Bowe, N. F.	Beirne, A. P.	Cowardin, W. L.
Bruce, W.	Burruss, Josiah	Crawley, Wm.
Beverley, R.	Bias, C.	Carter, Dale
Borst, P. B.	Burk, James	Cullen, Patrick
Ball, H. A.	Bohannon, Geo. M.	Coleman, R. H.
Barksdale, Elisha, jr.	Baldwin, C. J.	Collins, G. G.
Bodeker, A.	Brown, R. L.	Castleman, A.
Baker, R. H., jr.	Bagby, Richard	Crouch, W. H.
Bowen, R. T.	Bondurant, T. L.	Cave, B.
Burke, Ann B.	Booker, J. M.	Carter, G. M.
Beale, James	Buford, Paschal	Carrington, W. W.
Brodnax, A. J.	Berkam, L. A.	Clark, G. W.
Bland, Robert	Burwell, Mrs. V. B.	Cohn, Jacob
Bondurant, A. J.	Bell, W. J. D.	Campbell, Corn's
Baylor, Ann B.	Burwell, Blair	Coleman, John
Brown, G. C.	Boyd, J. G.	Cummings, A. C.
Briel, B.	Branch, J. P.	Coiner, J. H.
Backhouse, J. W.	Burr, D. J.	Cook, David
Blackford, C. M.	Boyd, H. C.	Cheatwood, Hiram
Burton, D. W.	Barbour, Jno. S.	Cunningham, R. W.
Booker, J. M.	Bayly, E. W.	Claybrook, R. A.
Booker, W. T.	Brown, J. W.	Clark, J. T.
Bernard, A. M.	Boyd, H.	Coleman, J. C.
Boutwell, J. L.	Breeden, Wm.	Coyner, Jacob
Bell, W. H.	Bannon, W. O.	Craig, K.
Barksdale, Geo. A.	Beckham, C. C.	Callaway, Jas. S.
Berkeley, N.	Browning, W. H.	Coyle, Jno. M.
Bucker, S. A.	Baylor, J. R.	Carrington, Tucker
Baylor, R. P.	Baylor, George	Cheatham, Wm. J.
Brockenbrough, B. B.	Bowers, John	Cochran, B. F.
Baird, B. R.	Burke, S. D.	Clay, D. C.
Blakey, A. R.	Ballard, T. E.	Chambers, Middleton
Bell, Francis	Bruce, Alex'r	Childrey, J. K.
Baker, T. B. B.	Bruce, W. B.	Coleman, Jno. H.
Bruce, Edward C.	Brooke, W. H.	Churchman, John
Beale, Wm.	Beverley, W. B.	Chapman, Wm. A.
Blow, George	Branch, Thomas	Cazenove, W. G.
Baylor, Catharine B.	Busher, J. S.	Coleman, J. D.
Baylor, Helen S.	Belsches, B. W.	Coles, Edward
Baylor, Harriet R.	Boulware, Gray	Cole, R. F.
Baylor, Mary	Brownley, Wm.	Coleman, C. G.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Coles, T. S.	Conway, G. S.	Crenshaw, L. D.
Coles, J. S.	Coyner, Martin	Carter, George
Coiner, Samuel	Chapman, F. G.	Currell, W. C.
Christian, John	Clemmer, W. K.	Cowherd, William
Cottrell, S. S.	Crockett, R.	Clark, John
Cralle, G. T.	Cloyd, Joseph	Cabell, W. C.
Chalkley, O. H.	Carr, Bushrod	Clark, Bowling
Coleman, H. E.	Cheek, W. F.	Crawford, T. D.
Cowardin, J. A.	Clark, W. T.	Carr, W. G.
Corbin, S. W.	Cabaniss, C. J.	Clay, O. G.
Cabell, S. G.	Clarkson, N. C.	Coiner, Philip
Heatham, W. J.	Clark, W. H.	Crenshaw, A. P.
Crenshaw, J. R.	Crockett, S. S.	Crawford, William
Crenshaw, W. G.	Campbell, S. J.	Clagett, T. H.
Cannon, H.	Cochran, J. C.	Carrington, C. S.
Cralle, G. A.	Custis, J. W.	Crenshaw, O. A.
Carter, C. H.	Cloyd, Gordon	Campbell, Charles
Carter, R. H.	Carter, A. L.	Carrington, W. F.
Chisman, G. H.	Caddall, John	Chalmers, David
Chappell, J. W.	Cox, J. H.	Chaffin, Alex. N.
Chinn, J. W.	Cochran, G. M.	Chitton, C. P.
Chinn, B. T.	Chamberlain, Jonas	Dennis, W. H.
Coffman, S. A.	Coleman, John J.	Dudley, R. H.
Carter, Hill.	Chappell, R. B.	Dalby, J. A.
Carter, Jno. A.	Carter, B. F.	Donaghe, B. B.
Carter, Thomas	Cowherd, J. S.	Davis, B. A.
Cowen, James,	Carpenter, Samuel	Daniel, P. V., jr.
Chambers, A. B.	Carter, F. M.	Daly, J.
Crews, J. J.	Cox, H.	Dew, B. F.
Crews, W. J.	Claiborne, C. B.	Downman, Mary A.
Cunningham, Alex'r	Chambers, E. R.	Daniel, S. P.
Coleman, Wm. D.	Clayton, Mrs. R. E.	Daniel, G. W.
Carrington, Henry	Crawley, J. D.	Dill, Adolphus
Cunningham, R. H.	Clemmer, F. J.	Donald, Samuel
Cocke, Jno. B.	Cochran, John	Denoon, S. D.
Cocke, C. C.	Carrington, R. S.	Davenport, Isaac, jr.
Cocke, Jno. H.	Crawley, J. D.	Dunn, J. C.
Coles, P. S.	Crawford, Benj.	Davidson, J. A.
Cootes, J. G.	Carrington, J. L.	Deitrick, W. A.
Crenshaw, J. H.	Coles, W.	Davis, Solomon
Carrington, J. L.	Carr, George	Dickinson, J. J.
Carrington, J. H.	Corling, Charles	Davis, M. M.
Carter, J. R.	Cline, Samuel	Davis, H.
Carishan, A. H.	Cabell, R. G.	Dulaney, H. G.
Cutfield, Geo. K.	Campbell, Thomas	Davis, J. S.
Cowherd, J. T.	Cocke, John S.	Dulaney, B. F.
Coper, J. H.	Carter, B. G.	Dulaney, J. P.
Cabell, W. D.	Cabell, B. B.	Davis, R. B.
Carrall, G.	Cabell, N. F.	Deyerle, Joseph
Coleman, J. J.	Cabell, F. M.	Dahlen, C. M.
Coleman, E. A.	Cabell, R. S.	Deyerle, B.
Cayton, J. L.	Cabell, Mayo	Dowell, W. F.
Conway, B. F. F.	Cabell, L. W.	Duncan, R. A.
Corrie, David	Chaires, James	Deans, J. L.
Coleman, H. N.	Chiles, John O.	Dunn, J. B.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Dooley, John	Delaplane, W. S.	Ellis, Charles
Davis, R. J.	Donaghe, W. W.	Ellis, R. S.
Davis, G. D.	Dunlop, Madison	Earle, Alexander M.
Davis, J. B.	Drewry, Clay	Edwards, T. W.
De Jarnette, J. H.	Davis, Braxton	Eppes, Richard
Dostvise, Thomas	Dyson, F.	Ellett, A. E.
Dillard, E. H.	Drake, J. E.	Eidson, H.
Dodson, John	Dew, T. R.	Fry, H. W.
Dibrell, R. H.	Dulany, C. C.	Ferguson, T. C. S.
Dickinson, A. D.	Daniel, Samuel	Ferguson, Thomas
Doswell, T. W.	Drewry, A. H.	Fletcher, H. S.
Davidson, C. H.	Dickinson, R.	Frick, A. B.
Dunlop, James	Destler, H. L.	Ficklin, J. B.
Dudley, Alexander	Downey, J. W.	Flood, H. D.
Dickerson, W. P.	Echard, W. K.	Fleming, George
Donald, B. A.	Edmonds, J. N.	Frazier, Wm.
Dillard, G. W.	Edmunds, E.	Frayser, L. H.
Donman, Alexander	Evans, J. B.	Forrer, Henry
Deane, F. B.	Edmunds, Thomas	Fleming, W. R.
Deane, F. B., jr.	Ellis, R. S.	Findley, A.
Davidson, J. D.	Early, W. L.	Ficklen, J. F.
Dunnington, C. W. C.	Early, W. T.	Ford, J. W.
Douthat, Robert	Edmond, R.	Finley, F. M.
Dull, George	Estes, B.	Fowlkes, H. M.
Dunlop, James	Ervine, J. R.	Farland, Z. S.
Donnan, W. S.	Early, S. H.	Fuqua, W. A.
Doval, D. D.	Engleman, P.	Foster, T. R.
Digges, D. D. M.	Edmonds, Thomas	Funston, O. R.
Dabney, G. E.	Edmonds, H. E.	Fletcher, Thomas
Douglas, Charles	Early, Robert	Fife, James
Dunnington, J. W.	Enders, John	Ferguson, J. M.
Drewry, H. T.	Eames, Curtis	Foster, J. W.
Davis, C. T.	Edmunds, S. E.	Friend, Charles
Durrett, E. K.	Eppes, T. F.	Finley, S. B.
Dickson, R. R.	Eppes, R. F.	Fowlkes, P. J.
Downing, J. H.	Eppes, T. H.	Fisher, S. B.
Dunlop, R. M.	Eppes, S. F.	Ferneyhough, E.
Dore, Samuel E.	Eppes, F. W.	Flood, J. H.
Dunlop, W. R.	Edmunds, P. E.	Fitzgerald, John
Dorman, John	Ellett, A. L.	Fitzgerald, C. W.
Davis, John D.	Easley, James S.	Fuqua, Joseph
Davis, R. T.	Edmunds, J. R.	Forrer, Daniel
Dold, S. M.	Evans, T. B.	Farrow, G. A.
Davis, Benjamin	Everett, C. D.	Fowlkes, W. J.
Downey, Mark	Eosthon, B. F.	Foote, Frederic
Doe, Thomas B.	Eosthon, L.	Forbes, Jno. M.
Davis, George	Edwards, Thomas W.	Foster, P. H.
Dulany, R. H.	Early, Richard	Fulton, J. G.
Davis, Mark	Earhart, George	Foster, R. T.
Dinges, David	Eskridge, J. E.	Freeland, John
Dupuy, Joseph	Eldridge, B. R.	Figart, R. H.
Drewry, James	English, W. O.	Finch, L. E.
Deane, F. H.	Ellett, C. C.	Fairfax, J. W.
Daniel, William, jr.	Ellett, L. N.	Fontaine, Edward
Dickinson, W. J.	Estridge, A. P.	Francisco, C. S.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Parish, A. J.	Greaner, John H.	Gerst, E.
Parish, T. L.	Gantte, T. P.	Grigg, Wesley
Parish, W. P.	Garst, Henry	Gretter, G. W.
Pauntleroy, T. W.	Gaines, W. F.	George, John
Plood, J. W.	Giles, James	Gold, Samuel
Franklin, James	Griffin, John H.	Gray, W. F.
Pield, J. S.	Gordon, C. H.	Griffin, Fleming
Pield, J. F.	Garst, John	Gaines, Wm.
Pletcher, John T.	Gouldin, J. F.	Green, W. E.
Pitzgerald, E.	Gibboney, Robert	Green, W. B.
Padely, C. F.	Gibboney, William	Glasgow, A. M.
Pippen, C. W.	Guerrant, W. G.	Guthrie, H. G.
Puller, A. G.	Gentry, Robert	Graves, R. P.
Ponqurean, W. F.	Graham, J. C.	Green, William
Pitzgerald, Wm.	Garland, Mrs. M. L.	Grame, John
Picklin, S. W.	Gardner, J. H.	Garth, J. W.
Pord, Calvin, jr.	Gordon, William	Gates, W. B.
Pletcher, Sidney	Graham, Joseph	Gibbons, R. A.
Pletcher, W. W.	Gatewood, S. C.	Gaines, R. F.
Pudge, Andrew	Gilkeson, W. J.	Guerrant, P. M.
Pitzhugh, E. H.	Graham, David	Garnett, R. M.
Pord, Ambrose	Garnett, A. G.	Greenway, D. C.
Pleming, B. R.	Gravely, B. F.	Greenway, J. C.
Perrill, B. L.	Gray, William	Gantt, Henry
Pannagan, B. C.	Grigsby, A. S.	Goggin, Wm. L.
Pleming, T. M.	Gardner, J. B.	Graves, L.
Parlick, B.	Gaines, W. H.	Glenn, James A.
Parrett, B. F.	Gallaher, H. L.	Hobbs, M. H.
Poode, Samuel	George, W. O.	Hawbert, S.
Poodwin, W. H.	Gilbert, Cornelius	Hopkins, D. L.
P Griffin, F.	Gilliam, Mary C. E	Haxall, D. W.
Pooch, R. T.	Garnett, R. C.	Haas, C. C.
Pillespie, W. A.	Gaines, R. V.	Harvey, Thomas
Parnett, James	Garth, Edgar	Hamilton, H.
Parnett James, jr.	Gresham, H.	Harrison, Thomas
P William, R. H.	Gordon, Samuel	Hathaway, J. H.
Plover, C.	Gresham, Edward	Howard, Henry
Pordon, W. K.	Gouldin, T. W.	Harrison, R.
Pantt, P. P.	Gouldin, J. F.	Hagan, Hugh
Pravatt, W.	Goodman, C. G.	Hill, N. B.
P Gibson, John	Greaner, Wm.	Harrison, Julian
Prayham, David	Gordon, Wellington	Hodgson, Joseph
P Gregory, R.	Glass, J. D.	Hoyer, L.
P Glazebrook, L. W.	Graves, William	Hundley, E. E.
Pordon, Basil	Gill, C. W.	Harrold, John
P William, T. S.	Grant, W. H.	Habersham, W. N.
Parnard, A.	Gammon, W. G.	Hansberger, J.
P William, J. P.	Gardner, S. B.	Hannah, G. B.
Pouldin, T. W.	Goobrick, Peter	Henry, John
Piles, T. T.	Grigg, D.	Hudgins, E. W.
Pordon, D. H.	Green, Charles	Hinton, W. E.
P rant, J. H.	Gilmer, G. H.	Hamilton, John
Palt, James	Gilmer, A. P.	Hardaway, J. S.
P Gregory, W. A.	Glazebrook, J. B.	Hatcher, Wm.
Ptendy, R. I.	Grinman, A. G.	Herndon, J. M.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Hall, W. H.	Hughes, S. B.	Harris, James
Harwood, S. W.	Hammesley, J. D.	Hudgin, Robert
Harman, Peter	Hamilton, R. A.	Hough, Bernard
Harrison, R.	Hannah, G. C.	Horsley, W. H.
Harvie, J. B.	Howlett, J. C.	Haxall, W. H.
Harston, George	Horsley, R. Y.	Haxall, R. B.
Hairston, M.	Hall, Isaac	Haxall, B. W.
Henderson, F.	Hankins, J. H.	Harvie, L. E.
Hoge, W. E.	Hernsberger, G. W.	Hubard, R. T.
Horner, W.	Holloway, R.	Hammett, Edward
Haddox, O. B.	Harris, W. H.	Hundley, Geo. A.
Hunter, Alex'r.	Harris, Alfred	Hammond, E. S.
Harts, James	Harris, J. O.	Hall, W. H.
Henry, J. W.	Hudgins, R. S.	Harrison, John
Harris, Charles	Herzholer, Joseph	Hundley, E. D.
Hall, D. B.	Hershberger, Emanuel	Hancock, F. W.
Harding, J. H.	Horsley, John	Hudson, R. N.
Heiskell, W. K.	Haxall, R. W.	Harnsberger, R. S.
Hayes, Joel	Horsley, C. Y.	Hamilton, J. W.
Harding, William	Hibener, W. C.	Hurt, W. D.
Healey, Robert	Herring, J. A.	Hobson, Samuel
Hunter, John	Harris, N. W.	Isaacs, W. B.
Horner, J. E.	Howlett, John	Irby, I. I.
Hurt, J. W.	Hairston, S. H.	Isbell, T. M.
Harvey, N. B.	Harrison, W. M.	Inloes, J. A.
Huff, A. E.	Hanger, Peter	Irby, Richard
Hansbrough, David	Hove, H.	Jones, W. S.
Howison, R. R.	Harmon, A. W.	Johnston, T. H.
Hough, L. W. S.	Haden, R. G.	Jones, W. H.
Hightower, Joshua	Hyman, Lewis	Jeffreys, J. H.
Hogan, Walker	Howe, J. D.	Jordan, I. F.
Hart, W. D.	Hare, O. P.	Johnston, James H.
Howson, H.	Hook, Madison	Jackson, F. W.
Hancock, A. G.	Hughes, R. W.	Johnston, Morgan
Harrison, T. N.	Harris, H. St. G.	Jones, W. B.
Harvey, J. D.	Harrison, W. B.	Johnson, Silvanus
Haugh, Robert	Hocker, W.	Jackson, M.
Herrings, B.	Heiskell, W. K.	Jackson, R.
Haun, George	Harris, A. W.	Jones, J. F.
Helm, Erasmus	Howdershell, Jacob	Johnson, James F.
Hancock, G. A.	Hunton, J. J.	Jeffreys, Enoch
Howell, Wm.	Henry, Mrs. J. V.	Jeffreys, J. B.
Hord, Ambrose	Hoge, J. H.	Jeffreys, Joseph
Hobson, J. C.	Harrison, W. A.	Jordan, E.
Hollins, Ann	Hankins, George	Joynes, L. S.
Holland, J. W.	Harrison, Geo. E.	Johnston, Andrew
Holland, S. H.	Haskins, R. E.	Jerdone, Francis
Holman, G. P.	Hill, E. B.	Jones, T. M.
Harris, W. B.	Hill, E. F.	Joynes, W. T.
Hogshead, E.	Hutchinson, C. S.	James, Martin
Henson, Benj.	Hundley, E. D.	Jett, James
Holland, C. G.	Harrison, R. W.	Jewett, G. H.
Harrison, S. J.	Hinegardner, John	Jett, John
Hartsook, D. J.	Harrison, Henry	Jaques, Joseph
Harris, A. T.	Hite, G. J.	Jones, George, N.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Jordan, S. F.	Kevan, Andrew	Lipscomb, P. D.
Jackson, P. H.	Keyser, Peter	Latane, Thomas
Johnston, Thomas	Kelso, R. N.	Lockett, Thomas
Jones, D.	Koiner, Henry	Lumpkin, R.
Johnston, Z.	Kent, Mrs. E.	Logan, J. W.
Jones, P. B.	Kilgour, J. M.	Lanier, L. L.
Jones, J. B.	Kasey, Thomas	Lancaster, R. A.
Johnson, S. R.	Kyle, H.	Levy, Ash
Jones, J. A.	Koiner, George	Lawrence, L.
Jones, Richard	Kendricks, A.	Langhorne, D. A.
Jones, O. H.	Kerr, S. X.	Lee, J. H.
Jones, R. Y.	Kerr, William	Lybrook, P.
Johnston, C. J.	Kinney, J.	Litchfull, G. V.
Johnston, J. T.	Kelly, J. P.	Leonard, A. F.
Jarnagin, M. P.	Keith, James	Lewis, H. B.
Johnson, S. L.	Keith, Isham	Lovell, Ellen
Johnson, W. R.	Kent, J. McG.	Lightfoot, Edward
Jones, J. P.	Koogler, J. R.	Lionberger, John
Johnson, A. J.	Kent, G. C.	Long, Philip
Jordan, J. W.	Kyle, J.	Long, M.
Joyes, J. S.	Long, Maria L.	Ludwig, C. L.
Jones, Archer	Lyell, R. H.	Lauck, W. E.
Jackson, Joseph J.	Langhorne, John S.	Leslie, Robert
Jackson, F. W.	Langhorne, M. S.	Lewes, Z. R.
Jones, H. T.	Langhorne, W. H.	Lacy, T. A.
Jackson, Joseph	Langhorne, J. M.	Lawson, A.
Jeffreys, W. C.	Lynn, W. H. H.	Logan, Richard
Jeffreys, E. T.	Laird, David	Lipscomb, J. E.
Jones, B. C.	Lee, R. D.	Long, I.
Jones, R. Y.	Lee, B. P.	London, D. H.
Jones, Albert C.	Lewis, S. L.	Logan, William
Jeffress, A. G.	Lewis, Catharine E.	Lightfoot, John
Jones, Mrs. Helen	Longstreet, Mrs. M. L.	Lightfoot, J. B.
Jones, R. H.	Leitch, Wm.	Littleton, R. C.
Jones, E. T.	Lewis, John O.	Logan, Lloyd
Night, W. C.	Littleton, R. C.	Lloyd, Frederic
Cent, D. C.	Liggart, Jno. A.	Lynch, C. H.
Kelly, G. J.	Leavenworth, A. J.	McPhail, J. B.
inker, J. B. S.	Laman, R. D.	Marshall, T. G.
Kelly, John	Lampkin, J. W.	Morris, Mrs. M. C.
Cent, J. F.	Leftwich, A.	Milner, M. M.
iser, D. C.	Leftwich, I. J.	Maddox, J. D.
Cent, R. M.	Lobban, James	Maddox, B. D.
insey, B. F.	Lee, C. C.	Marshall, R. M.
isling, Henry	Lane, J. G.	McAllister, Thompson
Night, J. H.	Leach, J. H. C.	McKay, Joseph
yle, Wm.	Lersner, Gustavus	Masser, T. B.
inley, R. M.	Lewis, W. H.	Marshall, J. E.
erfoot, D. S.	Ligon, J. D.	Marshall, H. M.
Koiner, Franklin	Lewis, J. W.	Moore, Charles
Cyle, Galbraith	Leyburn, A.	Munford, T. T.
nox, T. F.	Lacy, J. H.	McClure, H.
Night, J. E.	Lee, N. M.	Michie, A. J.
een, W. W.	Laird, J. C.	Moss, J. S.
evan, John	Lipscomb, J. E.	McBride, J. J.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

May, James	McComb, Wm.	Martin, R. D.
Martin, William	McCormick, F.	McCormick, Thomas
McIvor, C.	McIvor, C.	Mayo, T. H.
McIvor, E. R.	Marshall, B. W.	Massie, H. W.
Michaux, W. W.	McEvery, Peter	McClintic, Wm.
Moon, P.	McChesney, W. S.	Massie, Hope W.
Morton, D. F.	McIlvane, J. F.	McClintic, A. H.
Morrison, S. B.	McCance, T. W.	Mosby, W. H.
Morton, Jacob	Montague, J. H.	Miller, Charles
Moore, L. T.	Moore, Thomas	Miller, J. M.
Morton, Wm.	Maddux, T. C.	Moore, Samuel
Moore, A. W.	Morton, G. W.	Moon, L.
Mackey, H. W.	Massie, B. C.	McCullock, J. B.
McDaniel, Albert	McCormick, A. A.	Moseley, W. W.
Moon, S. O.	Mitchell, C. T.	Mead, Joseph
Miller, T. C.	Morris, J. M.	Marshall, John
Maupin, S.	Moore, J. E. C.	Marshall, J. A.
McBride, J. J.	McCormick, H. A.	Marshall, E. C.
Morris, J. W.	Morris, R. O.	Moore, M.
Macon, W. H.	McGruder, B. H.	Morris, W. S.
McCormick, Peter	Morris, R. G.	McKinney, J. W.
Murrell, Mrs. M. R.	Myers, S. A.	McIlwaine, R. D.
Murrell, G. M.	Moses, Alfred	Miller, John
Millhiser, Joseph	Morris, C. Y.	McMahon, E.
Meredith, J. A.	Marye, J. P.	Mallory, W. R.
Murrell, J. W.	Maben, John	Monteiro, E. H.
Mayo, W. H.	Miller, T. K.	Merriwether, J. A.
Miller, M.	Marshall, T. G.	Morgan, J. W.
Meredith, W.	Mundy, Jesse	Mitchell, S. P.
Morgan, Benjamin	Mathews, A. G.	Moseley, A.
Mayo, T. C.	Millner, M. M.	Mason, J. W.
Miller, J. G.	Mitchell, R. C.	Minor, Franklin
Miller, J.	Morris, Mrs. M. C.	Merritt, John
Murrell, Mrs. S. C.	McVeigh, J. H.	Moore, S. McD.
Munford, G. W.	Marshall, Mrs. E. L. S.	Mohler, Jacob
Mitchell, J. J.	Martin, G. M.	McClanahan, E. G.
Marshall, J. P.	Matthews, J. M.	Minor, W. W.
McCue, S. M.	Minor, J. W.	Marchant, J. A.
McChesney, John	Moncure, H. W.	Menefee, A. F.
Marable, B.	Merriwether, C. J., jr.	Miller, B. F.
Miller, N. C.	Massie, N. H.	Moseley, G.
Major, W. W.	Miller, John	McCurdy, N.
Maury, Reuben	Miller, J. R.	McGavock, S.
Maury, J. L.	Morrison, T. J.	Montague, R. D.
Mott, A. R.	Moore, James	Murrell, E. H.
Mayse, G.	Mitchell, T. P.	Myers, G. A.
McCherny, Z. T.	McGavock, David	Mason, J. T.
Megginson, B. C.	Mayo, Edward	Mason, R. C.
Massie, C. H.	Meem, J. G.	Moss, R. H.
Marshall, F. L.	Miller, W. D.	May, David
Matthews, N.	Miller, Samuel	Morris, R. F.
Mansfield, Mrs. A. F.	Medley, James	Moorman, J. J.
Moses, S. H.	Morrison, S. J.	McGavock, J. C.
Moses, J. F.	Millhiser, Moses	Montague, W. M.
Morgan, W. J.	Martin, W. J.	Mason, C. R.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Morris, O. C.	Powers, R. W.	Phillips, A. K.
McCorkle, Samuel	Price, T. R.	Paine, F. W.
McGehee, S. F.	Price, George	Pizzini, Andrew
McClure, John	Pate, Samuel	Pannil, W. L.
Morgan, F. A.	Pendleton, W. J.	Pannil, Wm.
McCue, F.	Page, M. R.	Payne, W. W.
Miller, H. B.	Peyton, W. M.	Payne, R. W.
Merriwether, C. J.	Penn, T. J.	Poore, W. A.
Mayo, Robert A.	Padgett, D.	Palmer, G. S.
McFerran, Martin	Pannil, George	Paine, R. A.
Major, S. B.	Powers, T. M.	Paine, W. G.
Newman, James	Pannil, John	Purcell, John
Newman, J. B.	Pleasants, G. T.	Poague, W. F.
Nalle, B. F.	Preston, T. L.	Powell, J. F.
Nalle, A. G.	Peyton, R. E.	Preston, J. T.
Nicholas, John S.	Paleske, C. G.	Preston, T.
Nadenbousch, J. Q. A.	Pace, J. B.	Preston, Henry
Neblett, R. N.	Priddy, J. D.	Paul, Isaac
Naffs, Joseph	Preston, J. F.	Pollard, Benjamin
Neer, Nathan	Pelter, S.	Perkinson, J. E.
Nowlin, B. H.	Paris, W. B.	Phillips, J. C.
Noell, E. P.	Preston, A. R.	Porter, Stephen
Newman, A. M.	Peyton, H. Y.	Preston, R. T.
Norfleet, E.	Paxton, A. J.	Palton, Mrs. B. F.
Norfleet, J. B.	Pitzer, B.	Perry, W. A.
Nowlin, A. W. C.	Preston, C. H. C.	Pace, J. J.
Newberry, H.	Putney, Samuel	Powell, J. E.
Noland, R. W. N.	Preston, J. T. L.	Porter, L.
Nelson, J. M.	Patterson, J. W.	Perbles, L.
Newton, John	Pierce, Maudley	Persinger, W.
Norwood, Wm.	Pritlow, T. J.	Priest, James
Neblett, S.	Proctor, Christopher	Persinger, J. S.
Noland, B. P.	Paxton, James	Pendleton, J. K.
Nelson, L. P.	Pettigrew, M. W.	Pettyjohn, G. W.
Nash, A. H.	Pence, John	Payne, Louisa S.
Oliver, W. W.	Pilson, Matt.	Proctor, T. A.
Ogburn, C. H.	Palmer, C. T.	Payne, James
O'Neal, A. G.	Poague, John	Pizzini, Juan
Overton, John M.	Perry, W. S.	Payne, Sarah A.
Ogden, John	Pettyjohn, E. L. P.	Payne, J. H.
Owen, T. J.	Palmer, Wm.	Porter, C. C.
Oliver, C. E.	Payne, P. M.	Payne, B. M.
Overton, Wm.	Payne, R. S.	Perkinson, T. E.
Overley, Isaac	Powell, J. H.	Powers, T. M.
Owen, T. J.	Puce, J. W.	Pickett, Charles
Overby, R. Y.	Powell, J. N.	Pope, B. E.
Owen, R. L.	Preston, J. M.	Pope, H. J.
Oliver, J. B.	Peters, F. G.	Patrick, T. J.
Omohemdro, R. F.	Putney, S.	Pleasants, W. B.
Omohendro, G. C.	Perrin, W. K.	Pendleton, T. B.
Osborne, N. M.	Phillips, R. H.	Pleasants, F. W.
Osborne, E. H.	Pendleton, J. S.	Paxton, J. G.
Parrish, W. H.	Peck, J. A.	Payne, R. S.
Poore, W. A.	Pitzer, Rufus	Payne, D. B.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Pulliam, S. T.	Redd, J. C.	Scott, John
Perkins, W. H.	Reid, S. McD.	Skipwith, G.
Paxton, J. H.	Rice, J. B.	Slaughter, M.
Pollard, Thomas	Randolph, T. J., jr.	Strauss, M. L.
Poindexter, J. H.	Rector, Thos. A.	Stanard, H. M.
Purcell, C. W.	Roeler, Peter	Stearns, F.
Payne, Richard	Rutherford, S. J.	Skinker, E. H.
Perkins, T. F.	Randolph, T. J.	Sutherlin, W. T.
Pierce, C. L.	Rutherford, Wm.	Saunders, Robert
Quarles, J. R.	Radford, J. B.	Stone, John W.
Quarles, Charles	Rixey, J. H.	Skipwith, F.
Robertson, Harrison	Rucker, G. M.	Sumner, G. J.
Reid, William W.	Rose, C. A.	Shields, J. C.
Robertson, Mrs. M. M.	Robertson, John	Slaughter, J. F.
Rutherford, Jno.	Russell, James	Simpson, J. F.
Rodenhizer, Caspar	Robinson, Wm.	Snapp, P. B.
Rogers, Asa	Rucker, A. B.	Smith, Jaquelin
Richards, W. B., jr.	Ryland, J. M.	Statham, C. W.
Royal, J. P.	Rogers, W. A.	Schoolfield, H. O.
Randolph, B. F.	Robinson, G. W.	Shuey, John
Richards, James R.	Rinker, Levi	Smith, Treadwell
Rowlett, John	Rhodes, C. H.	Sale, L. P.
Rector, Samuel	Rogers, O. T.	Schmelz, F. A.
Ruffin, F. G.	Rowe, A. P.	Snead, J. H.
Richeson, W. A.	Ripley, V.	Sears, Edward
Rixey, S., jr.	Redd, Geo. W.	Simms, William
Ricker, C. H.	Redd, J. T.	Scott, W.
Reid, J. A.	Redd, F. D.	Skeen, William
Read, D. S.	Rosborough, R.	Smith, W. F.
Raines, Z.	Russell, Wm.	Shackleford, H. Z.
Robertson, P.	Russell, Richard	Southall, W. H.
Remick, J. H.	Rutherford, A. H.	Steele, J. G.
Roper, R.	Rose, W. H.	Scott, J. A.
Rodes, W.	Randolph, J. T.	Scott, W. T.
Rindsberg, A.	Ryland, Josiah	Sydnor, A. J.
Reynolds, R. B.	Rosebaum, M.	Saunders, J. R.
Ragland, Reuben	Rives, N. F.	Sehon, L.
Robinson, S. C.	Riddick, R. H.	Scott, B. S.
Roper, L.	Roller, P. S.	Stokes, H.
Ruffin, E., jr.	Rives, Geo.	Scott, James
Rives, Robert	Reynolds, H. W.	Saunders, Peter, jr.
Ruckman, D. V.	Rorer, F.	Shanks, D. C.
Randolph, W. B.	Roper, B.	Shafer, J. C.
Robinson, W. R.	Rodgers, John S.	Sterrett, J. D.
Rahm, A. J.	Robertson, M. W.	Spencer, R. H.
Robertson, W.	Rust, Geo. T.	Shumate, John
Robinson, J. A.	Stokes, Richard	Sterrett, W. M.
Riddick, R. T.	Stuart, W. A.	Stanard, W. B.
Raines, N.	Shore, H. E.	Summerson, R.
Rust, George T.	Stansbury, J. L.	Sterritt, J. R.
Reid, L. V.	Smith, C. A.	Slaughter, J. W.
Radford, W. M.	Stewart, S. G.	Swink, W.
Ragland, E. F.	Slater, Wm.	Steptoe, Mrs. E. J.
Rixey, B. F.	Snyder, Asa	Scott, M. P.
Raines, H.	Stoven, C. J.	Shumate, W. J.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Sale, R. C.	Sayers, R.	Thomas, A.
Small, W. F.	Snyder, W. R.	Taylor, J. W.
Saunders, D. J.	Stark, G. W.	Taylor, C. C.
Stout, J. M.	Smith, W. B.	Taylor, J. C.
Sutherland, G. W.	Smith, C.	Tuckett, J. E.
Stebbins, Charles	Stephenson, R. N.	Thomas, J. E.
Smith, F. L.	Smith, W. F.	Tabb, H.
Smith, R. R.	Shoemaker, Benjamin	Tyree, J. H.
Sowers, J. W.	Spingler, Joseph T.	Tyler, Robert
Shephard, Champ	Selden, Miles C.	Talliaferro, A. G.
Seawright, Joseph	Scott, G. C.	Tate, J. L.
Starke, Peter B.	Smith, F. B.	Taylor, E. M.
Sinton, C. J.	Shultice, William	Talliaferro, N. C.
Shannon, Thomas	Stinson, James	Tinsley, B. T.
Smith, James	Staples, S. G.	Trotter, P.
Sigler, William	Sinclair, J. B.	Tynes, H. L.
Smith, W. G.	Smith, Robert	Thomas, Creed
Sears, Edward	Stribling, C. M.	Tennant, D. B.
Sloat, G. B.	Skinker, J. H.	Tuggle, Lucy J.
Servil, James	Slaughter, C. M.	Turner, E. C.
Stewart, John	Sublett, C. M.	Thomas, T.
Sproul, A. A.	Spiller, J. M.	Thompson, W. G.
Scott, Edward	Stone, J. W.	Taylor, R. M.
Stewart, H. H.	Smith, Daniel G.	Tardy, L. C.
Scott, J. A.	Scott, J. P.	Taylor, James
Stokes, E. H.	Sheffey, H. W.	Turpin, Miles
Sibert, W. M.	Slater, L. T.	Turner, W. A.
Shields, J. W.	Smith, G. W. F.	Taylor, J. P.
Stokes, A. Y.	Sale, Dandridge	Taylor, C. C.
Spotts, A. G.	Schmetz, F. A.	Todd, M. T.
Smith, W. F.	Sutherlin, J. M.	Turner, George
Sutton, Benjamin	Scott, F. W.	Taylor, J. W.
Strayer, S. B.	Street, Thomas	Thomas, A.
Scott, J. J.	Saunders, F., jr.	Turner, Lemuel
Strother, W. P.	Sandridge, William	Tayloe, E. T.
Stuart, W. A.	Stevens, G. B.	Tate, T. M.
Schaffer, Frederick	Semple, G. W.	Tyler, George
Shield, S. R.	Stringfellow, T.	Tabb, J. T.
Southan, John	Stillman, George	Taylor, W. H.
Sneed, S. C.	Shackleford, B. H.	Talliaferro, W. T.
Sanford, W. H.	Taylor, John	Thompson, T.
Stuart, S. T.	Tanner, John F.	Tyman, W. H.
Smith, W. P.	Tongue, J. R.	Twyman, J. S.
Smoot, B. F.	Townes, A. D.	Taylor, George
Simpson, F. M.	Trent, Alexander	Taylor, Henry
Sayers, J. T.	Trevilian, John M.	Thomas, B. G.
Sheffey, J. W.	Tyree, Samuel	Tate, W. M.
Simmerman, J. P. M.	Tally, Z.	Treyhern, J. F.
Shepherd, W. P.	Turner, C.	Terrel, C. J.
Shumate, Lewis	Taylor, J. W.	Treadway, T. T.
Spiller, Susan	Timberlake, R. E.	Thom, R. T.
Sharks, G. W.	Terry, William C.	Tutewiler, E. S.
Saunders, Ann M.	Turner, R. H.	Turner, C.
Sexton, David	Tebbs, S. J.	Trent, W. R.

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Trout, N. K.	Vaughan, B. F.	Watkins, J. R.
Taylor, A. H.	Vaughan, Lavina C.	Willis, Mrs. S. J.
Trimble, Jno.	Wilcox, W. M.	Wilson, J. S.
Toney, J. W.	Woods, J. R.	Willis, John
Trotter, J. J. A.	White, J. E.	Watson, Susan D.
Terrell, O. H. P.	Warwick, A.	Williamson, Mrs. E. S.
Thompson, Jas.	Walker, J. M.	Watkins, R. B.
Turner, T. G.	Woodfin, J. N.	Walker, W. T.
Terry, Geo.	Watts, Wm.	Williamson, J. W.
Taylor, Jas. M.	White, W. Y. C.	Wickham, L. W. S.
Townes, Wm.	Waltham, F. A.	Wilson, J. H.
Tyree, Wm.	Wilson, J. W.	Williams, J. C.
Taylor, J. R.	Washington, John	Whittle, J. M.
Twyman, J. W.	Washington, L. W.	Wilson, R. A.
Taylor, J. B.	Williams, A. D.	Wood, D.
Tate, W. P.	Williams, Jesse	Withers, E. D.
Temple, Benj.	Wood, Thos.	Womack, A. W.
Thomas, Jas., jr.	Wood, Jno., jr.	Wilson, R.
Thurman, Edw'd	Wenger, Isaac	Wallace, T.
Talbot, Jas. M.	Whitfield, J. F.	Wingfield, R. W.
Talbot, Charles	Wright, Wesley	Womack, J. W.
Turley, C. W.	Woodard, Jas.	White, S. G.
Tally, Z.	Winfree, J. B.	White, John
Talley, W. W.	Woodward, Luke	West, F. T.
Timberlake, J. H.	Willingham, W. W.	Wood, B.
Tinsley, B. F.	Watson, Ed.	Wadsworth, J. E.
Timberlake, E. J.	Watkins, W. M.	Watson, D. E.
Tappey, W. H.	Woodroof, A. R.	Womack, D. F.
Taylor, Jos.	Woodruff, Seth	Washington, L.
Tayte, Bacon	White, Andrew	Welsh, T. N.
Taylor, G. P.	Walker, B. F.	Willis, I.
Turner, J. H.	Wallace, R.	Willis, James
Trent, P.	Wartham, A. G.	Walker, J. W.
Thompson, P. M.	Walker, James	Watkins, W. W.
Thom, W. A.	Walden, John	Wilson, David
Tate, C. C.	Wilcox, Edward	Wallace, R. T.
Taylor, Henry	Waller, William	Wade, A.
Tyler, J. H.	Waller, R. P.	Whitfield, Edw.
Thomas, W. C.	Wortham, C. T.	Winston, C.
Turk, Rudolph	Wickham, Jno.	Warner, J.
Trout, John	Wortham, Edwin	Wickham, M.
Thrift, S.	Watkins, J. B.	Walters, A. G.
Underwood, W. P.	Wartham, C.	Walfolk, J.
Urquehart, J. B.	Wooding, T. W.	Warwick, J. N.
Urquehart, C. F.	Waring, W. L.	Winne, C. H.
Venable, G. C.	Waring, R. P.	Whitlock, C. E.
Vest, W. W.	Watson, T. S.	Williams, F. C.
Venable, James	Wirt, William	Walker, J. S.
Venable, J. M.	Walkeep, W. E.	Wilson, S. P.
Venable, J. E.	Womack, W. W.	Wilson, J. C.
Vainer, Samuel	White, William	Wolf, J. M.
Van Doren, Jacob	White, G. A.	Wilcox, J. M.
Vest, James M.	Woods, W. A.	Ward, W. F.
Voss, J. C.	Watkins, Joel	Whitmore, George

List of pardons granted in Virginia—Continued.

Wilson, Samuel	Wilson, J. R.	Weddel, A. M.
Wilkes, Sarah E.	Wilson, J. W.	Williams, J. T.
Watson, G. F.	Williams, W.	Watts, J. W.
Williamson, J. D.	Willis, R. R.	Withers, Thomas
Waring, Lucy R.	Wylie, Thomas	Watson, Edward
Waring, T. R.	Williamson, James	Wooten, F. T.
Warwick, C.	Wormeley, C. W.	Wortham, H. C.
White, Ed.	Williams, Allen	Yancy, W. T.
Wilkes, Benj.	Washington, Lawrence	Young, J. B.
White Elizabeth R.	Walker, Jno.	Young, R. A.
Woods, J. H.	Without, Curtis	Yancy, W. S.
Worthington, W. N.	Walkins, Thomas	Young, W. B.
White, N. K.	Waugh, P. E.	Young, F. M.
Woods, S.	Wysor, James	Young, J. J.
Williamson, J. P.	Woodridge D. S.	Yager, N. W.
Wilson, H.	Wellford, A. N.	Yancy, G. W.
White, Alex.	Webb, Samuel	Young, W. G.
Witt, J. W.	Wesson, W. H.	Young, N. P.
Walker, Thomas	Walker, B. P.	Zirkle, L.
Williams, T. C.	Williams, D. T.	Zirkle, Moses.
Wilson, George		

GEORGIA.

List of pardons granted under the amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 1,228.

Arnold, P. E.	Bond, Elijah	Brown, S. B.
Anderson, William W.	Bunkley, James	Brumby, A. V.
Anderson, J. W.	Barnett, John N.	Battle, T. W.
Atkinson, J. P.	Bass, R. L.	Boynton, Willard
Alexander, W. D.	Boon, S. S.	Beall, Samuel
Allen, George A.	Black, R. C.	Bryan, Loverd
Alexander, M. T.	Bivins, G. W.	Baker, Alfred
Austell, Alfred	Batts, John	Bunn, M. H.
Ayer, Thomas C.	Barlow, W. W.	Bones, John
Ayer, C. R.	Bell, Sampson	Bowers, L. G.
Adams, A. A.	Brady, Wright	Burkhalter, J. L.
Ayres, Asher	Bivins, M. L.	Billingslea, John
Arnold, Willis	Bothwell, J. T.	Boykin, J. T.
Alexander, William E.	Barron, D. C.	Beasley, W. P.
Arnold, Thomas C.	Baggs, James	Beal, N. H.
Anderson, W. P.	Bowdre, B. T.	Banks, John
Adams, D. R.	Baskin, R. N.	Biggers, P. J.
Adams, B. F.	Brown, Williams	Bridges, S. T.
Ausley, J. A.	Brown, W. M.	Billing, S. A.
Allgood, A. P.	Barney, G. B.	Battle, W. C.
Bell, M. A.	Boswell, J. J.	Bass, H. J.
Booker, D. L.	Barnes, Mrs. C. C.	Bacon, R. J.
Brown, J. Rhodes	Bacon, E. H.	Benson, Blake
Barclay, J. A.	Beall, E. T.	Boardman, J. M.
Butler, James E.	Blount, J. G.	Bailey, A. P.

List of pardons granted in Georgia—Continued.

Butts, J. R.	Cutliff, J. M.	Dickson, David
Bloom, T. R.	Clayton, E. P.	Duncan, J. W.
Buchannon, James	Cheek, G. W.	Dickinson, S. F.
Bussey, N. J.	Cathouse, J. M.	DuBignon, Charles
Bloodworth, T. S. M.	Copeland, W.	Deas, Mrs. M. E.
Brown, James	Comer, A.	Davidson, Larkin
Blake, G. J.	Crocker, W. N. L.	Duncan, W.
Beeks, J. A.	Cutts, A. S.	Delaigle, Charles
Brantley, W. H.	Carter, Jesse	Deupree, L. I.
Brigham, H.	Chapman, J. A.	Durand, S. A.
Bass, Nathan	Carswell, E. R.	Dubose, W. E.
Browdus, T. C.	Campbell, C.	Drake, J. C.
Brown, J. T.	Clarke, Robert M.	Dickerson, H. J.
Bennier, Pye	Collins, J. J.	Davidson, Talbot
Bryall, Nathan	Collier, B. W.	Dortic, G. T.
Bennet, William	Cooper, J. M.	Davis, J. A.
Cleveland, W. C.	Callaway, M. P.	Davis, C. M.
Crawford, R. A.	Calhoun, A. B.	Dickey, T. E.
Clayton, S.	Cunningham, John	Dennard, H. L.
Carhort, J. D.	Calvin, H.	Deaming, A. L.
Catchings, S.	Cherry, F.	Dunning, W. H.
Collins, E. J.	Cumming, H. H.	Dempsey, T. C.
Campbell, J. B.	Chambers, J. M.	Douglass, E. L.
Carswell, M. J.	Clinch, J. H. N.	Dawson, T. H.
Clements, N.	Clark, Z. H.	Epping, H. H.
Comer, A. J.	Cumming, Mrs. Julia A.	Edwards, J. W. B.
Carswell, William	Cook, F. L.	Estes, J. M.
Code, J. A.	Charlton, C. W.	Ezzard, W.
Coombs, J. R.	Clapp, J. R.	Elliott, J. R.
Clark, J. M.	Cheves, John R.	Ennis, J.
Cook, W. A.	Cutts, A. S.	Epping, Carl
Callaway, A. W.	Chapman, W. W.	Eve, Philoclea E.
Cook, F. H.	Dozier, J. B.	Ellington, S. C.
Crawford, G. W.	Dent, James	Fisk, F. M.
Compton, P. M.	Dennis, M.	Fitsimmons, O. P.
Cope, G. L.	Drumwright, W. P.	Ford, L. D.
Clarkes, J.	Dewberry, Thomas	Fort, J. A.
Cason, A.	Dugas, L. A.	Fitzgerald, J.
Callaway, J. H.	Davis, Elisha	Foster, J.
Culberson, J. P.	Dent, J. E.	Fulton, M. C.
Carithers, William	Dawson, E. G.	Fleming, P.
Cherry, W. A.	Delaney, Gustavus	Fargo, J. C.
Carter, S. M.	Dunbar, B. S.	Frost, F. A.
Cheney, Isaac	Danforth, Jacob	Fannin, J. H.
Carr, E. R.	Davidson, W. M.	Flowers, J. M.
Cruzer, L.	Douglass, John	Ferrell, B. C.
Cheves, Mrs. C. L.	Donning, L. T.	Freeman, J. R.
Cowles, Jerry	Dearing, A. P.	Filtor, W. T.
Cothran, W. C.	Day, Charles	Freeman, C. J.
Cox, S. H.	Dufree, J. E.	Felton, S. M.
Coleman, H. W.	Denmead, E.	Freeman, James
Collins, J.	De Loache, Jackson	Fraley, W.
Craig, J.	Dickson, T. J.	Fitzpatrick, J.
Carmichael, W. J.	Dye, J. M.	Flanders, D.

List of pardons granted in Georgia—Continued.

Faulk, C. R.	Hayden, J. A.	Hamilton, T. J.
Faulk, W.	High, W. S.	Hairman, Louis
Fears, J. W.	Head, W. P.	Hovine, J. U.
Faulk, John	Heard, B. W.	Hughes, W. W.
Furlow, James W.	Hicks, Jones	Howard, J. G.
Furlow, T. M.	Holland, R.	Hardee, N. A.
Feldor, C. W.	Hodgson, W. B.	Habersham, R.
Forth, F. W.	Hudson, W. J.	Howard, Mrs. S. J.
Fisher, C.	Hall, H. S.	Hooke, R. M.
Flaver, J.	Heard, Wm.	Hines, J. H.
Fontaine, John	Huff, W. A.	Hicks, J.
Glenn, R. O.	Hardwick, R. A.	Hughes, W. H.
Gould, A.	Harding, James	Hutchins, N. L.
Goodrich, W. H.	Hines, T. J.	Hill, H. M.
Green, Duff	Hughes, D. G.	Jones, William
Gué, F. L.	Huson, M. D.	Jane, T. P.
Gorham, John	Hickman, H. H.	Jenkins, H. M.
Grant, W. D.	Howard, W. H.	Jarrell, W. L.
Gunley, R. M.	Heyward, W. B.	Jarratt, W. A.
Gray, William	Herring, Wm.	Jones, G. N.
Gouldin, S. C.	Huson, F. A.	Johnson, V. A.
Gilmer, John G.	Humphries, Thos.	Jennings, Thomas
Green, Charles	Hill, Ward	Jones, M. A.
Glover, N. S.	Hogg, Jno.	Jones, Thomas
Grant, J. T.	Hargrove, Geo.	Jones, A. T.
Grant, L. P.	Hardaway, E. C.	Jones, E. E.
Gresham, J. J.	Habersham, W. N.	Jones, M. D.
Grist, R. J. T.	Holt, Hines	Jones, Caroline E.
Gibson, T. F.	Haslane, W. M.	Jones, O. H.
Green, M. L.	Hurt, F. A.	Jones, T. J.
Gordon, B. F.	Hurd, Jno.	Jones, E. T.
Green, W. H.	Heelton, B. B.	Jones, J. E.
Garrard, W. W.	Hurt, Henry	Jones, John
Gresham, E. B.	Hill, Joshua	Jones, John
Grubb, James	Hartfield, J. J.	Jones, G. W.
Grier, S. A.	Harris, W.	Jones, B. O.
Gunn, J. McY.	Harris, Mrs. S.	Jenkins, J. R.
Gartrell, John O.	Harris, Benj.	James, D. H.
Guyton, C. S.	Harris, R. T.	Jenkins, C. J.
Garmany, G. W.	Harris, J. M.	Jackson, William E.
Griffin, W. B.	Harris, M. G.	Jessup, W. C.
Gignilliat, W. R.	Harris, H. R.	Jackson, G. T.
Goolsby, Cardin	Harris, A. S.	Jolly, Asa
Hinton, J. W.	Harris, C. A.	Jewett, H. L.
Hack, D. B.	Harrison, James	Johnston, Adam
Hight, W. M.	Hines, James	Johnston, W. C.
Hollingsworth, Jno.	Hood, E. C.	Johnston, E. J.
Herr, R. C.	Haslam, G. J.	Jenkins, R. C.
Holt, P. S.	Holmes, Isaac	Jordan, T. M.
Holt, W. S.	Hardman, B. F.	Irwin, Jno.
Holt, T. G.	Habersham, Wm.	Illeges, A.
Hartridge, A. S.	Howard, C. B.	Illeges, J. P.
Hawkins, N.	Howard, J. J.	Irwin, Charles M.
Hughes, H.	Harley, W. J.	Irwin, W. H.

List of pardons granted in Georgia—Continued.

Inman, J.	Loyless, E. B.	Munroe, N. C.
Kirtland, E.	Lyons, R. F.	Marks, W. N.
King, H.	Linton, John S.	McClary, R. J.
Kenson, A. T.	Laramore, James	Maddux, J. L.
Kinsbrough, B. L.	Levy, J. C.	Merriwether, R.
Kinsey, J. F.	Lowe, J. H.	McMahon, J.
Kennedy, Allan	Lewis, B. B.	Mathewson, J. O.
Kyle, J.	Lippman, Joseph	Metcalf, T. S.
Kirkpatrick, J.	Murphy, R. A.	Marsh, E. W.
Kirksey, J.	McMillan, R.	Marshall, W. B.
King, McM. C.	McKnight, B. N.	Murphree, A. W.
Kelly, J. J.	Maupin, A.	McNatt, A.
Key, T. D.	Miller, J. T.	Malone, C. J.
Key, J. S.	McCarny, S. R.	Maxwell, W. A.
Knapp, N. B.	Marsh, S.	Mayner, J. U.
King, J. R.	Mann, J. N.	Newell, Isaac
Kirkpatrick,	Moses, R. J.	Napier, Skelton
Killan, J.	Morris, Harriett	Nutting, C. A.
Linton, S. D.	Myrick, S. P.	Nisbet, T. C.
Lamar, J. P.	Merriwether, D.	Napier, Leroy
Lockett, B. G.	Middleton, J. M.	Nicholson, J. W.
Lumpkin, J. H.	Martin, D. A.	Nelson, J. A.
Lyle, H. G.	Maxwell, J. H.	Neely, T. W.
Lamback, F.	Means, A.	Nelson, C. L.
Lamar, T. B.	Mix, A.	Niel, Sterling
Lloyd, T. E.	Matthews, W. A.	Nightengale, P. M.
Leitner, H. D.	Maund, J.	Newby, J. M.
Landrum, Jephtha	Miller, B.	Owens, W. J.
Lillibridge, O. M.	McDonald, E.	Orme, R. M.
Lawson, W. S.	Mathews, J. A.	Orme, A. J.
Lovelace, Lucius	Mynick, B. H.	Orr, A. D.
Lindsay, S. C.	Mitchell, W. H.	Oliver, G. F.
Lovell, Edward	May, R. H.	Owens, G. S.
Lewis, J. W.	May, B.	Osborne, H. J.
Lamar, H. J.	McCay, C. F.	Phinizy, John
Lawton, W. J.	Moore, H.	Poullain, T. N.
Linton, M. W.	Miller, James	Phinizy, T. B.
Linton, J. A.	Mayes, William	Powell, C.
Low, John	Moreland, J. F.	Poe, Washington
Larson, Q. J.	Merritt, M.	Patterson, J. C.
Lamkin, Aug.	McKay, J.	Payne, E.
Lightfoot, W. T.	Milner, W.	Price, Joshua
Lamkin, Mrs. E. F.	Markham, W.	Poullain, A.
Lachlison, Robert	Moses, J. J.	Picquet, A.
Lewis, Tumlin	Maxwell, A. S.	Peters, W. G.
Low, Andrew	Murdock, R. B.	Plant, J. C.
Law, William	McAdoo, M. G.	Philpot, D.
Lloyd, T. E.	Montman, M. L.	Pinson, W. B.
Lathrop, J. W.	McCullum, A.	Parker, W. C.
Lark, J. C.	Mitchell, W. C.	Peden, A. G.
Lyne, T. A.	Mitchell, T. C.	Pope, S. L.
Lane, A. J.	Mayer, D.	Phillips, William
Lockhart, David	McNaught, W.	Powers, Virgil
Lay, C. F.	MacIntyre,	Peters, Richard

List of pardons granted in Georgia—Continued

Phinizy, Ferdinand	Rogers, Chas.	Shepherd, E. T.
Persons, G. W.	Reynolds, Jas. M.	Sapp, Geo. W.
Platt, G. T.	Roberts, Hiram	Sapp, Wm.
Phillipps, W. R.	Ruckman, J. H.	Salter, W. G.
Peeler, James	Rogers, W. M.	Scofield, Lewis
Poullain, Samuel	Roberts, J. M.	Sloan, A. M.
Poullain, Mrs. C. E.	Roberts, J. H.	Strobecker, E. L.
Pinson, J. J.	Roberts, W. S.	Seward, J. L.
Pless, Andrew	Roberts, T. H.	Scott, Isaac
Park, J. G.	Reid, Edwd.	Sasnette, W. J.
Pease, P. P.	Robertson, J. W. C.	Sapcen, E. R.
Pickens, Y.	Riley, G.	Small, John
Pouder, Daniel	Redd, A. G.	Strong, John
Pettus, M.	Smith, B. G.	Smith, J. R.
Parson, T. F.	Skipp, W. W.	Spivey, J. A.
Potter, J. M.	Spair, W. J.	Speed, John H.
Printup, Jacob	Smith, T. J.	Stewart, C. D.
Pou, Lewis W.	Stokes, J. W.	Salmens, L. S.
Proot, Wm.	Sims, Wm.	Stark, Mrs. M. A.
Plowder, E. G.	Snelling, J. D.	Spence, D. W.
Phars, Alexander	Seymour, D. C.	Searcey, Wm.
Quillian, A. P.	Steinee, H. H.	Sanford, B. W.
Quillian, B. B.	Sams, W. J.	Smith, T. J.
Ramsey, P.	Stovall, T. P.	Solomon, David
Randle, J. M.	Seymour, James	Schofield, J. S.
Richardson, John	Stephens, Linton	Smith, C. M.
Rawley, H.	Shorter, Alfred	Shorter, Mrs. M. E.
Rhodes, T. R.	Simonton, J. A.	Toombs, Gabriel
Russell, H. F.	Swanson, S. W.	Thomas, Stephen
Roberts, J. M.	Strother, J. A.	Thurmond, S. P.
Reid, Wm.	Sibley, Josiah	Taramore, R. R.
Ridley, R. A. T.	Salsburg, W. L.	Treanor, H. D.
Rutherford, B. H.	Stovall, M. P.	Thomas, Robert
Ragland, Thos.	Slerer, F. J.	Tucker, D. R.
Reaves, W. L.	Suttim, James	Thomas, J. S.
Ramsey, R. H.	Screven, T. F.	Tweedy, Ephraim
Rowland, J. L.	Screven, John	Thew, George M.
Routman, Robert	Simpson, W. W.	Thomas, John
Robinson, W. H.	Sykes, J. P.	Truitt, J. M.
Russell, W. J.	Sims, J. S.	Thomas, W. A.
Remsharl, W.	Smith, Joseph	Thompson, D. B.
Respass, W. T.	Summerorer, H.	Tift, A. F.
Robertson, A. P.	Solomon, Peter	Tift, Nelson
Ricks, R. G.	Slappy, R. R.	Thomas, J. M.
Ridley, C. L.	Screven, G. P.	Turpin, W. H.
Rust, Y. G.	Sherlock, John	Tate, U. O.
Ross, J. B.	Smith, John	Turner, T. M.
Ross, B. F.	Sloppy, G. H.	Tutt, W. H.
Ross, W. H.	Swift, J. N.	Tison, W. H.
Roff, A. A.	Strupper, I. G.	Tarver, W. B.
Rees, A.	Shine, D. W.	Thweatt, James
Robson, S. B.	Stamfer, D. W.	Thompson, Joseph
Root, S.	Stevens, J. P.	Taylor, S. K.
Rokenbaugh, Jacob	Stewart, J. D.	Trice, James
Redd, J. V.	Sapp, Theo.	Thomas, G. W.

List of pardons granted in Georgia—Continued.

Thrasher, E. W.	Ware, Daniel	Walker, C. A.
Tinsley, W. D.	West, Henry	Wells, Wm.
Thigpen, H. F.	Winston, G. H.	Wimberly, H. S.
Upson, F. L.	Woodward, I. H.	West, J. P.
Vickers, A. E.	Winbish, H. S.	Walker, H. I.
Villalonga, J. L.	Walker George, jr.	Wallace, Campbell
Van Winkle, J. A.	Whitehead, J. T.	Walker, A. M.
Vaughan, Thomas	Waldburg, Jacob	Woolfolk, W. G.
Vason, D. A.	West, William	Walker, Moses
Vason, Joseph	Wimberley, R. R.	Watkins, Wm.
Vickers, R. H.	Whitehurt, Josiah	Wood, Joseph
Verdel, D. B.	Webb, J. N.	Warren, L. C.
Weldon, Robert	Willingham, W.	Walker, J. B.
Walton, J. H.	Willingham, T. H.	Walker, J. W.
West, John	Willingham, Thomas	Walton, J. S.
Worrill, B. S.	Wright, F. K.	Whitehead, J. B.
White, S. G.	Willingham, B. L.	Wall, B. C.
Whaley, W. S., jr.	Woolfolk, J. H.	West, C. P.
Woodward, Mrs. E. C.	Winship, Joseph	Walker, N. F.
Ware, R. A.	Watkins, G. W.	Ward, A. S.
Whitaker, S. E.	Willis, K. J.	Whitehead, W. H.
Wright, J. A.	Whaly, Thomas	Whitehead, J. P. C.
Ward, A. E.	Wilkinson, U. B.	Wright, J. B.
Wise, A. B.	Watson, James	Webb, Ewell
White, B. A.	Wilcoxon, J. B.	Walter, Jeremiah
Walker, J. B.	White, A. J.	Whitehead, J. R.
Warren, B. H.	Wilder, J. R.	Woodruff, G. W.
Wilkinson, M.	Wright, A. R.	Wylly, G. W.
Williams, Ezekiel	Wiltberger, W. H.	Wimberley, Fred'k
Wiley, L. M.	Waring, J. J.	Woodfin, W. G.
Wellburn, M. H.	Warner, Hiram	Yancey, C. B.
Wellburn, J. M.	Whitaker, J. C.	Young, H. W.
Whitaker, P. H.	Weaver, T. A. D.	Young, W. H.
Ware, A. C.		

NORTH CAROLINA.

List of pardons granted under the amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 482.

Alston, Wm. T.	Barringer, D. M.	Biggs, Asa
Allison, R. W.	Barnes, William, jr.	Boylan, W. M.
Atkinson, T. K.	Barnes, James D.	Bawes, Michael
Atkinson, W. F.	Barnes, Edwin	Battle, W. S.
Bryan, James A.	Bass, Turner	Barnes, Joshua
Battle, K. P.	Burwell, H. H.	Belo, Edward
Bond, James	Bullock, John	Blackwood, J. J.
Besh, Council	Brickhouse, L. L.	Bond, H. F.
Bitting, J. A.	Battle, T. W.	Bower, Mrs. A. C.
Brown, Andrew	Bryan, J. H.	Brevard, R. A.
Bridges, John L.	Berry, W. A.	Brodnax, E. T.
Broadnax, W. E.	Badger, G. E.	Benson, John
Bellamy, J. D.	Biddle, S. S.	Brown, Hamilton
Bishop, George	Burgwyn, T. P.	Brevard, A. F.
Blake, Daniel	Brem, T. H.	Burns, Allen

List of pardons granted in North Carolina—Continued.

Caldwell, T. R.	Flamen, J. D.	Harvey, H. J.
Cromwell, Elisha	Fulton, Catherine A.	Hill, N. M.
Collins, Mrs. Mary F.	Finley, A. W.	Hill, Thomas
Cox, E. R.	Farmer, John	Harrington, H. W.
Cowper, Pulaski	Frink, Lorenzo	Hall, John H.
Cooper, J. C.	Fairly, John	Henderson, C. C.
Cobb, W. D.	Faison, M. J.	Heath, A. J.
Cain, James F.	Fulton, ———.	Hayes, W. J.
Cain, Thomas R.	Gilmer, John A.	Henderson, A.
Carson, James H.	Gwyn, Richard	Hammon, H. B.
Carr, Elias	Green, W. W.	Hill, Thomas B.
Cunningham, John W.	Greenlee, James H.	Isler, B. M.
Crump, William	Gray, Julius A.	Irvin, James P.
Conrad, John C.	Gregory, Wm. O.	Johnston, T. D.
Clegg, Isaac N.	Gibson, E. R.	Johnston, Wm.
Carler, D. M.	Grimes, Wm.	Johnston, S. H.
Coleman, H. E.	Gilmer Joseph H.	Jerkins, A. T.
Currie, Thomas W.	Gregory, Richard I.	Jacobs, Edmund
Colvert, Samuel	Grimes, John G. B.	Jones, Thomas
Coltrain, Abner	Greer, L. A.	Jarratt, Isaac
Clark, Martha	Gwyn, James	Johnson, Benjamin
Clark, C. M.	Glover, C. B.	Jones, Alfred
Covington, D. A.	Garland, John T.	Jones, Kimbrough
Clark, David	Haughton, J. H.	Jones, Rebecca
Clark, H. J. B.	Huggins, Cooper	Jones, Frederick J.
Cheek, E. A.	Hogg, T. D.	Joyner, Henry
Cassidey, James	Heek, J. M.	Jones, E. W.
Cruddup, Josiah	Hill, W. E.	Kennedy, Wm. L.
Cameron, Paul C.	Hairston, P. W.	Knight, Wm. H.
Copehart, Colin	Hollowell, C. W.	King, Mitchell C.
Cromartin, Duncan	Hall, E. D.	Kyle, James
Cawthorn, John V.	Holt, W. R.	Kearney, Wm. R.
Costen, Miles	Hunt, J. A. G.	Leach, J. T.
Carson, J. S.	Howard, T. S.	Lewis, Wm. F.
Carter, A. G.	Hughes, Wm. B.	Lewis, K. H.
Devereaux, J.	Holley, Augustus	Linberger, J. L.
Donnell, R. S.	Holt, Thomas M.	Little, B. F.
Davis, Peter R.	Hinton, David	Leak, W. F.
Dockery, Alfred	Hicks, John R.	Logan, J. R.
Dockery, O. H.	Hill, Mrs. F. C. P.	Lucas, J. J.
Duncan, Thomas	Herring, Wm.	Lanes, W. K.
Davidson, George F.	Harshaw, Jacob	Little, George
Deckinson, P. K.	Hargrove, I. W.	Long, N. M.
De Rossett, A. J.	Hollister, Wm.	Lindsay, J. H.
Dancy, J. S.	Haywood, R. W.	Lindsay, Jed. H.
Davis, A. H.	Hill, C. D.	Lindsay, E. C.
Davidson, A. B.	Haughton, L. J.	Lash, W. A.
Davis, John N.	Henneberry, Peter	Leak, James P.
Degraffenreidt, J. B.	Hawkins, W. J.	Lilly, E. J.
Devereaux, T. P.	Haywood, J. F.	Lilly, Henry
Duffey, Charles	Hughes, I. W.	Long, Wm.
Everett, John	Hill, W. J.	Leake, James A.
Elliott, Alexander	Herndon, D. C.	Lee, Thomas M.
Erwin, Joseph J.	Hargrove, John	Little, B. F.
Fries, H. W.	Hardy, Thomas A.	Lawrence, Josiah
Ferebee, D. D.	Harris, Brooks	Little, William

List of pardons granted in North Carolina—Continued.

Little, George W.	Nicholson, T. W.	Smedes, Albert
Murphy, Patrick	Neal, W. H.	Shepard, John R. D.
Mebane, William A.	Newsom, Laura	Smith, W. R.
Mebane, John T.	Newby, George D.	Smith, James M.
Mebane, A. W.	Newby, Nathan	Smith, James N.
Maultsby, Josiah	Newby, Joseph F.	Smith, W. G.
McRacken, R. M.	Nelson, Josiah	Simms, Miles
Mason, W. S.	Neisler, Joseph R.	Steele, A. W.
Moore, B. F.	Oliver, William H.	Shepard, J. B.
Moye, Macon	Owen, Henry L.	Swepson, G. W.
McIlhenny, Thomas C.	Odum, John B.	Slover, Charles
Mial, A. T.	Orr, A. J.	Stouback, W. P.
Murphy, David	Peete, R. S. F.	Smith, W. H.
Morehead, J. L.	Park, David	Swain, D. L.
Meares, Thomas D.	Patterson, William	Shafer, C. E.
Mears, W. C.	Poteat, James	Simonton, R. F.
McRae, John	Pettigrew, W. T.	Smith, R. H.
Mann, Edward L.	Pool, G. D.	Stanfield, J. A.
Murray, Eli	Pearson, R. M.	Shafer, A. J.
Myroover, H. L.	Phifer, John F.	Stone, Jasper
Mitchell, T. J.	Pool, W. R.	Steele, W. L.
Mason, T. W.	Price, Needham	Steele, R. J., jr.
Manly, M. E.	Patton, John E.	Selby, Milton
McMillan, John L.	Pierce, W. W.	Stith, A. B.
McKay, Malcom	Perry, Joshua	Stith, N. L.
McCallum, A. T.	Person, Thomas J.	Scott, S. G.
Myers, W. R.	Patterson, S. F.	Sutton, W. T.
Murchison, K. M.	Pearson, R. C.	Stamps, W. L.
McAdin, R. Y.	Parrott, John A.	Sterewalt, Jacob
McRay, W. B.	Perkins, C.	Thompson, T. B.
Matley, J. L.	Pool, John	Thrift, Petersen
Mendenhall, C. P.	Palmer, J. B.	Tate, William C.
Morehead, John M.	Pulliam, G. B.	Tayler, J. J.
Moody, John M.	Patrick, Edward	Thomas, J. W.
Mitchell, Peter	Powell, Jesse H.	Taylor, A. A. N. M.
McIver, E.	Palmer, H.	Thaxlon, Joseph J.
McAdoo, C. N.	Powell, A. G.	Tucker, T. G.
Maultsby, J. A.	Punfoy, G. W.	Thornton, F. A.
McIntyre, William	Reade, Edwin G.	Taylor, John A.
Martin, J. J.	Russell, Daniel L., jr.	Tate, Samuel
McDowell, R. J.	Roan, N. M.	Turner, Wilfred
Murphy, J. T. H.	Roberts, Thomas E.	Uzzell, Thomas
McBee, V. A.	Russell, Daniel L.	Utle, W. R.
Meidly, Joseph	Rutherford, John	Vine, John A.
Martin, Leland	Ruffin, Thomas	Veal, Richard J.
Murchison, Duncan	Rayner, Kenneth	Wiggins, Mason L.
McDermid, Daniel	Reeves, Samuel, jr.	Willard, W. H.
Massenburg, N. B.	Rountree, Willie D.	Wheeler, W. H.
Mitchenor, F. E.	Ramsey, Isaac	Williams, J. G.
McInnis, M.	Rankin, William D.	Worth, Jonathan
McRae, Donald	Ramsour, Mary H.	Watkins, Samuel
Mills, L. A.	Richardson, Robert P.	Webb, R. F.
Manly, Charles	Reeves, Samuel	Withers, Margaret M.
Mordecai, G. W.	Robertson, Alexander	Worth, B. G.
Nixon, N. N.	Richardson, Perdrie	Wood, Edward

List of pardons granted in North Carolina—Continued.

Weatherly, Joseph A.	Walton, W. M.	Waterhouse, George B.
Watson, J. W. B.	Winthrop, Mrs. Susan E.	Wriston, M. A.
Wade, Amos	Washington, George	Wilder, S. T.
Wilkes, John	Watkins, J. D.	Wall, M.
Wright, Mary	Wallon, T. G.	Williams, Harper
Warren, T. D.	Wooster, John	Woodfin, N. W.
Washington, J. C.	Wimbish, John	Williams, Solomon
Wilkins, Edmund	Williams, J. C.	Ward, W. P.
Whitfield, Nathan R.	Williams, Nathan	Young, Sarah V.
Wilson, James H.		

TEXAS.

List of pardons granted under the amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 269.

Atkinson, Jethro	Clement, S. E.	Glover, E. A.
Allen, S. W.	Camp, J. W.	Giddings, J. D.
Ahrenbeck, Wm.	Chappell, Wm.	Groesbeck, A.
Aiken, W. B.	Cox, R. M.	Gordon, George
Adriance, Jno.	Cutler, J. H.	Grove, L. W.
Andrews, J. D.	Chadwick, John	Gill, W. H.
Binkley, C. C.	Cassino, J. Y.	Hill, T. B. G.
Bowles, O. P.	Clay, Tacitus	Higgins, J. C.
Bouldin, D. W.	Cawthorn, E. W.	Hill, A. W.
Brady, J. T.	Crume, P. D.	Hitchcock, L. M.
Bilden, S. A.	Campbell, R. C.	Hendley, J. J.
Bryan, W. J.	Cates, Rufus	House, T. W.
Bryan, M. A.	Duffan, F. T.	Hutchins, W. J.
Blackshear, T. E.	Dickinson, Jno.	Hart, Simeon
Bass, H.	Davis, Wm.	Hawkins, J. B.
Bingham, J. P.	Davis, J. P.	Herndon, J. H.
Buckley, C. W.	Damon, S.	Horton, Mrs.
Brady, Wm.	Dennis, Isaac N.	Horton, Robert
Brown, J. W.	Duncan, J.	Heard, W. J. E.
Briggs, J. L.	Downs, W. W.	Harrison, B. A.
Bremond, Jno.	Downs, J. W.	Hall, C. K.
Ballinger, W. P.	Devine, D.	Harral, W.
Brown, J. M.	Echols, J.	Horan, J.
Bryan, G. M.	Eccles, J. C.	Harrison, W. M.
Ballard, C.	Ewing, John	Huff, L. C.
Bouldin, J. E.	Foster, J. M.	Howard, G. F.
Boyce, Mrs. Mary S.	Fanthorp, H.	Hunt, E. P.
Boyd, Elias A.	Felder, G.	Hinaley, W.
Baker, Jack	Forrester, Wm.	Harris, J. W.
Bryarly, R. T.	Ford, J. V.	Henderson, J. W.
Cannon, L.	Fort, J. M.	Howard, R. A.
Cheek, Philip	Galbraith, E. D.	Hooks, W.
Collins, R. M.	Gaines, W. B. P.	Hodges, G.
Coffee, Aaron	Greer, W. C.	Hopkins, J. E.
Caldwell, Jno.	Grimes, W. B.	Hopkins, R. M.
Caruth, Walter	Glass, W. P.	Hughes, R.
Caruth, William	Gibbs, S.	Harrison, W. M.
Carrall, Jacob	Gibbs, Thos.	Hill, Jno.

List of pardons granted in Texas—Continued.

James, John	Nance, E.	Stillman, C.
Jordan, L.	Osterman, Mrs. R.	Sauters, J. A.
James, H. L.	Perry, S. S.	Smith, W. R.
Johnson, M. T.	Power, Chas.	Shaw, J. B.
Jockusch, J. W.	Pfeuffer, Geo.	Stevens, A. G.
Jackson, F. M.	Pankeresles, J. H.	Shanklin, G. W.
Jones, W. S.	Power, T. B.	Stoneum, G.
Jones, Jno. H.	Pool, V. B.	Scott, Mrs. Sarah
Jones, Thos. H.	Pope, J. H.	Speake, J.
King, J. A.	Paxton, H. L.	Steiner, J. M.
Kampmann, J. H.	Powell, A.	Starr, J. H.
Kannady, W.	Perry, Wm.	Smith, J. W.
Kopperl, M.	Peebles, Robt.	Taylor, C. H.
King, R.	Pinchback, John	Thorpe, J. L.
Kenedy, M.	Quintero, J. A.	Turner, J. A.
Karner, J.	Russell, J. W.	Tucker, P. C.
Lufkin, A. P.	Ross, Nathan	Trigg, M. W.
Leigh, W. B.	Robertson, H. C.	Toutant, A.
Lubbock, W. M.	Rice, W. M.	Twohig, J.
Lewis, F. J.	Roberts, G. H.	Talbot, J. A.
Ledbetter, H.	Rosenberg, Henry	Tait, C. W.
Lewis, S. K.	Rowe, Shadrach	Thomason, J. A.
Labadie, N. D.	Ryan, Mary	Tinsley, J. T.
Moore, A. W.	Ryan, William	Underwood, A.
McDow, Alex.	Robertson, E. S. C.	Vance, W.
Massie, J. C.	Raudon, D.	Van Alstyne, W. A.
Myers, D. V.	Reily, Mrs. E. H.	Vance, W. H.
Motley, R. H.	Risher, B. H.	Vance, James
Murphy, J. M.	Runge, H. A. H.	
Murphy, J. C.	Runge, Henry	Ward, A. J.
McCraven, W.	Rippetoe, A. H.	Womack, J.
McGowen, Alex.	Runnel, H. W.	Ward, W. R. D.
Millican, C. C.	Runnel, H. R.	Wood, E. S.
Mims, A.	Russell, D. C.	Wright, T. G.
McIntyre, H. C.	Runnel, E. S.	Wright, G. W.
Maxey, J. M.	Reid, John	Williams, L. L.
McAlpine, D.	Rhine, Henry	Williams, R. H.
McNeel, J. G.	Randolph, H.	Willis, R. S.
Moseley, S. F.		Willis, P. J.
Mills, Robt.	Scott, W. T.	White, G. W.
Mills, D. G.	Saul, C.	Wofford, R. B.
Mengan, W. A.	Swisher, —	Wimbish, J. A.
Maverick, S. A.	Sweeny, J.	Webb, W. G.
Morris, A. T.	Shipman, J. R.	Wheeler, O. M.
Miller, J. T.	Sledger, W. M.	Williams, J. A.
McMahen, T. H.	Sampson, G. W.	White, G. W.
McKie, S. R.	Smith, G. A.	Warren, W. G.
McGary, J. D.	Stevens, D. T.	Waters, J. P.
Miller, W. B.	Swan, O.	Winston, T. W.
Moore, J. C.	Shepherd, B. A.	Wood, A. H.
MacGraal, Peter	Sergeant, W. M.	Walton, P. W.
Nelson, T. C.	Stratton, A. E.	Whitaker, W.
North, J. R.	Smith, W. D.	Williams, T. R.
Nichols, E. B.	Sessums, A.	Wilson, J. T. D.
Nunnely, W. L.	Sydnor, J. S.	Yard, N. B.

NEW MEXICO.

Franklin, J. S.

MISSISSIPPI.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 765.

Allison, John	Balfour, C. C.	Collins, W. T.
Archer, R. T.	Buford, J. A.	Craddock, J. N.
Alcorn, J. L.	Brooks, Mrs. S. A.	Crone, Frederick
Anderson, J. H.	Bailey, J. S.	Conner, H. L.
Allgood, J. B.	Baker, J. R.	Conner, Mrs. J. E. B.
Alexander, R. B.	Barksdale, W. F.	Conner, L. P.
Abell, Nannette	Barksdale, H. H.	Collins, J. M.
Abbott, Eli	Burnet, J. W.	Crawford, Milton
Anderson, W. P.	Baker, A. H.	Curry, Jane P.
Allen, A. J.	Baird, J. M.	Carpenter, Mrs. S. E.
Adams, F. S.	Bridgers, S. J.	Clopton, R. J.
Atley, J. K.	Barnet, Nathaniel	Colemon, F. B.
Anderson, J. A.	Buford, T. M.	Cameron, William
Avent, W. F.	Betts, A. B.	Calhoun, J. E.
Atwood, T. G.	Ball, Jno. T.	Cole, W. L.
Archer, Ann	Bondurant, W. E.	Calhoun, B. A.
Archer, James	Baldwin, L. A.	Cochrane, S. G.
Adams, R. W.	Ballou, T. C.	Connell, J. T.
Butler, B. J.	Brooks, Allen	Colemon, L. R.
Boddie, George	Bowles, R. S.	Chamberlain, W. C.
Bedford, B. W.	Bridgers, M. H.	Cothran, William
Brown, W. N.	Bull, J. C.	Clark, Kenneth
Brown, A. S.	Banks, J. O.	Clark, R. C.
Britton, W. I.	Bramlett, J. W.	Clark, R. L.
Balfour, J. M.	Burrus, John W.	Campbell, Margaret
Bertron, S. R.	Barber, Elijah	Coffey, C. S.
Balfour, Mary C.	Billups, T. C.	Carter, R. M.
Barnard, W. T.	Billups, J. M.	Carter, Elizabeth L.
Buckner, Aylette	Ballentine, G. W.	Carter, R. H.
Bullitt, A. C.	Bolton, T. J.	Carter, A. G.
Boyd, S. S.	Bowman, J. H. D.	Carter, Mary E.
Blanton, W. C.	Barkerville, Charles	Carter, Nannie B.
Bruce, N. S.	Bowles, J. R.	Carter, Eleanor S.
Bush, E. T.	Brown, A. R.	Carter, William G.
Bush, A. P.	Baum, J. F.	Cooper, William
Barnett, Charles	Blake, Mary S.	Conner, Samuel
Boykin, W. D.	Brooks, M. M.	Chatham, E. S.
Bankhead, W. G.	Barry, Richard	Carter, Mrs. Pauline
Brewer, Rawleigh	Burruss, John C.	Clark, Chas. B.
Blewett, T. G.	Butler, J. T.	Cozart, W. M.
Bender, G. M.	Boyd, Alexander	Crowder, Green
Buchanan, T. J.	Bryson, James	Clay, Matt
Bowers, E. J.	Bellamy, G. W.	Childress, D. L.
Buckner, Mrs. S. F.	Bedford, B. W.	Carpenter, E. L.
Barton, T. P.	Brown, James	Connor, W. McD.
Billups, Joseph P.	Bennett, C. W.	Connor, W. M.
Booth, William	Burnet, J. F.	Calhoun, W. B.
Bennett, E. R.	Balfour, Catherine	Cobb, E. S.
Bennet, H. S.	Balfour, W. S.	Carson, A. B.

List of pardons granted in Mississippi—Continued.

Craig, W. B.	Emanuel, M.	Gordon, Robert
Connor, W. P.	Eckford, James	Hays, T. W.
Courtney, J. T.	Elliott, Anna F.	Hinds, Howell
Colton, J. W.	Eustis, Catherine C.	Hussey, Chris.
Coleman, W. W.	Evans, W. B.	Hampton, J. P.
Cox, Robert	Elley, W. R.	Holt, A. C.
Clapton, W. H.	Ellis, Apolline H.	Hatch, B. L.
Campbell, W. R.	Elliott, R. T.	Hall, William
Catchings, T. S.	Elliott, Hampton	Haughton, J. H.
Cunningham, J. M.	Ewing, William	Hargrove, E. H.
Dubusson, C. L.	Edmonds, Mrs. D. A.	Holliday, John
Davis, Mrs. Annie L.	Eggleston, W. C.	Hunt, Anna
Darden, J. T.	Edmunds, R. H.	Hunt, T. W.
Dohan, H. J.	English, J. G.	Harris, G. H.
Danaway, A. P.	Foster, James	Harris, J. V.
Davis, E. R.	Fisk, E. A.	Harris, T. W.
Davis, E. B.	Fullalove, T. J.	Harris, Overton
Deal, B. E.	Fiser, J. B.	Harris, Helen S. J
Dent, William	Fulton, D. M.	Hart, J. D.
Dantzler, D. A. J.	Foote, H. W.	Harneberger, J. A.
Durfey, R. W.	Fall, Elizabeth A.	Horton, R.
Duncan, J. M.	Fleming, Reuben	Hunter, Joseph
Dabney, T. S.	Fullalove, D. D.	Hunter, Aram
Duncan, Rosalie Q.	Fox, C. J.	Humphreys, D. G.
Dinkins, A. H.	Fort, E. B.	Humphreys, G. W.
Deupree, Elijah	Flipper, J. P.	Humphreys, J. C.
Dent, G. R.	Graves, F.	Humphreys, A. S.
Darden, J. H.	Gay, W. D.	Humphries, W. W.
Darden, B. M.	Galloway, L. G.	Humphries, B., jr.
Dearing, J. M.	Gay, John H.	Humphries, D. B.
Dohan, J. S.	Gary, Allen	Harper, J. N.
Duke, Henry	Gibson, Ambrose	Hudnall, Joseph
Davis, Elizabeth S.	Gresham, J. B.	Hale, H.
Dubard, William	Goodwin, W. W.	Hampton, W. M.
Davis, G. M.	Goodin, G. G.	Hill, Charles
Dibrell, C. O.	Glasscock, B. F.	Hendricks, C. P.
Dixon, R. L.	Goza, S. D.	Holman, D. A.
Dowd, W. F.	Green, Thomas	Holmes, J. A.
Dowd, Ann W.	Goodman, Walker	Holmes, Finley
Dahlgreen, C. G.	Green, Joshua	Holmes, William
Duncan, Stephen, jr.	Griffing, D. C.	Harrison, Wade
Denfree, Daniel	Galladay, G. S.	Harrison, Mrs. L. R.
Darden, G. W.	Glover, A. W.	Harrison, Richard
Duncan, C. E.	Galtney, D. K.	Harrison, B. C.
Dunbar, Joseph	Gilmore, J. H.	Harrison, David
Dales, Hugh	Gordon, James	Harmon, R. H.
Day, Robert	Griffin, William	Henderson, G. W.
Daggett, Stephen	Greer, I. S. O. G.	Haspinger, William
Davis, Hugh R.	Griffin, Francis	Hopkins, Wade
Ellis, R. B.	Giles, S. H.	Hawkins, F.
Evans, J. A.	Gibson, Tobias	Hawkins, B. K.
Evans, W. G.	Gwin, J. M.	Henry, J. P.
Ezell, Elon	Gary, Allen	Hemphill, Mrs. N.
Ewing, S. S.	Gillespie, J. A.	Helm, W. B.
Everett, T. C.	Grimes, G. W.	Helm, T. E.

List of pardons granted in Mississippi—Continued.

Helm, J. N.	Johnson, John	Moore, R. E.
Hubbard, Smith	Jacks, A. M.	McCutchen, Wm.
Hill, A. P.	Jordan, F. W.	Minor, Katherine S.
Hurlburt, M. W.	Jordan, C. W.	McGehie, J. S.
Hairston, P. C.	Jordan, C. R.	Minor, John
Hairston, N. E.	Kaigler, Henry	Means, D. J.
Hairston, G.	Kager, B. G.	McFarland, J.
Hairston, J. T. W.	Keirn, W. L.	McKie, M. J.
Hairston, Marshall	Kaine, W. N.	Mitchell, J. J.
Hairston, Mrs. M. J.	Kershaw, Thomas	Miller, A. P.
Harris, J. W.	Kirk, M. A.	Murdock, Abm.
Hodges, F.	King, L. P.	Moore, G. D.
Hord, Mary J.	Lott, W. B.	Merriweather, W. P.
Hinton, W. H.	Leavell, N. K.	McLean, J. N.
Hargrave, W. H.	Lagrone, Adam	McNeill, J. B.
Hamblen, Edwin	Lake, Mrs. C.	Mayhew, G. W.
Hodges, Flining	Lyons, Willie	McKinley, D.
Holt, Mary L.	Ligon, William	McGehie, A. F.
Harper, W. L.	Ledbettee, Richard	Metcalfe, H. L.
Hampton, J. P.	Laird, Henry	Mandeville, H. D.
Hart, Samuel	Langley, W. S.	Molton, C. H.
Hamilton, Jones	Lovell, W. F.	Martin, C. W.
Harlan, Jehu	Lovell, Antonia I.	Marshall, G. M.
Hibbler, J. L.	Lovell, Louisee I.	McArm, D.
Hobbs, D. M.	Lovell, Joseph	Montgomery, P. K.
Howze, J. S.	Love, C.	Maryze, Mary P.
Hudson, C. L.	Lock, W. H.	Maryze, J. T.
Hord, R. H.	Longstreet, A. B.	Martin, W. H.
Hunt, Mrs. Ann F.	Lang, C. D.	Marley, Saml.
Hunt, Dunbar	Lile, P. H.	Metcalfe, F. A.
Hunt, Elizabeth	Lambden, S. K.	McLean, E. R.
Ivy, Bird	Lucas, T. W.	McLeod, Norman
Jenkins, W. E.	Lea, W. M.	Mhoon, J. J.
Jenkins, W.	Lewis, D. S.	Miller, J. G.
Jennings, A. C.	Lowry, Mrs. S. M.	Mortimer, G. J.
Jackson, D. P.	Luse, Stephen	Mears, J. L.
Johnston, M. L.	Leigh, J. E.	Matthews, B.
Johnston, J. S.	Leigh, P. R.	Minter, Jas.
Jeffries, N.	Montgomery, A. J.	Myers, Simon
Jeffries, E. S.	Montgomery, L. F.	Montgomery, A. B.
Jeffries, Alexander	Mhoon, J. E.	Moore, L. B.
James, John	Miller, J. H.	McCarley, W. E.
Jones, S. L.	Metcalfe, James	McIntosh, D.
Jones, R. L.	Marshall, Thos. A.	McGraw, P. H.
Jones, W. D.	Montgomery, Jno.	Marshall, W. H. J. E.
Jones, M.	Metcalfe, Orrick	Moody, G. V.
Jones, Lafayette	Morton, Jno.	Miles, W. K.
Jones, John	Mahone, E. F.	Moon, Jack
Jones, R. M.	McGill, J. A.	Marshall, C. K.
Jones, J. M.	Manlove, C. A.	Montgomery, Alex.
Jones, N. B.	Moncure, J. E.	McWillen, W.
Jones, E. P.	Montgomery, F. A.	McGehee, J. E.
Jones, C. W.	Montgomery, Alex.	McGehee, Hugh
Johnson, Stephen	Murdock, Jno.	McMurrin, J. T.
Johnson, R. W.	Murdock, W. B.	Morgan, J. M.

List of pardons granted in Mississippi—Continued.

McCaa, David	Powell, J. W.	Sessions, J. W.
McCorkle, J. B.	Palis, J. D.	Sessions, Maria P.
Mason, J. S.	Percy, L. P.	Scott, B.
Magruder, W. T.	Percy, W. A.	Stowers, Sarah N.
Money, P.	Prince, W. B.	Shields, G. B.
McLemore, J. D.	Purnell, M. A.	Shields, Mrs. G. B.
Martin, W. McD.	Pickett, M.	Stamps, Velny
Mason, W. F.	Pipes, Louis	Stokes, J. C.
McConnico, A. J.	Person, J. J.	Shotwell, Robert
Mitchell, J. P.	Powell, William	Swayze, B. F.
Miller, J. A.	Pegues, T. E. B.	Sadler, J. M.
Moore, C. W.	Payne, A. M.	Simmans, John
Moore, T. J.	Payne, M. R.	Stevens, W. H.
Montgomery, W. P.	Page, Mrs. C. A.	Saunders, A. H.
McAllister, A. W.	Peace, Joseph A.	Staunton, Anna E.
McNees, S. B.	Quitman, Eliza T.	Sillers, William
Moore, J. G.	Quarles, R.	Semple, Robert
Montgomery, H.	Ragsdale, Lewis A.	Snider, N. C.
Montgomery, S. C.	Reid, W. M.	Shannon, M. T.
McCutchen, P. B.	Rushing, C. E.	Sessums, T. D.
Maget, L. C.	Robinson, Douglas	Sessums, A. M.
Marshall, L. R.	Robinson, Jerry	Scott, Mrs. M. A.
Marshall, S. E.	Robinson, J. W.	Scott, Osborne
Merrill, Jane	Roach, Eugene	Shipp, Lucy B.
Marshall, Mrs. C.	Roach, J. W.	Sims, J. A.
Marshall, G. M.	Ricks, Ben.	Sims, Mrs. Mary L.
Newett, J. B.	Rogers, B. A.	Sims, James
Nelson, B. F.	Rogers, Mrs. J. V.	Stansbury, W. F.
Norris, B. E.	Robinson, John	Stansbury W. M.
Neal, Littleberry,	Rivers, D. L.	Spann, T. J.
Neill, G. F.	Rivers, Mrs. D. L.	Spann, R. R.
Neely, O. Y.	Richardson, David	Stewart, J. D.
Neill, G. F.	Rucks, Henry	Stewart, J. A.
Owen, Wm.	Roby, M.	Stewart, W. V.
O'Neill, James	Rigby, Thomas	Stewart, J. M.
Outlaw, D. A.	Rigby, Mrs. M. A. B.	Stewart, W. B.
Oliver, John	Rossel, M. J.	Sharkey, G. L.
Ogden, F. Q.	Robeson, W. J.	Sharkey, R. R.
Owen, B. T.	Rascoe, H. E.	Simpson, James
Oliver, Simeon	Richardson, E.	Simpson, Robert
Orr, Simeon	Randle, J. G.	Simpson, Thomas
O'Kelly, James P.	Riley, John	Sherrod, Randall
Pegues, M. M.	Richardson, J. W.	Sargent, T. M.
Parker, W. St. J. E.	Rayburn, Robert	Shackleford, L. D.
Powell, J. R.	Rayburn, J. H.	Stackhouse, H. W.
Perkins, D. J.	Robeson, John	Spencer, S. M.
Pickett, William M.	Rose, James	Spencer, Selden
Prater, W. K.	Smith, Mrs. Irene	Sturdivant, B. W.
Patterson, W. A.	Smith, L. W.	Sprewill, D.
Prince, W. S.	Smith, R. M.	Strong, Elisha
Parker, J. M.	Smith, Daniel	Shotwell, A. L.
Perkins, John	Smith, William	Stampley, C. Z.
Pettes, W. R.	Smith, Mrs. L. J.	Staton, Eli
Pritchard, B. L.	Smith, J. M. L.	Swoope, J. K.
Parker, Mary J.	Smith, Elijah	Sharp, Clarissa

List of pardons granted in Mississippi—Continued.

Simral, H. F.	Ventress, J. A.	Winston, Anna F.
Sykes, W. A.	Vick, J. W.	Wood, S.
Sykes, Mrs. S. E.	Vaider, C. M.	White, T. W.
Sykes, A. J.	Vasser, George	Walton, B. W.
Sykes, S. B.	Vivior, T.	Watt, J. M.
Sykes, T. H.	Wolworth, J. P.	Winter, Richard
Sykes, W. A.	Wolworth, Douglass	Whitfield, H. B.
Surget, Francis	Willis, E. B.	Whitfield, George
Tate, T. S.	Woolfolk, J. H.	Wesson, J. M.
Towne, J. M.	Ward, Amos	Whitfield, N.
Topp, D. C.	Weaver, W. B.	Whitfield, Miss Lucy
Taliaferro, R. M.	Wood, E. G.	Williams, Inman
Turnbull, R. J.	Wood, R. Y.	Watson, J. W.
Troup W. W.	Williams, Sampson	Ware, W. L.
Taylor, S. T.	White, P. H.	Williamson, G. W.
Topp, W. W.	Walker, J. A.	Willbourn, W. B.
Torrey, George	Webb, W. J.	Whitfield, Francis E.
Trezevant, N. M.	Welch, J. P.	Williams, E. M.
Tupper, T. C.	Webb, William	Worthington, W. W.
Turnbull, L. G.	Watson, Asa	Woodburn, J. R.
Theobald, Mrs. H. B.	Willborn, J. D.	Williams, D. P.
Taylor, L. L.	Willes, John	Wade, Mrs. M. J.
Townes, R. C.	Willes, J. H.	Wilson, Andrew L.
Thompson, L. W.	Wilkes, W. B.	Watson, Mrs. Fannie
Thompson, Charles	Whitfield, N. J.	Williams, Robert
Tolston, J. D.	Walker, W. F.	White, F. W.
Townes, W. G.	Wales, James	White, P. H.
Terry, W. D.	Wood, E. W.	Watson, A. M.
Terrell, B. M.	Whitworth, M. J.	Wheeler, B. F.
Taylor, H. S.	Wyatt, F. A.	Wallace, J. M.
Thrasher, J. B.	Wyatt, F. M.	Whiffield, R. D.
Torrance, Hugh	Williams, Robert	Weldon, George
Turnbull, A.	Winn, Ann J.	Willis, Daniel
Talliaferro, Benjamin	Wallace, R. W.	Walton, Thomas
Virder, Edward	Withers, W. T.	Young, Thomas
Vaughan, F. M.	Walter, H. W.	Young, G. H.
Vaughan, J. W.	Withers, A. Q.	Yerger, J. S.
Vanse, W. G.	Walker, L. W.	Yerger, E. M.
Vaughan, H.	Weldon, Thomas	

LOUISIANA.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 142.

Allen, J. T. R.	Biggs, Mrs. Sarah A.	Campbell, G. W.
Avery, D. D.	Bowman, Elam	Cochran, Mrs. Eliza A.
Andrews, Jno.	Bondurant, John	Cammack, A.
Adams, Robert	Briscoe, Wm. J.	Carney, Charles J.
Andrews, Mrs. Oliver	Carson, Mrs. C.	Doyal, H. R.
Brown, S.	Cage, D. S.	Dameron, J. D.
Bisland, W. A.	Cage, A. G.	Duncan, S. P.
Buck, L.	Carroll, J. W.	Dieffenwierth, P. H.
Bethell, T. C.	Carrall, D. R.	Edmington, W. H.
Browder, Miss Adele	Conner, Mary W. B.	Farley, H. W.

List of pardons granted in Mississippi—Continued.

Freret, W. A.	Leathers, T. P.	Routh, J.
Fox, John	Lay, Louis	Race, G. W.
Fellows, C.	Lowry, A. J.	Reynes, Miss Celestine
Frith, T. P.	Linton, S. D.	Sumner, R. B.
Fontenot, D. S.	Mott, Robert	Storey, N.
Fassitt, C. R.	Macdonald, John	Short, R. H.
Folsom, George	McCutchon, S.	Savage, Mrs. E.
Giffen, Adam	McCutchen, J. W.	Slatter, H. H.
Graves, R. Y.	McKneely, S. W.	Slatter, S. F.
Gilmer, G. N.	McCall, E. J.	Sentell, G. W.
Gillespie, J. M.	Macaulay, J. L.	Storey, B. S.
Harris, H.	Maples, W. C.	Salomon, E.
Hyams, H. M.	Merrick, E. T.	Surget, E.
Hewitt, James	Montgomery, H. W.	Slocomb, C. H.
Hill, J. D.	Macaulay, J. A.	Slawson, J. B.
Huntington, G. W.	Philips, C. W.	Sweet, G. O.
Heyleger, L.	Pargoud, J. F.	Slocomb, C. A.
Hodge, Mrs. C. D.	Palfrey, W. T.	Turchell, Mrs. L. A.
Hayes, S.	Percy, Helen H.	Taylor, Mary E.
Harrison, J. F.	Peale, E.	Tullis, Eli
Keene, B. S.	Pitot, A.	Vick, T. E.
Keene, W. B.	Pritchard, Catherine M.	Violett, W. A.
Kelly, A. D.	Payne, J. U.	Vance, J. W.
Kempe, Mrs. Jane	Powell, A. J.	Vance, S. W.
Landry, T.	Perkins, W. M.	Winston, A. S.
Lerds, John	Pringle, J. J.	Withers, D. D.
Lerds, Charles	Pollard, E. T.	Walker, Felix
Levy, Ezra	Parham, W. S.	Wallis, J. S.
Levy, S. L.	Quitman, F. H.	Wood, L. D. C.
Low, J. H.	Rost, P. A.	Ware, N. O.
Lusher, R. W.	Robinson, J. B.	Watson, A. C.

TENNESSEE.

Pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception, No. 13. Number, 93.

Alston, J. J.	Cummings, J. F.	Greder W. H.
Bass, J. M.	Cate, E.	Gardenhire, G. W.
Brown T. J.	Cockerill, M. R.	Gate, W. D.
Bryan, W. P.	Cockerill, S. R.	Hurl, R. B.
Bryan, J. W.	Carmichael, J. T.	Hunt, W. R.
Butler, W. E.	Cleaveland, J.	Harman, B. D.
Bird, P.	Campbell, J. W.	Jones, C., jr.
Barker, J. H.	Cunningham, G. W.	Jone, C.
Brinkley, R. C.	Dobbs, J. M.	Johnson, P. A, V.
Boyce, S. J.	Dill, B. F.	Jones, H. R.
Brown, T. J.	Dixon, L. V.	Jone, J. H.
Browder, B. M.	Eve, Paul F.	Jones, C. R.
Barrow, Washington	Evans, F. W.	King, J. M.
Cook, D. R.	Gammon, Nathan	King, R. A.
Cocke, D. F.	Green, A. L. P.	King, James

List of pardons granted in Louisiana—Continued.

Leake, R. R.	Preston, James	Smith, Frank
Leiper, Jno.	Poore, William	Smith, Thomas
Luttrell, C. D.	Payne, E. D.	Saunders, J. E.
Lenoir, W. A.	Payne, B.	Thornton, J. T.
Lytte, F. H.	Parham, L. Jno.	Turley, T. W.
Long, W. H.	Reeves, D. L.	Titus, F.
Morgan, S. D.	Roller, George	Torbitt, G. C.
McFerrin, J. B.	Sanborn, J. S.	Thomas, N.
Morgan, Irby	Speed, Mary H.	White, J. P.
Murphy, J. J.	Spottswood, Janette	Williams, Samuel
Nance, W. H.	Swann, Hannah W.	Williams, Willoughby
Overton, Jno.	Speed, J. H.	Wilson, R. J.
Person, R. J.	Smith, S. P.	Whitman, W. S.
Patton, J. N.	Smith, A. E.	Wicks, M. J.

ALABAMA.

List of pardons granted under the amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 1,361.

Anderson, D. C.	Adams, Talbot	Boykin, James
Antomarchi, C. P.	Andrew, J. T.	Bray, W. H.
Alexander, W. E.	Alexander, A. F.	Blackmon, Homer
Avery, B.	Anderson, J. C.	Blunt, Wm.
Abernathy, J. T.	Adams, R. H.	Bennett, Mrs. M. C. A.
Atkins, John		Bullock, J. M.
Anderson, C. D.	Battle, Wm. A.	Bird, D. H.
Arnold, D. S.	Bender, H. H.	Bland, Elza
Acklen, Wm.	Baker, John C.	Barker, S. B.
Allen, G. E.	Bliss, Jonathan	Bedon, F. S.
Amason, Asa	Blanks, Erwin	Butt, C. W.
Amason, Elbert	Byers, Alameth	Barnes, John D.
Allen, J. G.	Border, John	Barton, A. C.
Arrington, S. L.	Bunce, Jacob	Burke, John M.
Allen, W. M.	Brownrigg, W.	Barclay, A. M.
Allen, W. W.	Baldwin, P. P.	Blount, A. C.
Abury, Wm.	Brantley, John	Beckwith, A. W.
Arnett, Benjamin	Boswell, W. H.	Bowen, W. B.
Armistead, F.	Burt, James C.	Battle, J. A. M.
Askew, H. J.	Barker, T. W.	Bates, F. A.
Alston, Mrs. C.	Borom, B. F.	Brooks, W. M.
Arnold, A. W.	Bradford, H. G.	Bozeman, D. W.
Abercrombie, A.	Beasley, James A.	Buchanan, Richard
Abercrombie, C. T.	Billingsley, Cyrus	Buchanan, John
Allison, John	Bates, Robert	Barclay, A. R.
Ardis, John	Battle, S. G.	Bymund, O. H.
Allen, Robert	Baugh, R. B.	Brocke, James
Anderson, W. H.	Bragg, J.	Barton, H. C.
Avery, H. S.	Boykin, Frank	Barnard, Harriet M.
Allen, Wm. A.	Boykin, W. W.	Burt, Philip
Alexander, J. D.	Boykin, R. D.	Beirne, G. P.
Ashley, F. L.	Boykin, S. T.	Bliss, J.
Allen, W. W.	Boykin, R. H.	Bibb, J. D. B.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Bibb, B. S.	Brice, Samuel	Clark, T. C.
Baldwin, Wm. E.	Binford, H. A.	Collier, Charles E.
Bibb, George B.	Beard, A. C.	Cooper, William
Battle, A. J.	Beadle, J. H.	Carter, Augustus
Battle, Cullen	Brooks, N. L.	Charles, John L.
Banks, M.	Bloodgood, M. H.	Chapman, Mrs. C. L.
Bethea, T. B.	Bellinger, C.	Coleman, William A.
Brown, Milton	Browne, E. J.	Cunningham, Andrew
Benner, A.	Boyle, John C.	Cook, Nathan
Batrie, Alfred	Brown, J. H.	Cogburn, E. H.
Bell, A. R.	Browning, W. G.	Caffey, B. H.
Bell, W. B.	Browning, J. L.	Caffey, H. M.
Baldwin, B. J.	Bozeman, J. W.	Crook, J. M.
Barton, W. S.	Bonner, J. C.	Crook, S. W.
Blum, Edward	Baugh, R. B.	Crook, W. P.
Bearse, F. D.	Branscomb, T. E.	Crawford, James
Bibb, J. B.	Brown, John G.	Chapman, Reuben
Bocock, W. P.	Bond, James	Cowin, Samuel
Bull, Wm.	Brown, N. H.	Chapman, Joseph
Brow, J. L.	Bray, W. H.	Crocm, P. S.
Brown, Thomas B.	Brannon, W. B.	Cochran, John
Byrd, W. M.	Bowers, Lloyd	Cade, J. C.
Bruce, James		Coleman, W. H.
Bibb, W. C.	Cockrill, R. R.	Carson, T. L.
Blount, P. F.	Cocke, Woodson	Coleman, W.
Benkley, G. S.	Croom, Bryan	Clark, J. B.
Bozman, Nathan	Cato, L. L.	Calhoun, J. M.
Broades, James H.	Clark, W.	Cawthorn, O. F.
Brown, John E.	Coleman, W. T.	Cottrell, Robert
Brown, R. L.	Colvin, Thomas	Clarke, T. C.
Brown, George A.	Collins, Jeremiah	Carter, J. F.
Brodnax, H. W.	Chighizola, John	Carter, T. R.
Brown, G. H.	Cleavland, George	Calloway, W. R.
Brondee, I. C.	Caffey, W. A.	Cottrill, William
Beall, J. S.	Carter, Mrs. M. L.	Collins, John
Barnewall, Wm., jr.	Clements, Hardy	Chapron, J. M.
Bray, N. M.	Cox, William	Clements, L. M.
Bates, W. M.	Carson, T. K.	Chamber, J. E.
Beirne, G. P.	Clement, Elizabeth W.	Clements, R. H.
Boyd, J. C.	Cleveland, Mrs. Mary	Cullom, Smith
Barnett, N. D.	Coleman, J. G. P.	Cantelon, Mrs. M. A.
Bolling, S. J.	Cassetty, M. S.	Cocke, John
Bowen, John	Carpenter, James	Caldwell, E. A.
Billingsley, Isaac	Chamberlain, Henry	Chamberlain, J. C.
Barron, John	Carmelich, Marco	Craig, J. W.
Blunt, E. A.	Chamberlain, F. H.	Creswell, S. L.
Bates, F. A.	Cox, Laura E.	Cannon, T. J.
Boaz, Mrs. J. H.	Calhoun, Patrick	Crommelin, Parthenia
Brown, Mrs. M. E.	Calhoun, Elisha	Crenshaw, J. W.
Bocock, Mrs. M. S.	Clanton, J. H.	Curry, Jabez
Battle, Alfred	Cross, William C.	Carlisle, E. K.
Baker, R. A.	Chambers, W. H.	Craig, J. D.
Bullock, W. H.	Curry, J. A.	Croom, W. G.
Barnard, R. W.	Curry, William	Cole, W. W.
Boyd, Robert	Cox, J. J.	Cabaniss, S. D.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

oon, S. W.	De Yampart, A. H.	Fitts, J. H.
ooper, L. B.	De Yampart, L. Q. C.	Fowler, William
arson, S. T.	De Yampart, J. L.	Foster, J. C.
ochrane, C. M.	Donnegan, J. I.	Fearn, R. L.
obb, B. E.	Driken, William	Fitts, S. A.
oleman, A. M.	De Yampart, T. W.	Flewellen, E. K.
raig, R. G.	Davis, W. L.	Felder, A. C.
oleman, A. W.	Davis, G. T.	Frazier, William
ollins, Josiah	Davis, L. R.	Fail, Jeremiah
ockrell, M. N.	Drake, J. R.	Figures, J. W.
heek, Mrs. L.	Darden, W. C.	Fulmere, J. R.
larke, H. W.	Dancey, E. C.	Farley, J. A.
halmers, James	Dial, J. R.	Flewellyn, J. T.
alhoun, W. B.	Dubose, I. H.	Fontaine, John
alloway, J. B.	Due, A. G.	Farley, W. G.
happell, John G.	Donnell, J. W. S.	Fiquet, C. J.
leveland, W. F.	Deshler, David	Foster, Robert
opeland, Caroline E.	Erwin, George	Fulks, J. P.
lay, Clement C.	Emanuel, J.	Foster, G. W.
ayas, A. J.	Everhart, Samuel	Fox, D. J.
orrance, C. W.	Echols, J. W.	Freeman, F.
udley, John	Ervin, William	Foy, Davis
u Bose, K. C.	Evins, J. G.	Fountain, James
u Bose, J. H.	Elliot, Samuel	Foote, C. K.
illehay, J. M.	Ellerbe, C. B.	Fennell, I. J.
uvall, J. H.	Ellet, Edmond	Glover, E. A.
ickerson, R. B.	Edwards, W. B.	Goetler, Joseph
rake, J. H.	Eason, A.	Groce, J. E.
orsey, Isham	Edwards, James,	Guild, James,
unklin, J. W.	Edwards, W. G.	Green, J. R.
unklin, T. W.	East, Thomas	Gladden, J. A.
Davidson, G. L.	Erwin, R. H.	Goodwin, A. M.
eloney, E. B.	Ewens, F. C.	Gilbert, M. H.
udley, John, jr.	English, T. C.	Glidden, J. H.
avis, B. B.	Effinger, Francis	Gwin, J. C.
avis, Edward	Edwards, G. T.	Goldsby, T. J.
Davidson, A. C.	Edwards, A. D.	Gholsom, J. Y.
Duncan, B. J.	Elleson, R.	Griffin, J. F.
Daughdill, J. H.	Festorazzi, S.	Griffin, Lorenzo
Oyer, Otis	Foster, F. O.	Gibbon, Mrs. L.
Daniel, M. H.	Farrier, John	Gibbon, L.
Deshler, David	Flournoy, S. C.	Goodloe, R.
Dent, J. H.	Foster, William	Grant, G. W.
Davidson, A. C.	Ferguson, H.	Griggs, T. B.
Daniel, James	Felder, J. S.	Garland, Edward
Davidson, Martha C.	Flash, William	Gulby, William
Deas, J. C.	Fariss, W. B.	Green, J. W.
Dew, D.	Fariss, J. L.	Gulby, John
Drake, Gaston	Fort, B. J.	Greenhill, T. C.
Dunn, H. D.	Ford, Mrs. M.	Garner, J. W.
Drake, Louis	Forniss, P. D.	Garner, J. H.
Dellard, J. R.	Fearn, Robert	Glover, G. F.
Dawson, N. H. R.	Fackler, J. J.	Gibbs, J. A.
Driskell, Peter	Ferguson, Robert	Gilmer, F. M.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Goodman, D. W.	Hobbs, Anna E.	Hessee, J.
Gage, C. P.	Hartridge, A. S.	Hays, W. H.
Goldthwaite, —	Holman, Mrs. M. C.	Holmes, H.
Guy, B. E.	Hill, S. M.	Hopkins, A.
Griffith, Archer	Huff, D.	Hall, Mrs. D.
Gordon, A. C.	Huey, Mrs. S. H.	Houston, D. C.
Graves, P. T.	Harris, J. H.	Hanrick, Edward
Gray, H.	Howze, John	Hitchcock, H. W.
Glover, B.	Dagan, James	Henry, Samuel
Grattan, P. R.	Huston, N. J.	Hall, T. A.
Gilmer, M. L.	Hamilton, J. P.	Hausman, J.
Gilmer, J. T.	Henry, Thomas	Hopkins, R.
Gilmer, J. J.	Haile, C.	Hallett, B. W.
Gilmer, Mrs. E. G.	Houston, R. F.	Houston, J. M.
Garratt, J. B.	Houston, M. C.	Hesters, C. A.
Gilmer, W. B.	Haralson, W. B.	Hesters, William
Glover, W. A.	Hatcher, R. S.	Howard, R. O.
Gill, W. B.	Hennigan, S. S.	Humphries, H. G.
Gilbert, C. A.	Holding, W. M.	Holmes, A.
Gilmer, W. M.	Harris, G. M.	Hughes, B. W.
Gardner, J. H.	Harris, S. W.	Hogue, John
Goldsmith, W. I.	Hopkins, Charles,	Hyllier, S.
Gardner, C.	Holecumb, E. P.	Hurne, R. A.
Given, A. F.	Huguley, Amos	Hubbard, David
Grant, J. J.	Huguley, George	Hargraves, J. T.
Graham, J. C.	Hamilton, J. T.	Hordie, Joseph
Gilchrist, M. J.	Herndon, Thomas H.	Harrison, B. J.
Good, F.	Herchfield, Solomon	Hurxthall, H. A.
Gilchrist, John A.	Herchfield, Philip	Hartwell, William
Garth, J. W.	Horton, William	Harris, A. S.
Garth, W. W.	Harris, J. L.	Hill, R. B.
Gamble, G. M.	Hollis, J. T.	Hooks, William
Gowdy, Mrs. S. W.	Hamilton, W. B.	Halliday, D. F.
Gowdy, H. C.	Hamilton, jr., W. B.	Holt, E. A.
Gibson, C.	Hora, William	Hunter, Mrs. Mary J.
Garland, B. R.	House, S. W.	Holt, J. L.
Garner, A. S.	Hardaway, R. A.	Hatch, A. P.
Grey, Mrs. E. F.	Houghton, A. G.	Hargraves, J. H.
Grady, D. O.	Hughes, B. J.	Hall, Robert
Gayle, Mrs. L. M.	Hawthorne, J. R.	Harris, J. G.
Gordon, A. W.	Hannon, W. H.	Huckabee, Gray
Goodwyn, T. J.	Hannon, M. W.	Hill, A. S.
Gainser, M. W.	Harrall, W. F.	Hastings, E. M.
Gunter, C. G.	Hayden, A. L.	Henry, A. G.
Gibbon, Lardner	Howard, A. F.	Huckabee, C. C.
Gary, J. H.	Howard, John	Hays, Charles
Gunter, G. W.	Harris, R. N.	Harnwell, Mason
Gordon, Francis	Hearin, W. J.	Hatch, Alfred
Gales, J. R.	Hobbs, I. H.	Hill, E. D.
Gilmer, Elizabeth	Hundley, Mrs. M. E.	Hill, F. F.
Harris, Louisa M.	Horn, J. A. C.	Hill, T. J.
Hamilton, P.	Hurt, P. T.	Horton, W. W.
Hatcher, H. C.	Hendrix, William	Hemphill, F. F.
Hart, H. C.	Hearne, J. T.	Hudson, A. G.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Harrison, Edward	Jemison, W. H.	Lawler, Mrs. S. J.
Harrell, E.	Jeffries, A. S.	Lawler, L. W.
Harrison, Mrs. E. C.	Jones, J. R.	Lee, John
Hill, L. L.	Judkins, J. C.	Lee, James
Hannon, E. C.	Judkins, J. H.	Lee, W. D.
Holt, W. J.	Judkins, William T.	Lee, R. H.
Hall, Bolling	Johnson, J. F.	Lee, J. H.
Hallette, L. J.	Johnson, J. H.	Leftwich, J. G. W.
Howard, J. H.	Jolley, Benjamin	Lane, L. B.
Hall, W. B.	James, L.	Laud, N. B.
Hunter, J. S.	Jones, J. G.	Lockett, N.
Hodges, J. C.	Jones, S. G.	Love, N.
Houser, R. P.	Jones, Madison	Lanier, B. C.
Ivy, Malachi	Jones, N. B.	Leslie, William
Ivy, Jesse A.	Jones, W. A.	Lacy, T.
Irby, Josiah E.	Jones, Mrs. M. K.	Levent, F. J.
Inge, W. B.	Jackson, Absolom	Lamar, D.
Irvine, J. B.	Jolley, Arnold	Little, W. G.
Isbell, James	Judge, W. J.	Lartt, T. M.
Ingraham, Bat	Johnston, R. A.	Lyon, G. G.
Irby, C. P.	Kimbrough, E. L.	Lee, J. M.
Jones, T. H.	Ketchum, W. H.	Lang, William
Jones, Richard	Knox, William	Lipscomb, T. B.
Johnston, T. M.	Ketchum, G. A.	Lightfoot, P. C.
Jones, T. B.	King, Mrs. E. A.	Lipscomb, Mrs. M. A. E.
Jones, J. W.	Knight, J. B.	Ladd, John M.
Jones, Amos	King, Mrs. E. H.	Leay, B. F.
Jewett, T. F.	Kennedy, J. S.	Lee, N.
Jones, B. R.	Keynerd, Jacob	Lowry, J. T.
Jordan, W. J.	King, Mrs. R. B.	Lowe, Mrs. M.
Jones, J. J.	King, Robert	Long, W. H.
Jordan, I. T.	Key, James	Larkin, W. R.
Jordan, F.	Key, W. H.	Lee, H. P.
Jordan, J.	Kelly, R. Q.	Lee, J. M.
Jackson, W. M.	King, Oswald	Lee, T. B.
Johnson, Jesse	King, Philemon	Lapsley, J. W.
Johnson, F. L.	King, W. D.	Lewis, W. M.
Johnston, L. F.	Kenan, John R.	Lane, J. M.
Jones, B. C.	Kendall, J. T.	Legon, R. F.
Jones, J. R.	Knox, W. S.	Lehman, Emanuel
Jones, T. D.	Kennedy, Mrs. M. M.	Lile, John A.
Jones, A. C.	Kernachen, R. F.	Lumpkin, W. W.
Jones, C. O.	Lanier, W. B.	Lide, H. L.
Jones, Mrs. G. T.	Lee, C. W.	Lanford, William
Jones, W. B.	Long, N. U.	Lewis, J. F.
Jemison, S. M.	Lehman, M.	Lyon, W. F.
Judson, W. H.	Lake, T. H.	Lanier, Sterling
Jones, Kennan	Lomax, C. A.	McRae, Josephine
Jefferson, J. W. H.	Little, William	Minge, G. W. H.
Jacks, James	Lyon, Andrew	Manly, B.
Joseph, Thomas	Lany, C. D.	McGehee, James
Johnston, J. T.	Lucas, W. E.	McCall, Duncan
Jeffries, J. M.	Lucas, C. S.	Morrisette, John
Jones, James	Lapsley, J. W.	McDonald, J. W.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Marrast, John	Mabrey, A. G.	Moneth, William F.
Martin, A. J.	Morris, William A.	Malone, G. W.
Molton, R. W.	McElderry, Thomas	Muldon, James M.
Molton, T. T.	McKenzie, David	McCall, T. B.
McGehee, A. G.	Miree, William S.	Mathews, Mrs. Virginia
Murrell, D. W.	Martin, G. M.	McKellar, A.
Manning, James	McAllister, A. J.	Mitchell, Mrs. Georgia
Maxwell, A. T.	McVay, P. W.	Matthews, Joel E.
Marbury, L.	Minge, David	Milhou, F. L.
McKerall, W. J.	Maddox, T. B.	McInnis, John
Mobley, G. B.	Moore, William H.	Mitchell, John
Mathews, T. M.	Miller, William	Mitchell, William H.
McClennahan, —	McAlpine, Mrs. Ann	Matthews, Luke
Mitchell, A. C.	Marks, E. W.	Martin, William
McNeil, Daniel	McMillan, J. W.	McDonnell, A.
McKay, A. S.	Miree, W. T.	Mathews, Samuel
McTyer, R. A.	McCall, James D.	McCalley, T. S.
Miller, John H.	Malone, John L.	Mathews, G. H. B.
McGaugh, John	McLister, James A.	Moon, D. L.
McNab, John	Martin, Sarah A.	McKerrall, T. B.
Massey, Mrs. Jane D.	Moore, John J.	Miller, William
Morrisett, E. P.	McGehee, Abner	Moore, Henry
Moore, D. L.	Milner, John T.	McKnight, Thomas
Micon, Benjamin H.	Myatt, M. A.	May, C. P.
Moore, S. H.	Myatt, John H.	Mann, F. M.
Mollette, John U.	McGehee, William E.	McCall, D. T.
Mead, L. S.	McClung, Mrs. Margaret	Munah, William
Mallory, William	Malone, N.	McLester, R. C.
Moore, Mrs. Adelaide J.	McCally, W. J.	Mason, W. W.
Miller, Abijah	McDowell, Priscilla W.	McQueen, J. W.
Miller, George D.	Mosely, Thomas M.	Murphy, S. J.
Mathews, William T.	Marshall, John L.	Malone, J. B.
Murphy, W. E.	McDowell, John R.	Marshall, S. P. L.
Montgomery, James	Metcalf, E. H.	McLendon, J. G.
McGinney, A. J.	Merriwether, James B.	Martin, J. G. L.
Moultrie, J. L.	McLemore, Moses	McCormick, James
McLean, D. M.	Mathews, William B.	McGehee, John W.
Montgomery, James	Mathews, George	Nevill, W. H.
Mastin, G. L.	Mathews, Charles	Nelson, A. S.
Mastin, J. H.	Mitchell, Julius C. B.	Nelson, G. E.
Mastin, Francis T.	Marks, James	Noble, B. F.
Mastin, Frank	Marks, S. C.	Noble, A. J.
Malloy, James	Marks, Samuel B.	Nurm, T.
Moody, Washington	Moore, Kate,	Nurm, James
Miller, Stephen	Manning, William W.	Napier, E. T.
Moore, R. W.	Marks, Williams M.	Nave, J. B.
McCrary, D. F.	McKeithan, Alexander	Norman, F. G.
Milhou, P. W.	Merriwether, Charles L.	Nolan, T. F.
Mellwain, Hugh	Merriwether, Thomas	Nott, J. C.
McCord, R. P.	Macklin, Benjamin W.	Nance, Joseph
Marshall, Benjamin F.	McKerrall, S. W.	Napier, E.
McRae, John C.	Mundin, N. H.	Neal, G. W.
Minter, John M.	McElwain, W. S.	Norris, W. J.
Martin, Abram	McDonald, J. H.	Nuckolls, Nathaniel
Moore, C. B.	Moore, Letitia D.	Norwood, J. M.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

oble, Yancey	Prewett, J. M.	Riley, James
icholson, R. H.	Pickens, Mrs. M. G.	Ramser, Jacob
orton, Julius	Perrin, Mrs. Ann T.	Rogers, O. T.
deal, James M.	Powell, A. H.	Riley, T. J.
oble, G. W.	Powell, John	Robinson, James
ixon W. O.	Patton, Martha L.	Russell, D. M.
abring, Henry	Pou, Joseph	Robinson, C.
wens, Lewis	Prestridge, J. E.	Robuck, A. H.
ffutt, R. H.	Perkins, William	Ratcliff, L.
lliver, Lewellin	Pollard, C. T.	Reid, John
wens, H. E.	Pow, L. A.	Ruse, C.
rmand, J. J.	Phillips, G. C.	Robbins, —
rmand, Thomas	Phillips, J. B.	Randolph, R. C.
tis, William	Phillips, W. S.	Rudolph, B. B.
tey, A. H.	Phillips, Cyrus	Rutland, J. W.
ates, D. C.	Power, William	Rix, William
tis, Robert	Purcell, Malcom	Ragland, J. D.
rr, James F.	Pride, J. P.	Rice, Mary P.
itts, P. H.	Parke, C. D.	Rumph, James
owell, R. H.	Phares, J. C.	Reed, H. P.
ickett, W. R.	Platterberg, W.	Robertson, R. M.
rice, J. L.	Pool, A. J.	Ragland, G. L.
ope, A.	Pride, H. J.	Rice, S. F.
orter, James	Pride, J. F.	Rice, J. P.
ersons, J. T.	Perkins, T. H.	Rickes, A.
arker, L. B.	Powell, J. S.	Reynolds, Elisha
hilipe, A.	Poellnitz, Julius E.	Richardson, W.
ruett, J. M.	Pleasants, W. M.	Richardson, E. S.
Prince, J. H.	Pearson, E. F.	Riser, George
rice, R. W.	Pratt, W. H.	Riddle, A. J.
erine, Mrs. F. E.	Pain, S. B.	Richey, W. M.
owell, J. R.	Pleyer, G. E.	Riggs, Thomas
arkman, J. M.	Perine, E. M.	Rapelege, George
atton, R. M.	Pearce, E. A.	Rix, G.
errin, E. B.	Pearson, J. M.	Rogers, W. F.
ollard, W. H.	Peters, Thomas	Reavis, T.
ortis, Thomas J.	Philips, J.	Reynolds, T. H.
ruit, Richard	Raoul, Fred.	Reese, A. J.
utnam, F. M.	Reeves, L. W.	Rutledge, S. B.
errin, Adeline	Robbins, John	Reynolds, W.
Peters, John	Reynolds, C. J.	Robinson, John
Price, Caleb	Ross, William H.	Robinson, J. B.
Patton, Joseph	Roquemore, Zack.	Reese, Mrs. E. A.
Pratt, Daniel	Radford, J. M.	Rives, Mrs. Sarah J.
Patton, William R.	Ryland, A. H.	Rumple, William M.
Patton, John	Redwood, R. H.	Russell, W. J. A.
Patton, C. H.	Randolph, R.	Ricks, W. F.
Peete, Samuel	Rigeway, B. H.	Rand, J. M.
Pickering, R. R.	Robinson, William	Rogers, M.
Palmer, O.	Reese, H. W.	Rogers, Mills
Prout, D. T.	Roberts, I. W.	Rencher, D. G.
Perry, N. U.	Ray, W. C.	Ruffin, Samuel
Parker, S.	Rast, Daniel	Rives, R.
Poellnitz, C. A.	Rudolph, J. B.	Randolph, T. B.
Powell, W. R.	Randolph, B. F.	Rupert, J. C.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Ramsay, A. C.	Shine, J. G.	Smith, W. H.
Ross, Isaac	Schroeder, H. A.	Sledge, L. A.
Rogers, J. R.	Sandlin, J. W.	Stollenwerck, H. A.
Ruxter, Ajax	Stein, Albert	Smaw, I. B.
Rouse, William	Sanders, W. L.	Siddons, F. W.
Russell, J. C.	Stollenwerck, F. E.	Smith, R. W.
Ryland P.	Spencer, J. M.	St. John, Thomas
Robinson, Thomas	Sears, John	Smith, F. H.
Russell, Mrs. M. F.	Strudwick, F. N.	Strother, J. P.
Rolfe, M. S.	Stone, Isaac	Stoudenmire, S.
Read, Elias	Sandford, T.	Smith, H. S.
Rowan, Peyton	Scott, T. L.	Steele, R. L.
Sanford, C. H.	Scott, J. B.	Steinhart, H.
Snow, Charles	Scovel, George	Saunders, F. A.
Schoolar, W. A.	Stokes, M. C.	Stickney, C. L.
Smith, W. M.	Stallworth, T. B.	Shaw, W. T.
Smith, J. H.	Struly, J. P.	Thompson, Moses
Smith, D. E.	Selden, Joseph	Thompson, William
Smith, H. L.	Steele, S. P.	Thompson, Jesse
Smith, Mrs. Catharine	Steele, D. S.	Thompson, Drury
Smith, Thomas R.	Steele, P. A.	Thompson, G. W.
Smith, W. S.	Simpson, W. T.	Thompson, S. M.
Smith, H. D.	Silver, Joseph	Thompson, W. C.
Scott, D. B.	Stewart, George	Thompson, H. B.
Smith, H. V.	Steele, Sylvester	Tait, James
Smith, W. A.	Smith, Mrs. R. J.	Thompson, Samuel
Shuford, E. L.	Stone, L. L.	Thompson, Wm.
Stroudemire, Edward	Sledge, O. D.	Tarver, Benj. J.
Stone, W. L.	Scruggs, J. W.	Turner, Henry
Showalter, E. R.	Shepard, A. K.	Torbert, James
Stark, J. M.	Slough, R. H.	Tolbert, E. G.
Stone, E. W.	Sherrod, F. O.	Thornton, W. H.
Sayre, George	Swaddy, Samuel	Turner, J. B.
Sayre, Caroline V.	Sims, T. W.	Timmons, W. H.
Shussler, Stephen	Selden, W. M.	Tutt, L. C.
Silcah, James S.	Symon, H. R.	Teat, W. F.
Stow, G. W.	Saunders, R. S.	Thornton, J. J.
Swoope, C. C.	Smith, N.	Thornton, Matt.
Sutter, A.	Stewart, G. L.	Tate, G. W.
Seawell, Mrs. M. E.	Seed, C. C.	Thomas, S. J.
Scott, J. C.	Sprott, T. B.	Turner, James
Scott, James	Sorsby, T. J.	Terril, George
Sheppard, A. K.	Sanford, Mrs. S. M.	Tutt, L. C.
Seawell, J. J.	Swanson, W. G.	Turner, B. L.
Saunders, J. E.	Seals, T. J.	Toney, Ed.
Swoope, E. M.	Springer, Josiah	Torbett, —
Semple, D. B.	Speer, J. D.	Tartt, Mary Jane
Speed, J. H.	Steele, Elizabeth R.	Thornton, R. D.
Shorter, Eli S.	Steele, Mrs. Lucy L.	Taylor, Mrs. M. A.
Sherrod, W. C.	Semple, H. C.	Turtall, W. C.
Saxon, L. P.	Scott, J. B.	Tarry, J. P.
Shields, W. B.	Smith, W. D.	Tickner, S. F.
Sellers, D. C.	Strudwick, S.	Tyson, J. A.
Shackleford, R. D.	Strasburger, A.	Taylor, J. T.
Sturdevant, R. D.	Steele, A. S.	Townsend, P. S.

List of pardons granted in Alabama—Continued.

Tucker, Jos.	Ware, J. A.	Whitfield, N. B.
Tutwiler, H.	Woodson, F. A.	Ware, Horace
Tyree, T. T.	Williams, Albert	White, John
Terrell, J. L.	Williamson, A. F.	Woodruff, L. T.
Terrell, E. F.	Walthall, T. M.	Ware, Henry
Tanenbaum, Jos.	Whitsit, J. T.	Walker, S. W.
Taylor, E. T.	Wyatt, W. N.	Wallace, Samuel
Tyson, J. G.	Wallace, J. Y.	Welch, W. A.
Turner, J. G.	Wallace, S. L.	Wilcox, Camden
Tardy, B.	Wilson, L. J.	Williams, Alex.
Triplett, J. S.	Waller, N.	Wiggins, R. A.
Todd, H. W.	Wilson, L. M.	Woodfir, E. B.
Tyrus, Lewis	Whiting, Jno.	Ware, Wm.
Turner, J. A.	Wilkinson, J. B.	Walker, D. S.
Tate, R. M.	Wolf, Samuel	Windham, J. E.
Taylor, J. W.	Walker, G. J. S.	Ware, T. Y.
Thames, C. E.	Whitehead, L. F.	Winston, W. H.
Tyson, A.	Walker, Thos.	Winston, W. O.
Thorington, Jack	Whetstone, L. M.	Winston, J. M.
Taylor, T. B.	Walthall, L. N.	White, G. M.
Tait, Felix	Withers, A. J.	Williams, D. H.
Travis, Amos	Watkins, R. L.	Wier, Peter
Taylor, Wm.	White, Thos. W.	Weston, J. M.
Tenker, Wm.	Walthall, Jno. N.	Ware, G. N.
Tenker, Harriss	Weaver, R. J.	Winston, J. A.
Tremble, Benj.	Ware, R. J.	Wallis, J. W.
Thomas, Geo.	Walker, M. L.	Windham, H. G.
Varleton, G. W.	Wainwright, J. L.	Whitfield, B. W.
Thompson, J. Y.	Walsh, Chas.	Watt, A. P.
Varver, E. W.	Walton, J. T.	Winter, J. L.
Thomas, N. H.	Watson, H. P.	Williams, R. S.
Valliaferro, C. B.	Woods, M. L.	Ware, R. D.
Thomason, F. M.	Wynne, O. A.	Ward, R. G.
Thornton, N. M.	White, J. R.	Watkins, R. L.
Ulmer, H. P.	Williams, Thos.	Waller, R. B.
Underwood, James	Watts, E. T.	Winston, J. J.
Laugh, E. B.	Waller, W. W.	Williams, J. M.
Linker, R. S.	Waring, Moses	Westcott, W. R.
Underveen, W. P.	Walsh, Chas.	Wray, A. G.
Laughan, Jas. H.	Westfeldt, R.	White, J. A.
Finson, F. C.	Watts, M. P.	Woolley, A. F.
Laughan, Fielding	Williams, P.	Woodrow, F. A.
Pickers, T. G.	Wiswall, J. T.	Wamroy, J. J. V.
Fasser, Littleberry	Wallace, G. L.	Walker, Thos. A.
Laughan, S. W.	Woods, C. R.	Williams, Abner
Woodward, E. L.	Winston, Mrs. C. B.	Woods, W. B.
Whisenant, W. J.	Winston, Mrs. E. W.	Walters, A. G.
Weaver, Reuben	Wilson, B.	Wilson, B. J.
Walton, J. W.	Walker, Chas.	Wood, J. P.
Webb, J. H. Y.	Welch, S. S.	Young, Hardaway
Veymiss, J. A.	Winston, A. A.	Yeddell, J. M.
Ware, Henry	Wilson, Wm.	Young, E. B.
Wilson, A. A.	White, Joel	Young, J. E.
Vingate, H.	Winn, Mrs. W. G.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 638.

Aiken, William	Beaty, R., jr.	Chamberlain, C. V.
Adams, Jane S.	Brice, R., jr.	Calhoun, Nathan
Arnold, Francis	Bennie, William, jr.	Chisholm, A. R.
Andrews, E.	Burton, Henry	Cleveland, R. E.
Ashley, William	Beaty, Samuel	Coker, Caleb
Adams, J. H.	Byers, J. P.	Courtney, W. C.
Adams, E. L.	Burge, W. T.	Corley, J. L.
Adger, Robert	Bee, W. C.	Clarkson, Amelia G.
Adger, J. B.	Bailey, Osmia	Caldwell, J. M.
Adger, J. E.	Banskett, John	Chatham, Thomas
Allen, T. P.	Bivings, J. D.	Cunningham, R. B.
Adams, W. S.	Bivings, James	Cox, Thomas M.
Alston, W. J.	Butler, M. C.	Coles, J. S.
Alston, W. A.	Brown, A. H.	Cresswell, H. H.
Anderson, D. G.	Bobo, S.	Cooper, George W.
Allen, W. G.	Brown, John	Caldwell, William.
Aiken, Dulejatt	Bratton, J. S.	Connor, Francis A.
Arthur, E. J.	Bratton, Harriet	Carlisle, T. A.
Alston, Charles	Bell, James	Clarkson, T. B.
Aiken, J. W.	Barron, Arch.	Chisholm, R. G.
Arnold, William	Charles, E. W.	Calhoun, J. E.
Alston, T. M.	Capers, W. G.	Chisholm, J. J.
Allen, J. D.	Cameron, G. S.	Chisholm, R. T.
Bailey, James	Charles, H. L.	Donaldson, T. Q.
Brown, A. H.	Carroll, J. P.	Deas, E. H.
Bradley, S. J.	Croft, Randall	David, J. H.
Browning, William	Carr, C. D.	Dunkin, A. H.
Beaty, Robert	Chisholm, C. A.	DeBreville, W. J.
Betsill, J. O.	Croft, T. G.	DeTrerille, C.
Bennett, J. S. K.	Childs, L. D.	DeSaussure, W. F.
Barnes, Mary T.	Cameron, G. S.	DeSaussure, L. D.
Brown, D. W.	Choice, William	Dickey, M. C.
Beach, E. M.	Cohen, M. E.	Dicks, Wm.
Bradley, W. K.	Culp, B. D.	Dogan, J. H.
Bryce, C. R.	Chiles, T. W.	Davis, J. J.
Brice, John	Crayton, B. T.	Dawkins, William
Bostick, B. R.	Castles, T. T.	Davis, John H.
Ball, W. J.	Carter, Churchill	Dunn, William C.
Boman, John	Clifford, L. C.	Donnell, P. O.
Bischoff, H.	Cureton, T. K.	Dougherty, John
Boykin, A. H.	Cain, R. B.	Dixon, William
Brewster, C. R.	Cameron, R. G.	Dorn, William B.
Ball, K. S.	Cohen, Jacob	Dunkin, B. F.
Burrows, William	Cooper, W. J. B.	DeLeon, H. H.
Bradford, G. W.	Cooper, George	Duc, H. A.
Blanding, J. D.	Coker, L. M.	DuBose, S. W.
Bratton, J. R.	Chisholm, Robert	Davis, J. P.
Bennett, W. J.	Cogswell, H.	DeBow, J. B. D.
Boyce, J. P.	Campsen, John	Deming, G. L.
Blake, Daniel	Claussen, J. C. H.	Duncan, H. A.
Burkhalter, T.	Conner, Mrs. Julia M.	Durant, M. W.
Blake, Walter	Chaffee, O. J.	Deas, R.

List of pardons granted in South Carolina—(Continued.)

Doar, S. D.	Gooch, H. H.	Horry, E. S.
Davega, A. H.	Gamewell, J. N.	Hammond, Harry
Dillon, J. W.	Gibbes, J. S.	Hanckel, W. H.
Dunlap, James	Grady, J. W.	Harlee, Robert
Dozier, A. W.	Gee, J.	Hawthorn, D. O.
Durant, R. R.	Graham, N. N.	Huger, Benjamin
Disher, R. W.	Gibson, S. F.	Hanckle, John
Davis, W. H.	Gibbes, R. W.	Haskel, G. S.
Dautzler, John W.	Grimball, Mrs. M. A.	Harrison, J. W.
Dawkins, Thomas N.	Gibbes, J. G.	Heyward, Charles
Davis, Gabriel	Gregg, William	Hope, Edward
Evans, William	Gregg, J. J.	Hammond, C. E.
Eisan, F. W.	Gregg, William, jr.	Hart, R. L.
Eigleberger, John A.	Grier, R. C.	Irwin, O. B.
Emanuel, R. C.	Gower, T. C.	Ingram, J. M.
Earle, James P.	Gandy, Abel	Isaacs, Alexander
Evans, S. W.	Gregg, J. Eli	Irvine, E. S.
Evans, E. E.	•Hammond, Charles	Irby, Henrietta
Evans, W. H.	Hampton, C. F.	Ingram, F. P.
Eaves, N. R.	Haskell, C. T.	Izard, Allen S.
Evans, B. F.	Howard, R. G.	Ingraham, W. P.
Eppes, James	Hodges, John A.	Jones, C.
Edgerton, E. W.	Hill, John T.	Jones, M.
Earle, Elias	Herndon, J. N.	Jones, R. Y.
Ellerbe, Elizabeth C.	Hill, George W.	Johnson, W. E., jr.
Frierson, John W.	Hames, Lemuel	Johnson, W. R.
Ferguson, John	Hope, R. S.	Johnson, R. M.
Flinn, H. R. W.	Heyward, J. B.	Johnson, W. D.
Fripp, John A.	Harrison, J. W.	Johnson, W. E.
Farrar, J. C.	Hugenin, J. G.	Jarrott, J. H.
Fraser, L. L., sr.	Hugenin, Aram	Johnston, William
Farrar, C. D.	Hutchinson, A. E.	Jennings, J. S.
Floyd, Washington	Harris, W. G.	Jennings, L. R.
Frost, Edward	Hopkins, Emma T.	Jennings, J. H.
Frost, E. H.	Hastie, W. S.	James, B. S.
Ford, J. W.	Huger, J. A.	James, G. C.
Felder, P. S.	Hood, James.	Jeffries, James
Fleming, D. F.	Hill, J. W.	Jeffries, Samuel
Fisher, E. H.	Hix, J. E.	Jeter, J. B.
Fisher, John	Heyward, D. B.	Jeter, F. C.
Freeman, C. M.	Heyward, E. B.	Jeter, Thomas C.
Faber, Maria C.	Heyward, Daniel.	Jeter, T. B.
Green, J. F.	Heyward, W. H.	Jannèy, J. C.
Gibbon, L.	Heyward, Nat.	Judd, D. C.
Gowdin, Henry	Hyams, M. D.	Jenkins, W. J.
Glenn, W. J. T.	Hugenin, T. A.	Jamison, S. G.
Green, H. P.	Hearst, J. W.	Knotts, William
Graves, D. D.	Hemphill, James	Kelgore, Jesse
Gladden, T. N.	Harrison, James	Koennecke, Albert
Green, F. D.	Huger, N. M.	Kern, J. F.
Gist, W. H.	Houston, W. H.	Keenan, W. I.
Gilmore, W. T.	Hall, Daniel.	Kirkpatrick, J. D.
Garlington, H. W.	Howell, J. M.	Kirk, M. J.
Garlington, John	Hory, P. T.	Knox, William
Gist, R. V.	Herndon, Joseph	Kerrison, E. L.

List of pardons granted in South Carolina—Continued.

Keith, Susan S.	Moore, W. N.	Moses, F. J.
Kaufman, Anna D.	McFadden, Jno. James	McBee, Alexander
Klinck, John	Middleton, O. H.	McCollough, James
Kilcrease, J.	Mills, Columbus	Martin, A. M.
Kinsman, H. W.	McCall, G. J. W.	McCann, T. H.
Kennedy, F. H.	McCall, Moses S.	Mobley, John
Knox, J. J.	Morton, A. H.	Morrison, W. A.
Lawson, H. W.	McFaddin, Hugh	Mitchell, A. R.
Lester, W. F.	Milhaus, J. R.	Mikell, J. J.
Latimer, M. B.	McKnight, A. C.	McClanahan, S. G.
Legare, Solomon	Meyer, Morris,	McCaw, R. G.
Lake, E. P.	McCown, James	Mordecai, B.
Lee, W. L.	McLeod, Alex.	Motte, J. W.
Law, E. M.	McNally, Thos.	Marsh, James
Lucas, H. G.	Means, A. G.	Moore, M. A.
Lazarus, E. M.	McCutchen, Jas.	McKeegan, John
Lee, G. W.	Murray, Wm. M.	Mauldin, B. F.
Lockwood, T. J.	McMillan, S. E.	Manly, Basil, jr.
Lachecotte, Julius	Marshall, Jno.	Manning, John L.
Littlejohn, Jno.	Meng, C. S.	McClenaghan, H.
Lomax, W. G.	Meng, Jas. E.	Martin, Edmond
Lucas, John	McCall, Mrs. E. M.	Moses, A. J.
Lide, T. P.	Mills, Wm. E.	McCormic, D. E.
Lucas, Wm.	Muldrow, Wm. J.	Norris, William
Lowry, A. M.	Merriman, Lewis D.	Nesbitt, James
Legare, Jas.	Marrigault, Ann M.	Nayler, William
Leitch, W. Y.	Moore, W. A.	Norwood, J. A.
Lynch, P. N.	Moore, S. R.	Nettles, J. B.
Lyons, J. C.	Moore, T. A.	Obrien, Thomas
Lester, A. H.	McClure John J.	Oetjen, Henry
Lebby, H. S.	Mobley, Biggers	Porter, N. M.
Lowndes, T. O.	Mobley, David	Porter, E. J.
Lewis, J. W.	Marshall, J. W. W.	Patterson, L. J.
Lowndes, C. T.	McLure, B.	Patterson, G. J.
Lebby, Wm.	Marchant, Elizabeth	Provost, Joseph
Lark, A. L.	Moore, M. S.	Pyath, Joseph B.
Lake, Thomas	Mills, Otis	Penin, T. C.
Lide, E. J.	Marshall, S. S.	Purcell, Joseph
Lowry, J. M.	Moore, J. S.	Perkins, Benjamin
Lafitte, Edward	Moore, Jno. B.	Porcher, J. D.
Leiding, H.	Meadar, Jno.	Plowden, William E.
Lucas, E. S.	Minter, J. R.	Powe, Thomas E.
McClure, J. S.	McLure, E. C.	Pringle, J. R.
Mobley, E. P.	McKee, Henry	Pinckney, Thomas
McIntyre, Mrs. S. E.	Middleton, H. A.	Pledger, P. W.
Murray, Jno.	Macbeth, Chas.	Pelzer, F. J.
Marshall, E. W.	Macbeth, Robt.	Pegues, W. L.
Mordecai, M. C.	Mowry, Wm. S.	Pegues, R. R.
McCants, J. B.	Mowry, Lewis D.	Percher, Thomas W.
McFadden, W. J.	McQueen, John	Prioleau, Thomas G.
Mazyck, W. St. Julien	Milnor, John G.	Perry, John
Miller, Robt. M.	Moffatt, Thomas H.	Peeples, E. H.
Mittag, Anna	McCormick, H. L.	Pyatt, John F.
Mellet, F. M.	Moffatt, Josiah	Prescott, W. F.
McCullough, Daniel	Moffatt, Mrs. Margaret	Price, Joseph

List of pardons granted in South Carolina—Continued.

Poyas, James	Smith, William, Union district.	Vance, Allen
Pringle, William A.	Smith, J. R.	Vanderhurst, Elias
Pringle, William B.	Scaife, Ferdinand	Vandergree, Henry
Parrott, Oliver	Sims, J. L.	Wells, C.
Richardson, R. C.	Sims, W. A.	Wilson, J. M.
Richardson, W. H. B.	Sebring, Edward	Winsmith, J.
Richardson, Charles	Sage, W. M.	Weston, William
Richardson, Thomas C.	Stromon, J. S.	Wardlaw, D. L.
Richardson, John P.	Steele, George	Wilson, J. P.
Rainey, Samuel	Sparks, Samuel	Williamson, B. F.
Ryan, John T.	Solomons, H. E.	Williams, J. W.
Robinson, James K.	Shingler, W. P.	Williams, Sally C.
Ryan, Thomas	Simpson, J. W.	Williams, J. G.
Renwick, John S.	Sarton, J. P.	Williams, G. W.
Renwick, W. W.	Salinas, A. J.	Williams, D. J.
Ray, John	Stoney, James	Williams, J. H.
Riggs, John S.	Stoney, J. J.	Waller, Jane E.
Rice, S. M.	Suckey, Edward	Wier Thomas
Rives, C.	Spann, Henry	Wright, J. L.
Robertson, W. R.	Simonds, Andrew	Worthey, H.
Rembert, James E.	Swandale, S.	West, Charles H.
Riker, David	Stephenson, Thomas	Wolf, W. L.
Ravenel, A. F.	Southern, J. P.	Wilson, W. B.
Ravenel, St. Julien	Saunders, B.	Witherspoon, John
Richards, H.	Springs, R. A.	Witherspoon, J. D.
Richards, Frederick	Springs, A. B.	Witherspoon, H. G.
Read, B. H.	Stokes, J. W.	Wilson, J. D.
Rose, A. G.	Simonton, John	Whaley, William
Robertson, Allen	Silcox, D. H.	Wienges, Jacob
Reynolds, Mark	Screven, M. D.	Ward, Mayham
Rice, B. H.	Stewart, W. G.	Ward, Joshua
Roseborough, W. A.	Stephens, William	Whitmire, Henry
Roseborough, J. A.	Simons, Maria	Wild, S. H.
Rowland, John H.	Stevenson, S. M.	Wheeler, B. T.
Ravenel, William	Towns, G. F.	Ware, T. E.
Reed, J. H.	Trenholm, E. L.	Weatherly, T. C.
Rogers, Robert	Townsend, L.	Wilkes, J. W.
Rogers, D. M.	Tison, R. A.	Welsman, J. T.
Rogers, N. S.	Thompson, A. W.	Wagner, T. D.
Rogers, P. H.	Thompson, Benjamin	Wylie, A. P.
Rogers, H. J.	Thompson, Waddy	Whittemore, C.
Rogers, B. N.	Thompson, J. W.	Wylie, Joseph
Rogers, James	Todd, S. R.	Wideman, John
Robb, James	Tucker, L.	Wideman, J. H.
Saunders, John	Tucker, G. B.	White, A. J.
Spann, L. M.	Tunno, W. M.	White, Ann
Spann, R. D.	Thurston, Susan W.	Wickenberg, F. R.
Searless, E. A.	Townsend, John	Wolfe, S.
Smith, W. B.	Trenholm, W. L.	Young, J. T.
Smith, Joel	Trapier, Mrs. J. H.	Young, H. C.
Smith, Thomas	Thomas, W. M.	Yeadon, Richard
Smith, John	Turner, J. M.	Yates, J. L.
Smith, J. B.	Tolbert, B. M.	Zimmerman, T. H.
Smith, Thomas P.	Tolbert, J. A.	Zimmerman, C. J.
Smith, W., Abbeville dist.		

ARKANSAS.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 41.

Ashley, W. E.	Dickson, D. H.	Matlock, Jno.
Ashley, H. E.	Gaines, W. H.	Morton, E. C.
Adams, Jno D.	Greenwood, A. B.	Read, Mrs. Susan
Block, David	Gaines, R. M.	Rose, H. W.
Bozeman, Michael	Gibson, Green	Shall, David F.
Beeks, W. A.	Garland, J.	Stevenson, R. W.
Barton, J. W.	Hamiter, David	Stewart, C. C.
Brown, John	Hill, W. A.	Saunders, C. W.
Brooks, Jas. M.	Hervy, C. A.	Stout, W. C.
Clendennin, J. J.	Hankins, J. C.	Shofner, N. K.
Chapman, Johnson	Hilliard, J. H.	Walker, David
Craig, J. M.	McDaniel, Jas. M.	Worthington, E.
Coulter, J. M.	Merrill, Henry	Winn, R. H.
Davis, Mrs. M. P.	McDermott, Chas.	

MISSOURI.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 10.

Brand, W. H.	Harris, Thos. A.	McDowell, J. N.
Clark, H. E.	Kelly, James	McClure, H. T.
Davis, Jos.	Kelly, Joseph	Ruffner, Issac
Ecton, Jno.		

KENTUCKY.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 11.

Anderson, Clayton	Danley, B. F.	Peak, J. S., jr.
Caplinger, J. B.	Everhart, G. M.	Vanmeter, L. M.
Clay, H. B.	Hall, E. G.	Vanmeter, J. M.
Clay, Nannie B.	Kerr, A. H.	

FLORIDA.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 22.

Burt, James	Ellison, Benjamin	Macleod, J. D.
Bradley, J. J.	Gamble, R.	Munroe, Thomas
Chaires, Green A.	Gamble, R. H.	Marvin, J. M.
Chaires, T. B.	Holmes, T. O.	Orman, Thomas
Chaires, C. P.	Harth, H. L.	Williams, J. J.
Chaires, G.	Houstoun, E., sr.	Wood, W. T.
Chaires, Joseph	Ladd, Daniel	Walker, G. K.
Denham, Andrew		

WEST VIRGINIA.

List of pardons granted under amnesty proclamation of the President, under exception No. 13. Number, 39.

Argabright, John	Beirne, Oliver	Campbell, Alexander, jr.
Bierne, C. J.	Beirne, Patrick	Chapman, A. A.

List of pardons granted in West Virginia—Continued.

Duffy, John	Kuykendall, James	Price, Samuel
Davenport, H. B.	Keans, Alexander	Reinhart, Jacob
Dunn, John W.	Luddington, S. C.	Vanmeter, William C.
Feamster, John A.	McNeel, W. L.	Vanmeter, S. C.
Gibson, David	McNeil, B. S.	Vanmeter, David
Hansburger, John H.	McNeil, D. R.	Withrow, James
Hammond, A. C.	McClintock, S. B.	Welton, F. B.
Hamiss, John G.	Maslin, Thomas	Williams, Edward
Hider, Hampton	McMechan, S. A.	Welton, Cyrus
Heiskell, J. R.	McDonald, ———	Williams, G. T.
Inskeep, A. A.	McNeil, Paul	Yates, Francis

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through your reference, dated the 17th instant, of a copy of the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th of March ultimo, on motion of Mr. Stevens, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this house the following information, to wit: How much property, real, personal, and mixed, which has been seized as forfeited to the United States, under act of 1862, as enemies' property, has been taken from the officers of the United States and returned to the enemies of the government who claimed to be the original owners; and to state whether the persons upon whom it was so bestowed had been soldiers in the armies of the so-called Confederate States of America, or had been giving aid and comfort to such belligerent enemy.

“Resolved, That he be also requested to state how much abandoned property which had been taken possession of by the United States under the act of Congress and had been allotted to the freedmen, and occupied by them, has been ordered to be restored to returning rebels, and the occupants (freedmen) displaced. Stating in both the above cases the particular property thus restored, and by whose order the same was done.”

I have the honor to state, in obedience to your request for an early report, that there is no information in this department on the subject, as understood from the general and vague terms of the resolutions.

It is presumed the act alluded to in the first is that approved July 17, 1862, entitled “An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes,” the execution of which act was, as I understand, committed by the Executive to the Attorney General; and, so far as I am advised, this department has not undertaken in any case the enforcement of its several provisions, or to release any property held as forfeited under them.

In regard to the second resolution, I have the honor to state that, so far as this department is concerned, the abandoned or confiscable lands heretofore held by it were turned over, under my circular letter of June 27th last, to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive orders on the subject; and that no freedmen occupying any of said lands have been displaced by any action of this department at the request or for the benefit of returning rebels.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 3, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1866, requesting information about rebel property once in possession of the United States government, and since restored to the original owners, referred by you to this department, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Adjutant General's report of the 2d of May, covering reports from the chiefs of bureaus, embracing all the information on the subject in possession of this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith reports from the heads of bureaus in the War Department, called for in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 5, 1866, requesting to be informed "how much property, real, personal, and mixed which has been seized as forfeited to the United States and returned to the enemies of the government who claimed to be the original owners, and to state whether the persons upon whom it was bestowed had been soldiers in the armies of the so-called Confederate States of America, or had been giving aid and comfort to such belligerent enemy."

Also, "to state how much abandoned property which had been taken possession of by the United States under the act of Congress, and had been allotted to the freedmen, and occupied by them, has been ordered to be restored to returning rebels, and the occupants (freedmen) displaced." "Stating in both the above cases the particular property thus restored, and by whose order the same was done," viz:

Report of the Quartermaster General.

Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Report of the Surgeon General.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

Report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

There are no records in the Adjutant General's office pertaining to the restoration of property as defined in the resolution.

The enclosed reports embrace all that is known upon the subject in the several bureaus of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitted by you on the 27th ultimo, calling for information as to "how much property, real, personal, and mixed, which has been seized as forfeited to the United States under act of 1862," (chapter 195,?) "as enemies' property, has been taken from the officers of the United States and returned to the enemies

of the government, who claimed to be the original owners," &c., I respectfully report, so far as it pertains to the Quartermaster's department :

That this office having no jurisdiction over property under the confiscation act of 1862, has no information as to property seized under that act; that officers having charge of property taken for military use under the laws of war, when the military necessity ceased, were required to turn the same over to the agents of the treasury, under General Orders No. 88, War Department, April 3, 1863, except in a few special cases, when, by direction of superior authority, it was returned to claimants, either as loyal, or for purposes of public utility and convenience.

That the railroads, captured and held as a military necessity, have been returned to companies, under executive orders of the 8th of August and 14th of October, 1865; and those in the Atlantic States, under orders of the War Department; all on condition of reorganizing and electing loyal boards of directors and giving bonds satisfactory to the government that they would, within a reasonable time, pay a fair valuation for the government property turned over to said companies, and sold to them on credit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Quartermaster General.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL *United States Army.*

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington City, April 20, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your directions of the 18th instant, referring to the Commissary General of Subsistence, for report thereon, the resolutions of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1866, I have the honor to report as follows :

First resolution.—Answer: The records of this bureau do not show that any property, real, personal, or mixed, which had been seized or forfeited to the United States under act of 1862, as enemies' property, has been taken from the officers [of the subsistence department] of the United States, and returned to the enemies of the government who claim to be the original owners.

Second resolution.—Answer: The records of this office do not show that any abandoned property which had been taken possession of by the United States, [by the officers of the subsistence department,] under the act of Congress, and had been allotted to the freedmen, and occupied by them, has been ordered to be restored to returning rebels, and the occupants (freedmen) displaced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,

Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 5, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this House the following information, to wit: How much property, real, personal, and mixed, which has been seized as forfeited to the United States under act of 1862, as enemies' property, has been taken from the officers of the United States and returned to the enemies of the government who claimed to be the original owners, and to state whether the persons upon whom it was so bestowed had been soldiers in the armies of the so-

called Confederate States of America, or had been giving aid and comfort to such belligerent enemy.

Resolved, That he be also requested to state how much abandoned property which had been taken possession of by the United States, under the act of Congress, and had been allotted to the freedmen, and occupied by them, has been ordered to be restored to returning rebels, and the occupants (freedmen) displaced. Stating in both the above cases the particular property thus restored, and by whose order the same was done.

Attest :

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk*,
By CLINTON LLOYD, *Chief Clerk*.

Respectfully referred to the Surgeon General of the army for report, to be sent to me.

By order of the Secretary of War.

EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1866.*

Respectfully returned. No property, real, personal, or mixed, seized as forfeited to the United States has been held or returned by this department.

Captured medicines and hospital supplies have been used and expended, but there is no record of any having been restored to claimants.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 20, 1866.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this department, for report, the resolutions of the House of Representatives of 5th of March, 1866, relative to forfeited or abandoned enemy's property seized or taken possession of by the United States, and afterwards returned to the rebel owners.

This department caused no property to be seized under the act of 1862 as enemy's property, and none has been taken from the officers of the corps of engineers and returned to the enemies of the government, who claimed to be original owners; nor has this department ordered any abandoned property, taken possession of under the act of Congress and allotted to and occupied by freedmen, to be restored to returning rebels.

This department has, however, taken possession of large tracts of land and fixtures in both rebel and loyal States as a military necessity, and occupied the same with temporary works, which, ceasing to be needed and used for offensive or defensive purposes, have been dismantled and the movable parts sold on account of the United States, except in cases where the loyal owners agree to receive the usual buildings, &c., as a discharge of all claims on their part against the United States, for use, damage, &c., in which case their property was returned to them accordingly with this understanding. The resolution is herewith respectfully returned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1866, that the records of this office show only one case where captured property received by this department has been returned to any one. This was machinery captured at Macon, Georgia, which has been returned to the former owners, Messrs. Barney & McElwain, on the application of Brigadier General J. D. Webster, recommended by Lieutenant General Grant, a copy of whose recommendation is enclosed herewith. The property was returned by this department to Barney & McElwain on your order, indorsed on General Grant's recommendation, which was communicated to this office by the Adjutant General under date of October 21, 1865. A list of the machinery and its appraised value is transmitted herewith.

The condition of its return was, that satisfactory proof of its being the private property of the claimants should be adduced; and, pending the production of this proof, bond, with sufficient surety, has been filed for the payment of the appraised value of the machinery.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

Indorsement of Lieutenant General Grant on application of General Webster for return to former owners of machinery, &c., captured at Macon, Georgia.

"It is recommended that the within-named parties be allowed to receive such of their machinery as is in the possession of the United States, on making proper proof of property; and be allowed to purchase such other arsenal machinery, at Macon, as is not needed by the United States, and against which there are no rightful claims by other parties, on properly secured credits, provided the government is making such sales on credit.

Statement of machinery delivered to Messrs. Webster, McElwain, & Barney, claimed by that firm as private property, at Macon, Georgia, with the appraised value thereof.

Articles—number or quantity.	APPRAISED VALUE.	
	Piece or pound.	Total.
607½ feet shafting, (11,694 lbs.).....No. 328..	20 cts. per lb ...	\$2, 338 80
1 fly-wheel, (1,500 lbs.)	16 cts. per lb ...	240 00
152 cast-iron hangers, (14,133 lbs.).....No. 332..	12½ cts. per lb ..	1, 766 63
92 pulleys, iron, assorted, (5,013 lbs.).....No. 330..	20 cts. per lb ...	1, 002 60
10 tons old castings	\$30 per ton.....	1, 200 00
1 boiler, (4,000 lbs)	12½ cts. per lb ..	500 00
1 rolling-mill, (incomplete).....No. 263..	\$493 75.....	493 75
2 sets gearing for cranes.....No. 267..	\$120.....	120 00
1 bolt-cutter, no taps nor dies	\$300.....	300 00
1 wood-shaping machine	\$100.....	100 00
1 lathe bed, iron.....No. 268..	\$600.....	600 00
		8, 661 78

I certify that the above statement is correct.

H. P. WEBB, *Lieutenant and A. O. O.*

Obligation signed December 19, 1865.



WARMING AND VENTILATING THE CAPITOL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 4th instant, transmitting a report of T. U. Walter relative to warming and ventilating both houses of Congress.

MAY 7, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House the report made to him by Thomas U. Walter, late architect of the Capitol extension, on the warming and ventilation of the two houses of Congress, with the reports of Professor Joseph Henry and Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, accompanying the same.

In compliance with the resolution, I transmit herewith a communication on the subject to which it refers, addressed to me on the 4th instant by Mr. Walter, and the papers accompanying the same.

I am not aware that Mr. Walter, during his official connexion with this department, made any report in relation to warming and ventilating the Capitol. The papers now sent are, it is presumed, those called for by the House.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

REPORT ON THE WARMING AND VENTILATING OF THE UNITED STATES
CAPITOL, BY THOMAS U. WALTER, ARCHITECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 4, 1866.*

SIR : During the last session of Congress it was deemed expedient to institute a series of experiments to ascertain, by accurate scientific tests, the actual results of the means employed for warming and ventilating the United States Capitol extension ; and, in order to render the proposed investigation entirely

reliable, and to secure its accomplishment in accordance with the most recent developments of physical science, the aid of Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, was obtained, and at his suggestion, Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, an eminent chemist, was employed to conduct the investigations. The report of Professor Henry, together with that of Dr. Wetherill, containing an elaborate record of the experiments and their results, are hereto appended.

It will be proper for me to preface these documents with a brief description of the apparatus by which the buildings in question are warmed and ventilated, and at the same time to furnish some statistics illustrating its power and efficiency.

The system adopted to accomplish these objects consists in drawing a given quantity of pure external air into chambers formed for its reception by means of fans, where it is warmed by passing around and among stacks of pipes heated by steam-boilers, and forced into the halls of Congress, the adjacent rooms, and the passages and corridors throughout the building, through apertures in the floors and walls, thus producing what is called a *forced ventilation*. The column of air thus introduced displaces, of necessity, an equal quantity of vitiated air, which escapes through apertures in the ceiling and the numerous doors leading into the halls and galleries.

The fans employed to effect this object are four in number—one for each of the halls of Congress, and one for the committee-rooms and passages in each wing. These fans are moved by steam-engines of admirable construction and great beauty of finish.

The fan for the Senate chamber is 14 feet in diameter, and weighs 6,536 pounds; it is moved by an engine of about 16-horse power, and delivers about 1,000 cubic feet of air at each revolution; it is capable of being run up to 60 revolutions per minute, which is the maximum velocity required for summer ventilation. At a rate of 30 revolutions per minute, which is the minimum speed required for winter, it delivers in the Senate chamber 30,000 cubic feet of pure air per minute, which is 20 cubic feet per minute for each individual, assuming the number of persons in the chamber to be 1,500. This is greatly in excess of what is actually necessary to preserve a healthful and agreeable atmosphere.

The hall of Representatives has a fan of 16 feet in diameter, weighing 9,050 pounds, and is moved by a steam-engine of 30-horse power. This fan delivers about 1,250 cubic feet of air at each revolution, and admits of being run up to 80 revolutions per minute; thus delivering 100,000 cubic feet, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of air per minute. The hall is 139 feet in length, 93 feet in width, and 36 feet in height, which makes its contents equal to 465,372 cubic feet; hence, a volume of fresh air is forced into it every *five minutes*, which more than equals its entire contents. This is for summer ventilation. Half this quantity of air is introduced per minute for winter ventilation, which, it should be observed, is warmed on its passage, thus supplying, in cold weather, a quantity of warm air equal to the entire contents of the room every *ten minutes* during the sessions of Congress.

The committee-rooms, the clerks' rooms, the passages, and the corridors throughout both wings of the Capitol are warmed and ventilated in the same manner as the halls of Congress. Each wing has a separate fan for this purpose of 14 feet in diameter, weighing above 5,000 pounds, and capable of delivering 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which is the maximum quantity required for summer ventilation. These fans are each driven by an engine of 16-horse power, and are capable of being run up to 60 revolutions per minute.

The air to supply the fans is all drawn from the side of each wing next to the centre building, at the level of the terraces west of the connecting corridors, through ducts, or areas opening into the fan-rooms. These entrances for the admission of air to the building are therefore shut out from the streets on the north and south, thus avoiding the introduction of dust, and the terraces on

which they are constructed are 60 feet above the avenue. The purity of the air cannot, therefore, be doubted. It has been objected that the heat of these terraces in the summer materially affects the air, particularly in the north wing, but it has been proved by experiment that such is not the case to any appreciable extent. When it is considered that a mass of air equal to 50 feet square and 24 feet high, viz., 50,000 cubic feet, is drawn into the building and forced into the Senate chamber every minute during the summer sessions, it is not to be supposed that any perceptible difference could result from the heated surfaces of the terraces. In order, however, to test this question, an enclosure of wood was raised around one of the apertures to the height of 30 feet, and the rate of the thermometer was found to differ very little from what it was before the enclosure was made. If the entrance of the air into these apertures, or areas, was not accelerated by the machinery inside of the building, and if its passage to the halls of Congress was simply dependent on gravitation, or the relative weights of air at different temperatures, as is the case where impelling machinery is not employed, the movement of the air would then be so sluggish as to render the heated terraces a very serious objection, and they might well be a cause of complaint; but in view of the facts of the case as before stated, it is obvious that the present arrangement for the ingress of the air into the air chambers is all that could be desired.

After the air is drawn into the building and heated on its passage around the various stacks or pipes, or cooled by artificial showers in the main ducts, as the case may be, it is conveyed to the halls of Congress, and to all the rooms and passages throughout the building by means of smaller ducts, composed of bricks laid in cement and well plastered. These ducts constitute a complete system of distribution, by which the admission of the air to every part of the building is regulated and equalized. The velocity of the draft which is constantly passing through these ducts renders anything like a collection of stagnant or unhealthy air a thing impossible.

The air is admitted into the rooms by perforated bronze registers, covered on the under side with wire gauze, and so arranged as to be under the control of the members. These registers are so numerous, and so well distributed throughout the rooms, as to admit of the ingress of 100,000 cubic feet of air into the hall of Representatives, and 60,000 cubic feet into the Senate chamber, per minute, without producing unpleasant drafts, or interfering in the least degree with the acoustic properties of the rooms. For the winter heating and ventilation of the Senate chamber 30,000 cubic feet of air is assumed as the actual quantity delivered per minute. The sum of the areas of the openings for the ingress of heat is 250 superficial feet; hence the inflowing air has a velocity of 120 feet per minute, or *two feet* per second, which is, however, reduced by diffusion immediately upon its escape into the rooms. I have heard no complaints from the members of either house of uncomfortable drafts since the apparatus has been perfected, nor have I been able, from my own observation, to discover any; it therefore seems to me that the manner of introducing the air for warming and ventilating the building is entirely unobjectionable. As the quantity of air introduced, there can be no doubt that it is greatly in excess of the requirements of the halls, even when they are filled to their utmost capacity.

With these remarks, I submit the reports of Professor Henry and Dr. Etherill, hoping that these documents may lead to a better understanding of the system of warming and ventilating the Capitol, as well as to a general diffusion of knowledge on this important subject.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THO. U. WALTER,

Late Architect of United States Capitol Extension, &c

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT ON THE WARMING AND VENTILATING OF THE UNITED STATES
CAPITOL, BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, May 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a request made by you, while in charge of the Capitol extension, to have the air of the Senate chamber and hall of Representatives subjected to a critical scientific examination, and to be furnished with any facts bearing upon the result of the present system of ventilation, respectfully submit the following remarks, together with the report of Dr. Wetherill:

Understanding that your desire was to obtain independent testimony respecting the efficiency of the present system of ventilation of the Capitol in comparison with facts in regard to this subject obtained from experiences in this and in other countries, it was concluded to institute the following investigations:

1. To determine the chemical condition of the air from different parts of the halls after they have been occupied by the members of Congress and the usual audience.

2. To ascertain the temperature of different parts of the rooms at the time they are occupied.

3. To find the hygrometrical condition of the air of the halls in comparison with that of the external atmosphere of a similar temperature.

4. To trace any currents which might interfere with the ventilation or the comfort of the occupants of the halls.

5. To collect such facts from the bibliography of the subject as may be applicable to your inquiries or generally interesting to those who are practically engaged in the business of ventilation.

My own time was too fully occupied with official duties, and other important engagements which had been devolved upon me by the government, to permit me to give more attention to the subject than that of general discussion and occasional advice. The labor of the investigation was intrusted to Dr. Wetherill, who was in charge of the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution and who, in the accompanying report, has given an account of his own experiments and a statement of his conclusions, together with a synopsis of the results obtained by the principal investigators of the present day in this line of research. The whole forms, in my opinion, a valuable contribution to the important subject of ventilation, which I hope may be rendered generally available for the use of the public.

The part of the investigation to which I gave most attention was that which relates to the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere of the halls.

Some observations which I had previously made in regard to this point in my own dwelling-house induced me to consider this as an important element of successful ventilation. The dwelling referred to was warmed by an ordinary furnace, in which the air was heated by contact with a cylinder of hot iron. The inmates frequently complained of headache and other unpleasant sensations. I could perceive no reason upon established scientific principles for adopting the ordinarily received hypothesis of a deterioration of the air by contact with hot iron, other than the production of an extremely small quantity of carbonic acid from the floating particles of organic matter; but the burning of these would seem to render the air more pure by the destruction of any miasmatic effluvia which might be present. I was therefore led to suppose that the effects complained of might be principally due to a deficiency of moisture in the warm air; and upon subsequent investigation with the psychrometer, and by means of increasing the quantity of vapor, the truth of this hypothesis was in my opinion fully confirmed. Instead of producing a small quantity of vapor

posing a surface of about three square feet of water to a temperature of from 0° to 100° in the air-chamber, as had been previously done, an abundant supply was furnished by means of an iron tube connected with the water-vessel and inserted through the side of the furnace into the midst of the burning fuel. The steam generated by this arrangement, which was suggested to me by my friend J. Torrey, of New York, gave sufficient vapor from the water, which it put in a state of rapid ebullition, to keep the dew-point at any required elevation. With a sufficient supply of moisture, the unpleasant sensations before mentioned were no longer experienced, the temperature was more equably distributed, and the quantity of softness and salubrity imparted not before perceived. The increase of moisture prevented not only the undue evaporation of water from the lungs and all the external surface of the body, but also more readily absorbed the heat from the furnace and imparted it to the body, giving the feeling of great warmth with the same rapidity of combustion.

It is evident that the great object of warming and ventilating an apartment in the winter season is to supply it with pure air of the same degree of temperature and the same amount of moisture as that of an open space in a pleasant time of summer. To fully attain this object is a very difficult matter; but that system of warming and ventilation is certainly the best which approximates the nearest to this desirable condition. The heating of the air and preserving it at the desired temperature is the simplest part of the problem; to remove the impure air, and to supply its place with fresh air, without giving rise to unpleasant currents and unequal temperature, is more difficult; to supply the proper quantity of moisture, and to prevent its condensation, is attended with still greater difficulty, particularly when apartments containing a large number of persons are to be thoroughly ventilated. This part of the general problem is, in my opinion, the essential element of proper ventilation, although it has hitherto received comparatively but little attention in this country.

The idea is entertained by some that because the heating of a large volume of air to the required temperature of the room does not abstract the aqueous vapor which it contains, that hence evaporation from a surface of water is not required to render such air salubrious. It should, however, be recollected that when the external air is, say, at the temperature of zero, all of its aqueous vapor has been condensed, with the exception of an almost imperceptible quantity, and when this desiccated air is afterwards heated to a temperature of twenty degrees its *capacity*, so to speak, for vapor, is so much increased that moisture exhales into it with great energy from all bodies from which it can be evaporated. A rapid current of ventilation of air in this condition constitutes an artificial sirocco. Dr. Wetherill's attention was, therefore, especially directed to this point, and on a first examination he reported that a constant jet of water, in the form of spray, was thrown into the chamber, which served as a reservoir into which the air was projected from the fans previous to its entrance in the halls; but this arrangement was afterwards found to be merely intended to cool the air in summer, and not to supply it with moisture in the winter. For the latter purpose no arrangement was in operation, and consequently the air thrown into the chamber was in a condition of extreme dryness, and to this, and not to the impurity of the air, I would attribute, as a principal cause, the effects which have been complained of by members of both houses of Congress.

It is conclusively shown, by the experiments of Dr. Wetherill, that the quantity of carbonic acid is not found in any part of the halls in injurious excess. It is true that in some cases, during cold weather, descending currents of air have been observed, due to the cooling of the ascending columns as they come in contact with the under surface of the roof, as was evident from the odor of gas when the burners above the ceiling were first lighted. That there is a tendency to form such descending currents is clear, since unless the air is imme-

diately withdrawn from the space beneath the roof before it is cooled, and thus rendered heavier than the ascending air, it will descend in parallel streams; but to determine how frequent and extensive these currents are, further experiments will be necessary. The effects of them, however, were not perceptible in the analysis of the air by Dr. Wetherill.

On inquiry I found that the same deficiency exists in the necessary quantity of moisture in the air of the Treasury Department, and probably in all the other public buildings of the city. Mr. Rowland, an intelligent clerk of the Attorney General's office, has partially supplied the deficiency in his room by means of a small gas furnace, which keeps a quantity of water in a constant state of rapid ebullition.

The admission of the proper quantity of moisture into an apartment, and also at the proper time, require careful attendance, since if the air be nearly saturated with vapor, previous to the warming of the walls to the statical degree of temperature at which they are to be retained, a precipitation will take place, and this is especially the case with the windows, although the glass be a bad conductor of heat, yet the panes are so thin that the temperature on the inside is always much lower in cold weather than that of the adjacent walls. This difficulty, however, does not exist in the halls of the Capitol, since they are not lighted by windows in contact with the external air, and it may be remedied in other buildings by double windows. It is true that the supply of the necessary amount of moisture will increase the cost of heating and ventilation, but this is a consideration which cannot, in most cases, be allowed to weigh against health and comfort.

Two methods are employed to supply air for ventilation, one of which is called that of impulsion, and the other aspiration. In the first method the air is forced into the chamber at a lower level, and allowed to escape at a higher. In the second method the air is removed from above by creating a partial vacuum, and supplied below by the pressure of the external atmosphere. I am informed that arrangements were made in the construction of the building by which both these methods could be employed at the same time, and the deficiencies of either thus obviated.

In conclusion, I may state that, as far as the inquiry has been carried, it shows that the means provided for the supply of warm and pure air to the halls of Congress are ample; that I fully agree in opinion with Dr. Wetherill that the principal cause of complaint is the deficiency in the supply of moisture; that in some cases descending currents of air may exist, but that both these causes of disquietude may be remedied without much expense or labor.

It should, however, be observed in this connexion that it is impossible to supply the air of a public chamber in such a condition as to suit every individual of a large assembly of persons of different constitutions and bodily vigor. What is agreeable to one may be unpleasant to another. Besides this, however efficient may be the means of supplying air and of regulating the temperature and moisture, it is very difficult to retain it in such a condition as will be most agreeable to the larger number of the inmates of the chamber while the condition of the external air and the number of persons are continually varying.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY.

THOMAS U. WALTER, Esq.,

Late Architect United States Capitol Extension, &c.

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS UPON THE VENTILATION OF THE CAPITOL
EXTENSION, BY CHARLES M. WETHERILL, PH. D., M. D.: WASHINGTON,
D. C. 1865.

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Figure 3. The burette in action for determining the proportion of carbonic acid in the air by neutralizing the baryte by the oxalic solution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 15, 1865.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of my experiments upon the ventilation of the Capitol extension.

The preparation of the tests and of the apparatus, together with the numerous analyses embraced in the investigation, were effected in the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, and to the Secretary of the Institution I am much indebted for his co-operation, and for many valuable suggestions during the progress of the research.

In order to ascertain the actual condition of the ventilation of the Capitol extension, the importance was felt of a series of experiments, which should determine with the greatest degree of accuracy the relative amount of carbonic acid in the external atmosphere, and in the air of the halls during the session of the legislature. This is the chemical method of ascertaining the degree of ventilation, and proceeds upon the well-known principle that if the air of an inhabited room be not renewed, an accumulation of carbonic acid will take place, and hence this gas may be taken as a measure of the ventilation. We are enabled to assume this, since carbonic acid is in great excess above all the deleterious substances arising from the presence of individuals in an apartment.

The other method of determining the ventilation, which is much practiced in France, consists in measuring the velocity of the currents of air entering and leaving the apartments under consideration, from which, with other data, the actual amount of air furnished may be calculated.

Equally as important as the ventilation are the questions pertaining to the *condition* of the air furnished as to moisture, temperature, substances floating therein, and perhaps ozone. These questions you will find have received consideration in my investigations. Other subjects, such as the amount and kind of organic matter in the air, the ammonia and other gases present, &c., matters possessing a high degree of scientific interest, have been treated in my report as respects the results of others. I have neglected particular experiments of this character in order to confine the chief attention to the degree and kind of ventilation existing in the Capitol extension.

The plan selected for the determination of the amount of carbonic acid present in the air should, for the present case especially, embrace accuracy, speed, and facility of execution, capability of affording results at short intervals of time, and of performance during the actual session of the legislative bodies. It may therefore be not altogether out of place to consider here, briefly, the different methods which have been employed by chemists for this kind of analysis. These various processes may be reduced to systems, based upon one of the three following principles:

1. The measurement of the volume of the carbonic acid.
2. Its determination by the increase of weight of a substance capable of absorbing it, and through which the air is passed.
3. The transformation of the carbonic acid in the air into a chemical compound, which is subsequently analyzed, and the amount of the gas thus ascertained.

To the first mode belong Regnault's and Bunsen's methods, by which the air is dried, its volume ascertained by graduated tubes of extreme accuracy, its carbonic acid absorbed by caustic potassa, or the like, and measured by determining the volume of the remaining gases; the loss of volume being the carbonic acid. The delicate apparatus for gas analysis by Regnault, as well as that of Bunsen, were intended more particularly for the determination of oxygen, carbonic oxide, carbides of hydrogen, &c., in which a considerable difference of volume is perceptible from the reactions which take place in the course of the analysis. But carbonic acid constitutes $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the bulk of atmospheric air, of which (for fifty cubic centimetres) the diminution of volume by the removal of

the carbonic acid would be only 0.02 c. c. This is a very small measure, and would give rise to errors of observation which would materially affect the determination of the carbonic acid. Regnault estimates the probable error for the determination by his method of the oxygen of atmospheric air (which contains a little over one-fifth of its bulk of this gas) at not over two hundredths of one per cent. for the oxygen; the error for carbonic acid would be much greater than this. Of the analyses quoted in this report, Leblanc has employed in part, and Lewy altogether, the process of Regnault for the determination of the carbonic acid.

According to the second principle of analysis a known volume of air is drawn, by means of an aspirator, (Brunner,) or by an exhausted globe, (Dumas & Boussingault,) through a series of tubes, of which the first contain chloride of calcium, or pieces of pumice-stone saturated with sulphuric acid, by the increase of the weight of which the water is determined. The air then passes into tubes containing lumps of caustic potassa, or the solution of this alkali contained either in a Liebig bulb or upon small fragments of pumice-stone. Müllder employs a mixture of caustic potassa and lime. The increased weight of this portion of the apparatus denotes the carbonic acid. A great many analyses have been performed by this method; but it is liable to certain errors. It is difficult to ascertain the correct weight of a large number of glass tubes, owing to the variable quantity of moisture deposited upon their surfaces from the air. It is difficult to dry the air perfectly, whether by chloride of calcium or by sulphuric acid. Hlasiwitz, (Liebig u Kopp. Jahresbericht, ix, p. 308,) who investigated the accuracy of Brunner's apparatus, after making this same objection, found the results to be unsatisfactory and disagreeing with each other for the carbonic acid, because the sulphuric acid tubes employed for drying the air absorb carbonic acid; and in the use of chloride of calcium the tubes become light from its expulsion of chlorine by the ozone of the atmosphere. Mène, (Comptes Rend., xxxiii, pp. 39, 222,) who experienced difficulties in the employment of Brunner's method, determining the carbonic acid by the increased weight of a solution of caustic potassa, through which the air was drawn, assigned for cause the difficulty of drying the air perfectly before it reaches the potassa solution. He modified the process by determining the carbonic acid absorbed, by alkalimetry, thus: Having neutralized a solution of caustic potassa by an acid of known strength until it changed litmus, with which it was mixed, to a wine-red, he ascertained how much of the acid was needed to change the color to an onion-red. He thus obtained the quantity of carbonic acid originally existing in small proportion in the potassa solution. A measured quantity of the same potassa solution was then subjected to the air drawn through it by the aspirator, and after the addition of litmus, by determining the acid needed to change the color from a wine to an onion red, the necessary data were afforded for calculating the amount of carbonic acid in the air. Mène states that in his experiments for determining the relative amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere, taken at different elevations on the Pantheon, at Paris, he obtained by Brunner's method 5.1 volumes of this gas in 10,000 of air; while by his own method he found only 2.4 volumes. He then tested the solution of caustic potassa employed in the Brunner experiment by his own method, and found in it 2.5 volumes of carbonic acid, from which he inferred that the 2.6 additional volumes in the analysis by Brunner's method were due to an error which proceeded from water absorbed from the air, and which increased the weight of the potassa solution erroneously. Mène's results will be given in a subsequent part of this report. Otto (Lehrbuch der Chemie., vol. ii, part 1, p. 111) criticises them as unworthy of a high degree of confidence, and the individual experiments appear, indeed, to differ too much from each other; but they are worthy of note as affording a less amount of carbonic acid than is usually accepted as existing in the atmosphere.

There is an error of small extent which attaches to Brunner's method, and which, being in the opposite direction, tends to lessen that stated above. Apparently when large quantities of air are passed over caustic potassa a certain portion escapes absorption. C. W. Elliott and F. H. Storer, (*Ch. News*, iii, 178,) in their experiments upon the nature of the odorous gas accompanying the evolution of hydrogen from commercial zinc, passed atmospheric air through two long tubes filled with pumice-stone imbued with caustic potassa, and then through three Liebig's bulbs filled with the same alkaline solution, and found that when one hundred and fifty-six litres of air had passed by this route into lime-water, the latter was not, indeed, at once turbid in the Liebig bulbs, but after twenty-four hours a crystalline deposit of carbonate of lime was always formed. It doubtless existed immediately in an amorphous condition, soluble in the lime water, and afterwards separated by crystallization.*

These results may throw some light upon the discrepancies of Mène, who passed ninety-five litres of air per hour through his solutions of potassa, and hence lost some carbonic acid by his method, the loss being more than compensated by the atmospheric moisture communicated to the same solution in the Brunner experiment.

3. Upon the third principle involved in determinations of the atmospheric carbonic acid—viz., the transformation of this gas into a definite compound, which is subsequently analyzed—a large number of results have been obtained. The processes of De Saussure, Thenard, Mohr, Gilm, Pettenkoffer, and others, are founded upon this principle.

De Saussure, the younger, employed large air vessels, of known capacity, which were closed by a screw pressing upon a leather washer. In these he placed, with the air to be examined, at first lime-water, and in his later experiments solution of caustic baryta, which was spread upon the sides of the vessel twenty times daily during eight days. The carbonic acid of the air formed carbonate of baryta, which was filtered off and washed, with precautions against further absorption of carbonic acid from the air; the precipitate was then dissolved in hydrochloric acid. The carbonate adhering to the sides of the air-vessel was dissolved in acid and added to the former solution, from which the baryta was precipitated and weighed as sulphate. This gave the equivalent proportion of carbonic acid by calculation, which was referred to the air-vessel and estimated by volume in 10,000 parts of air. The De Saussure experiments were among the first performed upon the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; they were very numerous, agreeing well with each other, and are quoted and referred to universally at present as authoritative upon the constitution of the atmosphere respecting this constituent. Verver, who performed ninety analyses according to Brunner's method, obtained results identical in maximum, minimum, and mean, with those of De Saussure. Notwithstanding this agreement, the proportion of carbonic acid is doubtless too large. We have seen the reason for this in Brunner's method to be owing to the absorption of water from the air, or to the difference between this gain and the loss of carbonic acid which passed through the alkaline liquid; or, finally, to these plus the carbonic acid arising from the oxidation of organic matter according to Karsten's experiments. The error of De Saussure's process, if any exist, is doubtless due to the absorption of carbonic acid from the air during the subsequent operations of filtering, &c., to which the carbonate of baryta is subjected.† When we consider the greediness of the baryta solution for carbonic acid, and the extremely small amount of this acid in the air, so that a small additional and erroneous weight for

* Karsten (*Pogg. Ann.*, cxv, 343) attributes this formation of carbonic acid to the oxidation of cork, caoutchouc, and organic matter by the air. It is a pity that neither of these operators measured the quantity of carbonic acid present.

† Another source of error will be referred to presently.

the carbonate of baryta would cause a large error in the composition of the air per 10,000, it is impossible to doubt that the results obtained by this process are too high. Besides, the air is confined for a long time with the alkaline solution, and all leaks of the air-vessel, imperceptible although they be, are so long in operation that they may produce a decided effect upon the increase of carbonic acid. De Saussure's method involves also a great deal of labor in its performance. Mohr, and subsequently Gilm, under the direction of Hlasiwitz, have contrived a process which is described in Mohr's *Titrir Methode*, p. 445. It combines certain principles of De Saussure's and Brunner's method, and applies the process of measuring according to the system of volumetric analysis, in place of weighing. Instead of confining the air in bottles, it is drawn, by means of an aspirator, through tubes containing hygrometric substances, by which it is dried. It passes thence through a long, slightly inclined tube filled with a mixture of caustic baryta and potassa in solution, and then into a small Woulfe's bottle containing the same alkali, to all of which it yields its carbonic acid, forming carbonate of baryta. This is separated by filtration and washing, with exclusion of air, and is converted into chloride of barium, of which the chlorine is determined volumetrically by Mohr's method, with silver solution. From the chlorine the proportion of carbonic acid is obtained by calculation. It is not necessary to indicate the sources of error to which this process is liable, as they will appear from what has already been stated above. A source of error which applies to all the methods in which the carbonate of baryta is separated by filtration and its baryta determined, arises from the absorption of baryta by the filtering paper. (Dr. Eisenstuck, Jr., *Pr.*, Ch. lxxxiii, p. 384.) This method, like all in which an aspirator is employed, gives only the mean amount of carbonic acid in the air during the time (several hours) that the aspirator is in action.

Pettenkoffer's process, which has been adopted in this research, appears to combine more of the advantages, and fewer of the disadvantages, of those described above. It enables air to be collected at brief intervals of time; it is of facile execution, and its results agree closely with each other.

Prior to its description by Pettenkoffer, a similar method was proposed by Watson, whose results will be quoted in a subsequent portion of this report. Méne's former process is somewhat similar. This chemist published, subsequently, an improvement, substituting baryta for potassa, in which he appears to be unaware of Pettenkoffer's method of analysis. Pettenkoffer's process consists in introducing into a bottle capable of being closed accurately, and of capacity commensurate with the amount of carbonic acid supposed to be present, 45 cubic centimetres of a solution of caustic baryta containing about 9.3 grammes of the crystallized hydrate in a litre of water. These air-bottles contain about 6 litres of air for analyses of the external atmosphere, and half that volume for the ordinary air of chambers. A solution of oxalic acid is prepared of such strength that 1 cubic centimetre of it will saturate as much of any base as one milligramme of carbonic acid. For this purpose 2.8636 grammes of crystallized oxalic acid are dissolved in a litre of water, since $\text{eq. (CO}_2\text{)} 22 : \text{eq. (C}_2\text{O}_3\text{ 3 H O)} 63 :: 1 : x = 3.8636$.*

With this oxalic solution the strength of the baryta solution is determined by seeking how many cubic centimetres of the former are required to neutralize 30 c. c. of the latter to the point that a drop of the mixture will not produce a brown spot or ring upon tumeric paper. The air-bottles are turned frequently so as to coat their interior surface with the baryta solution. At the expiration of two hours the baryta will have deprived the air imprisoned in the bottle of its carbonic acid, forming the insoluble carbonate of baryta, and losing, to a pro-

* In Mohr's *Titrir Methode*, by a typographical error, this quantity is stated at 2.409 oxalic acid.

portionate degree, its alkalinity. Forty-five cubic centimetres of the barytic solution have been introduced into the bottle in order to be able to withdraw 30 cubic centimetres by means of a pipette, and to allow for loss of solution adhering to the air-vessel, and for rinsing the pipette. When the process of absorption is completed the barytic solution is poured gently into a beaker glass, and after rinsing a pipette with some of it, 30 cubic centimetres are withdrawn from the bottom of the beaker. These are neutralized by the requisite cubic centimetres of the oxalic solution, and the difference between this result and the former operation upon the pure baryta is noted; to this number half of itself is added to account for the 15 cubic centimetres of the baryta solution left in the air-bottle, &c. The result is milligrammes of carbonic acid, which are reduced to cubic centimetres of normal temperature and pressure, and the proportion of carbonic acid for 10,000 volumes of air is then calculated from the capacity of the air-vessel, (less 45 cubic centimetres, the volume of the barytic liquid introduced,) reduced to its normal pressure and temperature.

It will be perceived that this method resembles that of De Saussure, who employed baryta solution in air-vessels; but a much smaller amount of air is taken, which enables the analysis to be performed more rapidly. In addition to this, it substitutes the delicate processes of volumetric analysis, and thus avoids the exposure of the alkaline solution to the carbonic acid of the air in filtering and washing the precipitate of carbonate of lime and the absorption of baryta by the paper. It avoids, also, the accumulation of errors of analysis, incidental to the greater number of operations employed upon the said precipitate by De Saussure, Gilm, and others, to determine its equivalent in carbonic acid. It avoids the errors incident to the use of an aspirator, as in the processes of Brunner and others, and diminishes the time employed for collecting a given volume of air from several hours to as many minutes.

Pettenkoffer (Jr Pr., Ch lxxxv, 178) has given the following comparison of his method of analysis with that of Dr. Gilm:

	By the process of	
	Pettenkoffer.	Gilm.
I. Carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of atmospheric air....	7.40	7.41
II. Ditto.....	6.11	6.33
III. Ditto.....	4.52	4.09

The coincidence of results in I, is too close to be other than accidental, for Pettenkoffer does not claim a greater accuracy in determining the point of neutralization in adding the oxalic to the barytic solution than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimetre, which would give a possible error of nearly 0.1 in the number which represents the proportion of carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of air. As two acts of neutralization are performed, this error may be either doubled or reduced to zero. If Pettenkoffer's results are correct, whatever errors attach to the use of an aspirator, or to filtration, as practiced by Gilm, apply to his own method, since by a comparison they afforded the same results. I have made some slight modifications of Pettenkoffer's process which seem to be improvements, and which, together with the reasons for their adoption, will be found in a subsequent portion of this report.

Before proceeding to any determination of the proportion of carbonic acid in the air, an examination was made of the degree of accuracy of the method selected, and of the sources and amount of errors of the processes which have been adopted.

A discussion of this subject involves a consideration of the following points, viz:

1st, the accuracy of the weights and measures; 2d, the degree of accuracy in closing the air-vessels; 3d, the purity of the tests employed; 4th, the method of arriving at the point of saturation of the alkaline solution; 5th, the influence which the probable error in observing the aforesaid point of saturation has upon the analysis.

1. The weights and measures employed in the analysis were the gramme ($\equiv 15.44$ grains) and the cubic centimetre, ($\equiv 0.061$ cubic inch.) In passing from the weight of carbonic acid obtained by the analysis, to its volume, and in calculating its proportion in 10,000 volumes of air, it is important to have a correct cubic centimetre. This is obtained by the volume occupied by the weight of a correct gramme of distilled water at an observed temperature, which volume is reduced to 4° centigrade, by means of the coefficient of expansion of water. The weights and graduated vessels obtained from the best instrument makers are frequently incorrect, and hence a particular examination of such as were used in these experiments became necessary. The result demonstrated the existence of inaccuracies, which were corrected. A portion of this work was performed in the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and I am much indebted to Joseph Saxton, esq., for his valuable co-operation in graduating the air-vessels with the delicate standard balances of this bureau. The Bureau of Weights and Measures is the depository of a complete set of standard weights and measures which were presented by the government of France to the United States. These have been compared with the platinum kilogramme in the archives of the department of state of France, by M. Silbermann, superintendent of the conservatory of arts and trades, whose report upon the subject is contained in the report to the Senate of Professor Bache, superintendent of weights and measures, (Ex. Doc. No. 27, 34th Congress, 3d session, p. 138.) The weights used for the analysis were box No. 798, of Oertling's manufacture. The small weights of the subdivisions of 50 grammes were found to be exactly equal to the 50 grammes weight, which is itself equal to 50.0009 grammes, according to the standard in the archives of the French state department. The air-vessels were graduated by Mr. Saxton and myself, employing distilled water and the large French weights of page 160 of Professor Bache's report. Their volume was calculated for 4° centigrade, and account was taken of the air escaping from the bottles before the second weighing. All of the other measures—the burettes, pipettes, &c.—were graduated by box No. 798 of Oertling's weights; and the temperature of the water was taken at $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$. for the standard, according to Mohr's practice in volumetric analysis. Since 45 cubic centimetres of solution of baryta are poured into the air-vessels, this volume must be deducted from the capacities of these vessels, respectively, to ascertain the amount of air taken for the analysis. But a litre, according to Mohr's graduation, measures really 1001.2 cubic centimetres; hence, 45 cubic centimetres, according to his measurement, would equal 45.05 cubic centimetres, and hence I have deducted 45.01 cubic centimetres from the air-vessels to obtain the quantity of air taken for the analysis. The following table contains this quantity for the bottles, together with their logarithms employed in the calculations:

Table of quantity of air taken for analysis.

Designation of bottle.	Cubic centimetres, less 45.1.	Logarithms C. C. of air.
A	7916.6	3.89854
B	7470.1	3.87333
C	7652.5	3.88380
a	3556.7	3.55105
b	3005.2	3.47787
c	3031.2	3.48161
d	3255.8	3.51266
e	3315.7	3.52058
f	3171.1	3.50121
g	3064.7	3.48639

The full pipettes (Fig. 1) employed in the analysis were graduated by the weight of distilled water at $17^{\circ}.5$ centigrade, which dropped from them; and the error of the burettes was determined by weighing the successive volumes of ten cubic centimetres (read by means of Erdmann's swimmer) which they discharged. The litre measures were also tested and corrected.

2. The vessels (Figs. 1 and 3) for confining the air in contact with the solution of baryta, were closed with accurately ground glass stoppers. It was deemed important to determine the degree of tightness of these stoppers, so that the air might remain sufficiently long exposed to the action of the baryta without danger of the absorption of carbonic acid from the external air by diffusion. To effect this purpose the stoppers were reground carefully with flour of emery, coated with a film of glycerine and inserted in the bottles, which were then inverted in a vessel of water and placed in a vacuum; by which experiment it was ascertained that the stoppers were perfectly air-tight. This fact was also proved by the following experiment: Three specimens of the same external air were taken and solution of baryta added; of these, B and C were analyzed at the expiration of 3 hours, and A at the expiration of 22 hours, with the following results:

B contained.....	2.685 volumes of carbonic acid,
C contained.....	2.719 volumes of carbonic acid,
A contained.....	2.722 volumes of carbonic acid,

in 10,000 volumes of air. Hence the absorption of carbonic acid was complete at the expiration of three hours, and the delay of a day in performing the analysis did not involve any error arising from the diffusion of carbonic acid external to the apparatus. In consequence of this result, and to insure perfect absorption of the carbonic acid, the specimens of air were always analyzed on the day after they had been collected. The analysis of duplicate or triplicate specimens of external air always agreed closely, and when the bottles containing them were opened in the warm laboratory the expanded air always rushed out with a noise.

In the method described by Pettenkoffer, the baryta solution remaining in the air vessels after the action thereupon of carbonic acid, is *poured out* into a small beaker glass, and after the 30 cubic centimetre pipette has been washed out with a small portion of this solution, it is filled with sufficient of the remainder for the determination of its alkalinity. It would seem that, by such a procedure, there is danger of an increase of carbonic acid by exposure to the air. When the pipette is not protected, the inside of the stem becomes quickly coated with carbonate of baryta, and the act of pouring the baryta must necessarily subject the same to carbonic acid. I sought, therefore, to improve the process by employing a 30 c. c. pipette of sufficient length to reach to the bottom of the liquid in the carefully opened air bottle (as shown in Fig. 1) from which, after rinsing the pipette, the baryta solution is immediately drawn. In Pettenkoffer's early experiments the baryta solution was neutralized in the air vessel. The upper stem of the pipette I protected from carbonic acid in the air by a small tube containing a mixture of caustic lime and Glauber's salt. A similar protection extends to the air entering the bottle containing the supply of baryta solution needed for adding to the air vessels. The 45 c. c. pipette is filled from this bottle by means of a glass tube reaching to its bottom and furnished at the top of the tube with a piece of gum-tubing, closed with Mohr's spring clamp. (Fig. 2 illustrates this method of confining and pipetting the baryta solution.) Experiment demonstrated, by daily determinations of its title, that the baryta test solution thus preserved maintained its strength unimpaired.

In collecting air for analysis the stoppers were always inserted carefully to avoid compressing the air. The air was introduced into the air vessels by the action of a bellows with an India-rubber tube reaching to the bottom of the bottle, as illustrated by Fig. 3.

3. It is plain that, other things being equal, the accuracy of the results depends upon the purity of the oxalic acid employed. In the described method, this acid, purified by crystallization from oxalate of potassa, is dried in vacuo over sulphuric acid, at the ordinary temperature. If these crystals contain mother-water in their pores or cavities they will have the composition $C_2 O_3 \cdot 3 HO + x HO$, and will give the result of too much carbonic acid in the air; if the exposure in vacuo at the ordinary temperature of the laboratory is prolonged there is danger of their losing some of the water of crystallization, and thereby yielding too little carbonic acid. The experience of this research has demonstrated the necessity of ascertaining the strength or title of the oxalic acid by a special volumetric analysis, by means of pure carbonate of soda. In this process, the oxalic solution was prepared with 2.8636 grammes to a litre of water, as if the acid were pure, and then, by a neutralization with pure carbonate of soda, a factor was obtained by which to multiply the measures of oxalic solution to correct the errors arising from the impurity of the acid. A small quantity of oxalic acid, prepared for the experiments of the summer of 1863, was thus found to be impure from excess of water. A pound of the acid, purchased from Luhme & Co., supposed to be chemically pure, was found to contain binoxalate of potassa, from which it could not be freed by less than four crystallizations, according to Mohr's process. An exposure to sulphuric acid in vacuo was prolonged until it was feared that the crystals had effloresced. The microscope, however, demonstrated that such was not the case; but, upon determining the title by carbonate of soda, the presence of a larger quantity of water than the formula $C_2 H_3 \cdot 3 HO$ warranted was ascertained. It resulted from the experiments that this oxalic acid always gave a solution of the same strength, although below the normal one. Its volumetric analysis by the carbonate of soda was effected in the following manner:

A quantity of bicarbonate of soda, purchased for chemically pure, but which contained, by analysis, iron, chloride, and sulphate, was purified and converted into neutral carbonate in the usual manner. Analysis then demonstrated that 2.812 grammes of the salt contained 2.807 pure carbonate and 0.005 sulphate of soda. A solution of this salt was made of such strength that a cubic centimetre would exactly neutralize the same measure of Petenkoffer's oxalic solution made with pure acid. This requires the oxalic acid and carbonate of soda to be present in the proportion of their equivalents, viz:

63 (eq. oxalic acid) : 53.18 (eq. carb. soda) : : 2.8636 : $x = 2.4172$; but since 2.807 of pure carbonate of soda is contained in 2.812 of the carbonate soda employed; instead of 2.4172 we must take 2.4215 of this salt, and dissolving it in a litre, we will have a solution which would exactly neutralize a litre of normal oxalic acid solution.

A little more than this quantity of carbonate of soda was ignited in a platinum crucible, and weighed after cooling over sulphuric acid; it was then brought to the exact weight required, then heated again and weighed repeatedly until it was certain that no hygrometric water impaired the correct weight. The salt was then dissolved in an accurate litre of distilled water of $17^{\circ}.5$ Centigrade.

Thirty c. c. of this solution were measured at $17^{\circ}.5$ C. into a beaker glass, to which ten drops of the litmus solution, employed in these experiments, were added. This litmus solution was neutralized by nitric acid until it was of wine-red color; forty drops required 0.495 c. c. of the oxalic acid solution to produce an onion-red tinge; consequently ten drops of the litmus would require 0.124 of the acid for the production of this shade of color. By the mean of four experiments it was ascertained that 30 c. c. of the above-mentioned carb. soda solution required 31.323 c. c. of oxalic solution in the corrected burette to produce an onion-red color after boiling. This volume corrected for the alkalinity of the ten drops

of litmus is equal to 31.199 c. c., and $x (31.199) = 30$ or $x = \frac{30}{31.199} = 0.96157$

f which the logarithm equals $\overline{1.9829806}$. This experiment was repeated with the same result upon another preparation of oxalic acid solution, and consequently the volumes of this acid obtained in the course of the analyses, from which the amount of carbonic acid was determined, were always corrected by multiplication by the number 0.96157.

4. For determining the point of neutralization by adding the oxalic to the baryta solution, Pettenkoffer adopted the reaction upon turmeric paper. He states that in employing litmus solution for this purpose he found an uncertainty in determining the point of neutralization, extending from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cubic centimetres of the oxalic acid solution. In consequence of this he let fall a drop of the solution, at intervals during the progress of saturation, upon a piece of turmeric paper, and arrested the process when a brown ring was no longer visible. As the employment of litmus would facilitate the research, experiments were instituted to ascertain whether it could be used. They resulted satisfactorily, and the following is the improved method adopted. To the baryta solution ten drops of a strong and nearly neutral solution of litmus were added. It is not necessary to take into account either the alkalinity of this litmus or the slight error of the burette, since the carbonic acid is determined by the difference of two reactions which are precisely alike, with the exception of the presence of a precipitate of carbonate of baryta in the second reaction. These two cases neutralize also the error which might arise from an absorption of carbonic acid from the air in pipetting the baryta solution.* The oxalic solution is added until a point is reached when the blue color of the liquid changes suddenly to violet. The beaker containing the solution is then slightly warmed, which expels carbonic acid, and causes the complete subsidence of the precipitate of oxalate of baryta. A microscopic examination demonstrated that this precipitate is as soon as formed, and without the application of heat, crystalline. It now requires a small amount of the oxalic solution to bring the liquid to the desired shade of red at which the operation is arrested. This shade is incipient onion-red. To produce it drop after drop of the oxalic acid is suffered to fall into the almost clear liquid, until the falling drop is no longer visible. The precipitated mixture of carbonate and oxalate of baryta is tinged *blue* by the absorption of the coloring matter of the litmus when the point of neutralization has been reached. If after the neutralization is complete the drops of oxalic acid reach this blue precipitate while suspended in the liquid, the color will be changed to red; but if they fall into the clear liquid, and become thus diluted before mingling with the precipitate at the bottom of the beaker, they will produce no effect upon its color. If the glass containing the liquid be suffered to stand for some time after the completion of the experiment, the precipitate is changed slowly from a blue to a red color. Perhaps it would be of advantage to arrest the operation of adding the oxalic solution at the appearance of the violet color; but the point of the onion-red, having been adopted at first, was maintained for all of the experiments. This point has the advantage that the operator is prepared by the advent of the violet tinge to add the oxalic test with caution. None of the experiments were lost by excessive addition of the test acid. There is nothing to prevent the use of turmeric paper, together with the litmus, in its two stages of violet and red tinge, taking the mean result of the three indications; or, if losing the point of neutralization by the turmeric paper, saving the analysis by means of the litmus reaction. In the series of experiments performed in June, 1864, turmeric paper was employed, and the experience derived from the present series has demonstrated the equal delicacy as well as the superior convenience of the litmus solution in analyses of this character. The following experiments,

* Since the hydrate of baryta employed in preparing the test solution contained carbonate, the filtered test solution is saturated with the said carbonate. *Vide* De Saussure's experiments.

showing the number of cubic centimetres of oxalic solution required to neutralize thirty c. c. of the solution of baryta, arresting the operation at the points indicated above, prove the accuracy of the method adopted.

Number of experiment.	Turmeric brown.	Violet tinge.	Onion-red.
1	Lest.	37.0	37.2
2	36.2	37.0	37.2
3	36.0	36.9	37.2
4	36.2	36.9	37.2

The differences between the turmeric brown and violet tinge are, respectively, 0.8, 0.9, and 0.7. Between the onion-red and violet the differences are 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3; between the turmeric brown and onion-red they are 1.0, 1.2, and 1.0.

I observed that the point of neutralization could be determined more closely with the baryta solution before than after its exposure to the carbonic acid of the air in the vessels. I have been unable to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the cause of this, which might arise from a solvent action of the acid upon the carbonate of baryta; but in order to diminish possible errors from this source, I have always arrested the neutralization in the second case very closely to the onion-red tinge, although not quite at this point. If there be any error in such a procedure it would tend to yield a trace more of carbonic acid than is really present.*

5. From the foregoing considerations it is apparent that the degree of accuracy of the method depends upon the correctness with which the *point of neutralization* is observed. Experience in graduating the full pipettes employed in measuring the baryta solution proves that they always indicate very nearly the same amount of liquid. The burette furnished with Erdmann's swimmer, and graduated to 0.2 cubic centimetre, may be read very accurately to 0.1 cubic centimetre, or even less. Suppose that a mistake of $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic centimetre be made in determining the point of saturation of the baryta solution. Since considerable uniformity exists in the capacities of the air vessels as well as in the amounts of carbonic acid resulting from the analyses, we may calculate the probable errors of the analyses as follows: In experiment No. 3, of February 8, 1865, by which 2.719 carbonic acid was found in 10,000 volumes of air, an error of -0.1 cubic centimetre of oxalic solution in the neutralization would give 2.622 carbonic acid, or an error of -0.097 . One-tenth of one part in ten thousand, or one one-hundred-thousandth would therefore be the probable error in the determination of the carbonic acid when operating carefully. In nearly every instance duplicate analyses of the air were performed, and the average of the results was taken. It has been deemed expedient to present in this report all of the data afforded by the experiments, together with the method of calculating them, so that, in the event of future improvement of this method of analysis, a recalculation of the results (if needed) may be effected. The calculations were performed by logarithms, and, to avoid errors, were repeated twice, and in some instances three times. In reducing the volume of the air taken for each analysis to 0° centigrade and 760 millimetres barometric pressure in the usual manner, the logarithms for $(1 + \delta t)$ and $\frac{B}{760}$, in which B = the barometric pressure reduced to 0° C., t the temperature of the air in air-vessel, and $\delta = 0.003665$, were taken from Marchand's tables. These logarithms were added when B was below 760^{mm}, but when B was above 760 its logarithm was subtracted from the

* This would not effect the object of the present report, since the determination of carbonic acid in apartments was always relative to a simultaneous analysis of the external atmosphere.

logarithm $1 + \delta t$, and the sum or difference thus obtained was subtracted from the logarithm of the air-vessel (See page 14 of this report) to reduce the quantity of air taken to its normal temperature and pressure. The milligrammes of carbonic acid afforded by the analyses were corrected for the abnormal condition of the oxalic acid test by adding to their logarithms $\overline{1.9829806}$, which is the logarithm of the factor 0.96157. The further addition of the logarithm $\overline{1.7015680}$ translated the weights into cubic centimetres of carbonic acid (sp. gr. carbonic acid = 1.5291) of normal pressure and temperature; and the addition of 4 to the characteristic of this logarithm gave the calculation for 10,000 volumes of air. These operations were abridged by adding the constant logarithm 3.6845486 to the logarithm of milligrammes of carbonic acid proceeding from the experiment, and subtracting therefrom the logarithm of the air taken at normal temperature and pressure. The number corresponding to this logarithm gives the volume of carbonic acid in 10,000 measures of air.

The following example of the calculation of analysis No. 46 will sufficiently illustrate the method of computation:

In this experiment the air-vessel A (log. 3.89854) was filled with air of temp. 4° C., at a barometric pressure reduced to 0° C. of 759 m. m. Forty-five cub. cent. of baryta solution, of such strength that 30 c. c. required 37.5 c. c. of oxalic acid for neutralization, were introduced into the air-vessel, and the stopper, coated with glycerine, was inserted. On the following day 30 c. c. of the baryta solution were removed from the air-vessel; they required 34.6 c. c. of oxalic solution for neutralization; then

Log. $(1 + \delta t) = 0.00632$	Log. A = 3.89854
Add Log. $\frac{759}{760} 0.00057$	0.00689
<u>0.00689</u>	<u>3.89165</u> log. normal vol. air.

Cub. cent.

37.5 title of 30 cub. cent. baryta solution before exposure to carbonic acid.
 34.6 title of 30 cub. cent. baryta solution after absorption of carbonic acid.

2.9
 $+\frac{1}{2}$ 1.45 to account for the 15 c. c. baryta solution left in the air-vessel.

4.35 log = 0.6384893

Add 3.6845486

4.3230379

Subtract 3.89165

0.43139 = 2,7 carb ac. in 10,000 vols. air.

Fig. 4 represents the method of neutralizing the solution of baryta before and after it has been acted upon by the carbonic acid of the air confined in the air-vessels. The three-necked bottle contains the normal solution of oxalic acid, which, by pressing the spring clamp attached to the caoutchouc hose connected with the bottle, rises in the Mohr's burette, where it is measured very accurately by means of the Erdmann swimmer. Upon pressing the clamp at the extremity of the burette, the test acid is dropped and measured into the beaker glass containing the baryta solution tinged with litmus. While filling the burette its air passes into the three-necked bottle by means of the hose connected with the top of the burette, and in measuring off the acid, air enters the

Woulfe bottle by a water-valve, sealed by some of the oxalic solution. By this arrangement a very rapid and accurate neutralization is effected.

EXPERIMENTS UPON THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

Cotemporaneously with the carbonic acid determinations, and in some instances without them, the amount of moisture present in the air was ascertained by the difference in temperature of correct dry and wet bulb thermometers. This method by psychrometry was preferred to the more accurate one of Regnault for determining the dew-point as being sufficiently accurate for the purpose, while it enabled a comparison to be made with the results of the meteorological observations of the Smithsonian Institution, and of others throughout the country, and at the same time was of very ready execution. The thermometers were all carefully compared before employing them in the experiments. Three pair were used in the course of the investigation. In experiments 1 to 34 I employed a pair of fine centigrade thermometers belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, and capable of estimating quarters of a degree.

In experiments 34 to 83 I used a pair of centigrade thermometers of German construction, graduated to fifths of a degree, and estimating tenths with perfect accuracy. The instruments placed side by side in iced water stood at 0° , and were found to be equivalent, degree by degree, beyond the highest temperature observed during the research. Placed side by side in the air, and observed for different temperatures during several days, they stood always alike.

Unfortunately one of these thermometers was broken, and reliance was had for the remainder of the observations upon a Mason's hygrometer containing Fahrenheit thermometers. This instrument was compared with the unbroken thermometer used in experiments 34 to 83, and was found to agree with it. It had the disadvantage of rendering fifths of a degree by estimation with difficulty. The results by this hygrometer were translated into centigrade degrees, and all of the calculations for humidity were performed by the use of Guyot's tables. (Smithsonian Misc. Coll.)

A table comprehending the data and results of the determinations of carbonic acid and humidity will be found upon a subsequent page of this report, which position was assigned to it so that we might first consider the observations of other chemists and physicists upon ventilation, after which a comparison and discussion of the results obtained by the present research would follow most naturally.

I. CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

I. INTRODUCTION.

In consulting the numerous works upon ventilation placed at my disposal by the Smithsonian Institution, I have been surprised at the sameness of many of them; each author copying much of the matter of his predecessors, and adding little new. I have thought, therefore, that it would be interesting to refer to the original investigations and analyses of those who have determined the constituents of the atmosphere, or, where that was impossible, to other publications containing full accounts of such experiments. This an extensive search in the library of the Smithsonian Institution and in my own library has enabled me to do; but a difficulty presents itself in condensing the numerous references within the narrow limits of a report.

The atmosphere plays the main part in ventilation; hence the importance of ascertaining the nature and proportion of its constituents in both normal and abnormal conditions.

What Humboldt says of climate applies to the interior of an apartment occupied by an assemblage of individuals. (Humboldt *Fragmens de Climatologie et de Géologie Asiatiques*, Paris, 1831 :) “The word climate, in its most general acceptation, embraces all the modifications of the atmosphere by which our organs are affected in a sensible manner; such as temperature, humidity, the variations of barometric pressure, the tranquillity of the air, or the effects of the different winds, the electrical charge or tension, the purity of the atmosphere or its admixture with gaseous emanations more or less insalubrious; finally, the degree of habitual clearness, that serenity of sky so important through the influence which it exerts not only by the irradiation of the soil upon the development of the organic vegetable tissue, and the ripening of fruits, but also by the moral effects which man experiences in the diverse zones.”

Notwithstanding the rapid progress of science, we are far from being able to assign its due effect upon the human system of any of the above-mentioned conditions, and we can certainly not produce in the air of an enclosed, occupied space the salubrious conditions of the external atmosphere. It is the object of a well-ordered ventilation to advance in this direction as far as possible with our present limited knowledge.

It was only towards the close of the last century that the nature of the principal atmospheric constituents began to be understood. In 1774 Priestly and Scheele discovered oxygen in the air, and described the properties of this gas, at the same time discovering another constituent of the air, to which, later, the name nitrogen was given. In the same year Bergman detected carbonic acid in the atmosphere, a gas already known to Von Helmont, but which Lavoisier, in 1776, ascertained to be a combination of carbon with oxygen. Scheele observed also the presence of ammonia in the air.

The true nature of water, one of the most important of the ærial constituents, was unknown until Lavoisier determined it in 1783. At that time it was generally believed that water was an elementary body and could be converted into atmospheric air, and conversely, until De Luc (*Idées sur la Météorologie*) refuted the error by an extended argument. (*Meteorologie* von E. E. Schmid, p. 14, Karsten, *Allgemeine Encyklopædie der Physick*.) The accurate nature and the quantity present of these constituents was not determined until the present century, and their study is still prosecuted; while ozone and the presence of organic germs and other solid matters, with effluvia, and the nature and effects of respiration, are discoveries of our own day.

The following chronological review of the experiments upon the atmospheric oxygen and carbonic acid, quoted from Schmid, in Karsten's *Encyklopædie der Physic*, are interesting, showing the progress of the science:

Chronological view of eudiometric experiments.

1774.—Scheele: “The air must consist of two kinds of electric fluids.”—*Chemical Treatise on Air and Fire*, Leipzig, 1777, § 8—23. “Atmospheric air contains, as it appears, a fourth part of purest or dephlogisticated air, about $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{11}{16}$ of phlogisticated air, and about $\frac{1}{16}$ of fixed air.”—*Id.* 5, 216.

1775.—Fontana: *Discritzioni ed usi di alcuni stromenti per misurare la salubrità dell'aria*—Firenze, 1775.

Landriani: *Ricerche fisiche intorno alla salubrità dell'aria*, 1775.

The inferences from these researches, owing to the errors of the nitric oxide eudiometer, were that the amount of oxygen in the air was variable, and was the cause of its healthfulness, or the contrary. Compare Kopp *Geschichte der Chemie* Bd. 3, S. 209, Braunschweig, 1845.

- 1778.—H. B. De Saussure performs eudiometric experiments in the southwestern Alps. He employed the nitric oxide eudiometer, and arrived at the incorrect result that the proportion of oxygen is less on the heights than in the valleys.—*Voyages dans les Alpes*, Neufchatel, 1787—1796, § 578, 1,113, &c.
- 1790.—De Marty is led, by experiments in Catalonia with sulphide of calcium, to assert that the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere is constant.—*Gilb. Ann.* 19, 389.
- 1799.—Berthollet recommends the phosphorus eudiometer, and makes observations with it at Cairo.—*Memoires sur l'Egypte publiées pendant les campagnes du Général Bonaparte*. Paris, An. 8, pp. 284—294. In *Gilb. Ann.* 5, 341.
- 1800.—Davy's experiments in England confirm the results of De Marty.—*Jour Royal Inst.*, 1801, p. 45.
- 1802.—Berger: Experiments in the Savoyard Alps and in the Jura. Comparison of the results of the phosphorus, sulphide of potassium and nitric oxide eudiometer.—*Journal de Physique*, I, 54, p. 366, and *Gilb. Ann.* 19, 412.
- 1804.—Dalton finds the air on the peak of Helvelyn, in Cumberland, at an elevation of 1,100 yards, and that in Manchester, of the same composition.—*Gilb. Ann.* 27, 387.
- 1805.—Gay Lussac, and Von Humboldt: Examination of eudiometric methods. Recommendation of Volta's eudiometer. Experiments in Paris upon the atmosphere at different seasons and in different weather.—*Jour. de Phys.* I, 60, p. 129. In *Gilb. Ann.* 20, 38. "Atmospheric air contains 21 p. c. oxygen gas, by volume, without variation."—*Gilb. Ann.* 20, 92.
- 1809.—Configliachi: Experiments upon the southern Alps and Appenines, upon wet meadows and in rice fields, and in apartments filled with persons, yield almost exactly the same proportion of oxygen.—*Sull' analisi dell'aria contenuta nella vesica natatori dei pesci*. Pavia, 1809; also Schweigger, *Neues Jour. für Ch. und Phys.* Nurnberg, I, 144.
- 1832.—Brunner: Perfection of the method of determining both constituents of the atmosphere.—*Pogg. Ann.* 27, 1.
- 1834.—Brunner: Experiments upon the Faulhorn.—*Pogg. Ann.* 31, 1.
- 1840.—Boussingault: Experiments in South America.—*Ann. de Ch. et de Phys* Ser. 2, 76, 360.
- 1841.—Boussingault and Dumas: Perfection of the improved methods by their performance upon a large scale.—*Ann. de Ch. et de Phys.* Ser. 3; 3, 257. Abstract in *Pogg. Ann.* 53, 391.
Boussingault and Dumas, Brunner, Martins and Bravais: Contemporaneous observations at Paris, (Jardin des Plantes,) Bern, and at the hospice upon the Faulhorn.—*Ann. de Ch. et de Phys.* Ser. 3; 3, 301.
- 1842.—Marignac: Experiments at Geneva.—*Comptes Rend.*, xiv, 379.
Stas: Experiments at Brussels.—*C. R.* xiv, 570.
- 1843.—Lewy: Experiments on the North Sea and in the Danish islands.—*Ann. de Ch. et de Phys.* Ser. 3; 8, 425.
- 1849.—Regnault and Reiset: Accurate experiments by the aid of the Volta eudiometer.—*Ditto*, vol. 26, p. 341.
- 1852.—Lewy: Experiments upon the Atlantic ocean and in South America.—*Ditto*, vol. 34, p. 1.

Chronological view of carbonic acid experiments.

- 1774.—Bergman: Discovery of carbonic acid in the atmosphere.—See Kopp, *Geschichte der Ch.* 3, 283.

- 1787.—H. B. De Saussure : Its detection in the air of the Col du Géant and of Mont Blanc.—*Voyage dans les Alpes*, § 2,010, 2,077.
- 1791.—Von Humboldt : Experiments upon the atmosphere.—Brunswick, also report in *Gilb. Ann.* 3, pp. 77—90.
- 1801.—Fourcroy : *Système des connaissances chimiques*.—Paris, vol. 1, p. 158. Approximate results.
- 1813-'18. Thenard : *Traité de chimie élémentaire théorique et pratique*.—Paris, vol. I, p. ed. 5, p. 303. Quantitative method of determining carbonic acid.
- 1816.—Th. De Saussure : *Bibliothèque universelle*, T. I. In *Gilb. Ann.*, 54, 217. Comparison between summer and winter.
- 1820.—A. Vogel on the small quantity of carbonic acid contained in the air over the surface of the Baltic. *Gilb. Ann.*, 66, 93.
- 1822.—A. Vogel, *Gilb. Ann.*, 72, 277. The same in the atmosphere over the surface of the channel.
- 1828.—Th. De Saussure : *Ann. de Ch. et de Phys.*, 38, 411, and *Pogg. Ann.*, 14, 390.
- 1830.—Th. De Saussure : *Id.* 44, 5, and *Pogg. Ann.*, 19, 391.
- 1832.—Brunner : *Pogg. Ann.*, 24, 305, new anthrakometer.
- 1834.—Watson : Rep. 4th meeting of the British Association, p. 583.
- 1835.—Boussingault : *Recherches sur la composition de l'atmosphere*, 2me *Memoire*, *Compt. Rendus*, T. 1, p. 36.
- 1843.—Lewy : *Recherches sur la composition de l'atmosphere*, *Memoire lu a l'Academie des Sciences*, le 7 Aout, 1843.
- 1843.—Boussingault : *Recherches sur la quantité de l'acide carbonique contenue dans l'air de la ville de Paris*; *Ann. de Ch. et de Physique*. Ser 3; 10, 456.
- 1844.—Boussingault et Lewy : *Observations simultanées faites à Paris et à Andilly près Montmorency pour rechercher la proportion d'acide carbonique contenue dans l'air atmosphérique*. *Ann. de Chim. et de Phys.* Ser. 3; 10, 470.
- 1849.—H. & A. Schlagintweit : *Investigation upon the carbonic acid in the atmosphere of the eastern Alps*. *Pogg. Ann.*, 76, 442.
- 1852.—A. Schlagintweit : *Upon the quantity of carbonic acid in the upper regions of the atmosphere*. *Experiments in the western Alps*. *Pogg. Ann.*, 87, 293.
- 1852.—Lewy : *Recherches sur la constitution de l'atmosphere*. *Ann. de Ch. et de Phys.* Ser. 3; 34, 1.

An examination of this chronological view demonstrates that it is only in modern times that we begin to have a correct knowledge of the principal constituents of the atmosphere. The most important of the results of the above authors will be given in the pages of this report, and the literature of the subject will be extended to the present time in which the chemical investigation of the atmosphere is confined to its ozone, minute solid bodies and miasmata contained therein, ammonia, &c.

Constitution of the atmosphere; its carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen.—The atmosphere, when deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous vapor, contains :

	By weight, per cent.	By volume, per cent.
Oxygen.....	23	21.00
Nitrogen.....	77	79.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In its natural condition, 10,000 volumes of air contain about 4 of carbonic acid; and 100 volumes contain an average of 0.84 watery vapor.

The proportion of oxygen in dried air does not vary sensibly, but in the natural state there is a considerable variation, due to the ever-changing quantity of water which it contains; thus with 0.84 volumes per cent. of water, the atmosphere contains 20.82 volumes per cent. instead of 21 of oxygen. In Benares, on the Ganges, where the absolute amount of moisture rises to 3.6 per cent., the oxygen volume per cent. of such an atmosphere is equal to 20.24. (Graham Otto, Lehrbuch, Ch. II, part 1, p. 138.)

The carbonic acid, small in quantity though it be, is sufficient, and is as essential to vegetable life as oxygen is necessary to animal life. Animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbonic acid, while plants absorb carbonic acid, appropriate its carbon for their tissue, and reject the oxygen. A balance is thus maintained in the atmosphere like that which we are able to effect upon a small scale in an aquarium. While this small amount of carbonic acid is ample for all the vegetation upon the globe, the oxygen is in great abundance for the purposes of animal life.

Poggendorf (Handwörterbuch der chemie, Atmosphere) has given the following curious calculation of the actual amount of oxygen present in the atmosphere, and what portion of it is needed for the respiration of the human race. He estimates the height of the atmosphere at only one geographical mile (24,555 Paris feet) of air, supposed to be of the same density throughout as that of the atmosphere at the level of the ocean, and the total volume of air to be equivalent to a cube of 210 miles side; hence the cube representing the volume of oxygen will have a side equal to 125 miles, = 1,954,570 cubic miles. An adult man consumes 26.04 Paris cubic feet of oxygen in 24 hours; in a year, therefore, 95,052 cubic feet; and the total human race, estimated at one thousand millions, would require for a year's respiration 9,505,200,000,000 cubic feet of oxygen, which equals 0.7975, or nearly $\frac{8}{10}$ of a cubic mile. If one thousand millions of persons had lived always upon the earth, and were able to consume the last atom of oxygen, the quantity present would last them 2,451,000 years; or, from Adam's time to the present they would have consumed only $\frac{1}{403}$ of the oxygen. A single tenth of a per cent. of the atmosphere would provide the whole human race with oxygen for ten thousand years. From this calculation the inference is drawn that immense quantities of oxygen might be added to or withdrawn from the atmosphere without being perceived by our most delicate methods of analysis. Estimating a loss of oxygen from the respiration of animals, combustion, and other sources of oxydation, equal to a hundred fold that caused by mankind, it would require these united causes to act for one thousand years to cause the disappearance of one per cent. of oxygen from the atmosphere. Similar calculations by Marchand and by Wackenroder establish the enormous quantity of oxygen in the air compared with that which is needed for the support of animal life. The plants restore whatever loss may arise from the above causes; but whether the compensation is absolutely exact, or whether the oxygen is steadily increasing, or in like manner diminishing, it is impossible to determine by analysis, owing to the imperfections of our instruments and processes, and the brief periods which the researches embrace.

An *exact* compensation is improbable; if there were such, there could be no carbonic acid in the atmosphere. If, again, the plants reduced as much carbonic acid as the *animals* exhale, they would increase in proportion to the quantity of this gas proceeding from combustion, volcanoes, gas-springs, &c. But it is well known that plants are constantly forming humus, and that large deposits of coal are buried in the earth. As this involves a disappearance of carbonic acid, the atmosphere was formerly richer in this gas than now. Hence the effect of plants, united with that of the moist earth and of the ocean, overcomes the effects which carbonic acid produces; the atmosphere becomes con-

tinually poorer in carbonic acid, and plants would ultimately be restricted in their growth without some other source of the gas unknown to us. To establish these conclusions it would require the most accurate determinations of the atmospheric oxygen and carbonic acid, to be performed during the period or at the intervals of a century. (Poggendorf.)

The question whether the *oxygen* in the atmosphere experiences a diminution by the respiration of men and animals, stands in intimate connexion with the inquiry whether the proportion of atmospheric *carbonic acid* increases from these processes. By the oxidation of carbon to carbonic acid one volume of the latter gas arises for every volume of oxygen which disappears; consequently, a diminution in the oxygen would be accompanied by an increase in the carbonic acid. If, therefore, in six thousand years one per cent. by volume disappeared from the atmosphere, we should find in its stead *a per cent. by volume of carbonic acid*, and this increase would be the more considerable if we reckon the carbonic acid exhaled by volcanoes and other physical processes of the earth, to that arising from animal respiration; but the most accurate investigations have demonstrated that the air does not contain more than about $\frac{1}{25}$ of one per cent. of carbonic acid. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to infer that the plants, a known source of oxygen, restore this gas to the atmosphere. (Graham Otto, vol. II, part 1, page 133.)

The proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere.—Soon after the discovery of oxygen it was supposed that the purity or healthfulness of air was due to this gas, and hence the process for determining its proportion in the atmosphere was called eudiometry. From the imperfections of analytical processes and instruments, very erroneous conclusions were reached in the early investigations. The atmospheric oxygen was first placed at from 18 to 25 per cent. by volume. Scheele found from 25 to 33, and finally 27. Lavoisier gave at first $\frac{1}{4}$, then $\frac{1}{5}$, for the proportion of oxygen in the air, and subsequently assigned between 27 and 28 per cent. by volume. The first accurate results were obtained in the commencement of the present century by Gay Lussac and Humboldt, at Paris. They found in the air of that city, by twenty-nine experiments with Volta's eudiometer, performed at all seasons and in all weathers, a minimum of 20.9, a maximum of 21.2, and a mean of 21 per cent. by volume of oxygen. Since their researches numerous determinations of oxygen have been made, and we have an accurate knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere. According to the late researches of Bunsen, and those of Reiset and Regnault, the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere is a trifle greater than was at first inferred. Bunsen found 20.93 per cent. by volume, and Regnault and Reiset 20.96. If we take their mean, the atmosphere will contain by volume—

Oxygen	20.95
Nitrogen.....	79.05
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>

If we convert these numbers into per cents. by weight by multiplying them respectively by the specific gravity of the gases, we will have for the composition of the atmosphere by weight—

Oxygen.....	23.16
Nitrogen.....	76.78
	<hr/>
	99.94
	<hr/>

Or nearly 100, which demonstrates the accuracy of the numbers expressing the densities of these gases. In view of the important function of the atmospheric

oxygen, a collection of the actual results obtained by those who have determined its proportion in the air may be deemed not uninteresting.

The following are Th. De Saussure's analyses performed upon air collected upon a meadow at Chambeisy, a league from Geneva, and that from the middle of the Lake of Geneva—(Pogg. Ann. 38, p. 171 :)

De Saussure's analyses.

Place.	Day.	Wind and weather.	Oxygen, per cent. by vol.
1836.			
Lake	July 18	Clear; calm	21.08
Chambeisy	August 3	Clear; gentle NE.	20.98
Do.	August 16	Clear; moderate SW.	21.03
Do.	August 25	Clear; gentle NE.	21.03
Do.	August 27	Rainy; very strong SW.	21.13
Do.	August 27	Rainy; very strong SW.	21.15
Do.	September 13	Clear; gentle NE.	21.08
Lake	September 13	Clear; gentle NE.	21.09
Chambeisy	November 5	Cloudy; calm	20.98
Do.	November 21	Cloudy; strong NE.	21.086
Do.	December 13	Calm; foggy	21.006
Do.	December 24	Cloudy; strong NE.	21.1
Do.	December 28	Clear; strong NE.	21.0
Lake	December 29	Clear; weak SW.	21.04
Average			21.05

Bunsen's analyses of air establish the accuracy of his process. They differ at the most $\frac{3}{100}$ p. c., and are as follows—(Handwörterbuch der Chemie:)

Table of Bunsen's analyses.

Date.	PERCENTAGE OF OXYGEN BY VOLUME BY—	
	1st analysis.	2d analysis.
January 9	20.973	20.958
January 18	20.928	20.901
January 20	20.923	20.927
January 24	20.921	20.943
January 26	20.927	20.934
January 28	20.928	20.911
January 30	20.889	20.892
February 1	20.840	20.871
February 3	20.925	20.940
February 5	20.937	20.952

Regnault (Comptes Rendus, xxvi, pp. 11, 156, 233; also Jour. Pr. Chemie 44, p. 49, and 43, p. 166,) in an extensive series of analyses of air performed at Paris from December 24 to 31, 1847, ascertained the percentage of oxygen to be from 20.9 to 21 by volume; and during January, 1848, from 20.89 to 20.99; and that the analyses of specimens of air taken at different times during the same day gave results which varied within these limits.

The same author (C. R., xxxiv, 863) gives the following results of a number of analyses which, in pursuance of a plan conceived in the year 1848, were

performed upon specimens of air collected at noon on the 1st and 15th of each month in as many places as possible. He estimates the error of analysis to be not above 0.02 per cent. From these results Regnault estimates the normal variations of oxygen to be from 20.9 to 21.0; but asserts that in tropical regions can sink to 20.3.

Table of Regnault's analyses.

Experiments.	OXYGEN PER CENT. BY VOLUME.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.
More than 100 specimens of air from Paris and environs, 1848.....	20.913	20.999
One specimen from Lyons, Montpellier, St. Martin aux Arbres....	20.918	20.966
Thirty specimens at Berlin, 1848-'49.....	20.908	20.998
One specimen at Madrid, 1848.....	20.916	20.982
Twenty-three specimens at Genoa, Mont Saleve, and Mont Buet....	20.909	20.993
Fourteen specimens at roadstead of Toulon, Mediterranean sea, and Algiers harbor.....	20.912	20.982
Five specimens, passage from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.....	20.918	20.965
One specimen at Gullalamba, Ecuador.....	20.960	.....
Two specimens at Pichincha—higher than Mont Blanc.....	20.949	20.988
Average oxygen in Paris and environs.....	20.96	.....
Twenty-nine specimens of air collected by Ross in the polar seas in 1848-'49.....	20.9	.....

Stas (Jr. Pr. Chemie, xxvi, p. 297) performed at Brussels twelve analyses of atmospheric air collected at different times, and obtained a percentage of oxygen (by weight) which varied from 23.04 to 23.08. On two occasions, without knowledge of any error, he found 23.11 and 23.14. He thus found the composition of the air of Brussels to be the same as that of Paris, Geneva, and Copenhagen, and confirmed the observation made at Paris, that, from some unknown cause, sudden changes at times modify the composition of the air.

Boussingault (Ann. de Ch. et de Phys., series 3, vol. iii, p. 281) determined the oxygen at different elevations and obtained the following average results :

Boussingault's analyses.

Locality.	Elevation above the sea—in metres.	Percentage of oxygen, by volume.
Monta Fé de Bogota.....	2,650	20.65
Laquá.....	1,323	20.70
Mariquita.....	548	20.77
Average.....	.....	20.70

The following table comprehends the results of Dumas and Boussingault. (Ann. de Ch. et de Phys., 3, III, 304.) The experiments were performed at Paris with different wind and weather:

Table of Dumas's and Boussingault's analyses.

Day.	Barometer, m.m.	Thermome- ter, C°.	Wind.	Sky.	Oxygen, p. c., by weight.
April 27, 1841.....	759.5	23°	S.	Clear....	22.92
April 28, 1841.....	758.3	25°	SE.	Clear....	23.06
April 29, 1841.....	757.6	27°	NW.	Clear....	23.03
May 29, 1841.....	759.7	17°4	N.	Rain	23.01
July 20, 1841.....	753.9	19°	S.	Rain	23.00
July 21, 1841.....	752.1	14°7	SW.	Clear....	23.00
July 24, 1841.....	758.2	17°8	N.NW.	Clouded..	23.08
September 20, 1841.....	758.9	22°6	N.	Clear....	23.07
September 22, 1841.....	751.2	21°	S.SW.	Clouded..	22.89
Average.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	23.007

The following simultaneous analyses of air were performed at different places—(Ann. de Ch. et de Phys., 3, III, 301:)

Table.

A. At Paris, by Dumas and Boussingault. Garden of Dumas's laboratory.

Day.	Hour.	Weather.	Oxygen, per cent., by weight.
July 20, 1841.	1½ to 5 p. m.....	Sky clouded; rain during experiment..	23.02
July 21, 1841.	11½ p. m.....	Sky clear.....	23.00
July 24, 1841.	10 a. m. to 2 p. m.	Sky clear; no wind.....	23.07
		Average	23.04

B. At Berne, Switzerland, by Brunner.

Day.	Hour.	Weather.	Oxygen, per cent., by weight.
July 20, 1841.	-----	Slightly clouded; west wind.	23.0
July 21, 1841.	11 p. m.....	Sky clouded.....	22.8
July 24, 1841.	7 to 8 a. m.	Clear.....	22.9
July 24, 1841.	7 to 9 p. m.	-----	22.9
		Average	22.9

C. Faulhorn mountain, Switzerland, by Martin and Bravais. The air was taken at the "Hospice," twelve metres below the summit of the mountain, and 2,633 metres above the sea level.

Day.	Hour.	Weather.	Oxygen, per cent., by weight.
July 20, 1841.	9 a. m.	Clear, fine for 36 hours	22.96
July 21, 1841.	6 to 11 p. m.	Cumuli over the whole sky	23.10
July 24, 1841.	7 to 8 a. m.	Snow previous night—fog	22.95
July 24, 1841.	6 to 7 p. m.	Fog disappearing, wind southwest....	22.85
August 7, 1841.	4 to 4½ p. m.	Sky clear for 48 hours	22.97
Average.....			22.97

Laskowski (Ann. de Ch. et de Pharmacie) examined the air of Moscow during the cholera epidemic from November 3 to the 11, 1847, and found by 4 experiments from 20.73 to 20.89 volume per cent. of oxygen, and a mean of 20.82.

Dumas (Comptes Rendus XIV, 379) communicated to the French Academy the following results obtained by several chemists who had zealously devoted themselves to the analysis of the atmosphere:

Table of Marignac's analyses.

A. Marignac, Geneva, 1842.

Date.	Per cent., by weight.
January 11.....	23.01
January 18.....	23.00
February 3.....	22.97
Average.....	22.98

B. Lewy, at Copenhagen.

I. In the court-yard of the Polytechnic Institute.

Date.	Time.	Weather.	Oxygen, per cent., by weight.
November 17.....	4 p. m.	Snow.....	23.00
November 30.....	M.....	Clouded.....	23.02
December 12.....	10.30 a. m..	Clear.....	22.96
December 15.....	12.30 p. m..	Clear.....	22.99
December 22.....	11.30 a. m..	Snow.....	23.01
Average.....			22.996

II. Air at sea, (the Baltic.)

Day.	Time.	North latitude.	West longitude, from Paris.	Oxygen, per cent., by weight.
		° /	° /	
August 4	8.30 a. m...	57 56	8 22	22.57
August 3	10.45 a. m...	55 30	5 30	22.58
August 2	1 p. m.....	52 36	0 58	22.59
August 3	1.15 a. m...	54 15	2 7	22.56
Average .....	.....	.....	.....	22.575

III. Analysis of air from the sea-coast, with a sea wind, at 35 feet above the ocean level. Air received at the Fortress Kronburd, 12 miles from Copenhagen.

Day.	Time.	Weather.	Wind.	Per cent. of oxygen, by weight.
February 18.....	9.30 a. m...	Clouded..	NE.	23.02
Do.....	...do.....	...do.....	NE.	23.01
Do.....	...do.....	...do.....	NE.	23.02
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	23.016

The mean of the results at Geneva is exactly the same as that obtained at Paris.

The air of Copenhagen has also the same composition. The sea air contains less oxygen at the ocean level, but at an elevation of 35 feet it possesses the same composition as that of the interior of the country.

Verver found in the air of Gröningen 22.998 per cent. by weight of oxygen.

The contamination of the atmosphere by the products of human life and industry in cities does not diminish to a serious extent its proportion of oxygen. This is shown by the following experiments of Dr. R. Angus Smith (Qr. Jour. Chem. Soc., xi, 299) upon the air of Manchester. The diminution of oxygen constitutes from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. by volume, although with gusts of smoke it may be greater:

Table of the air of Manchester, by R. Angus Smith.

No. of specimen.	Remarks.	Oxygen, per cent. by volume.
1 } 2 } 3 } 4 } 5 }	Air collected at different times in Manchester.....	{ 20.868 20.179 20.807 20.613 20.793
	Mean of numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5.....	20.770

The following table (compiled from Gmelin's chemistry) comprises the results of observations upon the atmospheric oxygen made by different analysts.

Some of the numbers appear to be inadmissible; I quote them, however, for the sake of the general view of the subject:

Table of oxygen analyses by various observers.

Observer.	Remarks.	Oxygen, pr. ct. by volume.
Berthollet	In Cairo and in Paris.	Nearly 22.0
Lavoisier and Laplace	Catalonia, under all circumstances, and in inhabited rooms.	21 — 22
Dr H. Davy	Bristol, other parts of England, on the coast, at sea and in air, from the coast of Guinea.	21
De Saussure	Jura, mountains and valleys of Savoy, upon the glaciers and in the Wallis valley.	20.3 — 20.65
Donnerstag	Simplon, Mt. Cenis, and other Alps.	21
Do.	Upon marshes.	21
Do.	Upon rice fields.	20.8
Do.	In confined places.	20.3
Lussac and Humboldt.	Paris, under all circumstances.	20.9 — 21.1
Lavoisier and Laplace	In Paris, and at 6,636 metres above the earth in a balloon.	21.49
Do.	Over the Baltic ocean.	20.59
Do.	On the coast of the Baltic ocean, 5 feet above its level.	21.5
Do.	On the coast of the Baltic ocean, 16 feet above its level.	20.5
Do.	In the country.	20.0
Do.	From 10 analyses of air, from 20.9 — 21.03 mean.	20.97
Do.	In England, usually.	20.7 — 20.7
Do.	In England, occasionally.	21
Do.	In England, maximum January 8, 1825, wind NE.	21.15
Do.	In England, air, from Helvellyn, 3,000 feet high.	20.64
Do.	In England, Manchester.	20.99
Do.	In England, Helvellyn.	20.63
Do.	In England, Manchester.	20.73
Do.	In England, Snowdon, 3,570 feet elevation.	20.70
Do.	In England, from the plain, three miles from Manchester.	20.85
Do.	In England, air collected in a balloon, by Grafton, 9,600 feet high.	20.70
Do.	In England, Manchester.	20.83
Do.	In England, air, by Green, balloon 15,000 feet high.	20.62
Do.	In England, Manchester.	20.95
Do.	Air, from Mer de Glace Chamounix, 6,000 feet high.	19.80
Do.	Air, from Simplon, 6,174 feet high.	19.76
Do.	Air, from Wengern Alp, 6,230 feet high.	20.28
Do.	In Glasgow, average of numerous experiments.	21.01
Do.	In the air of Kasan.	21 — 21.2
Do.	In Switzerland, in the valley.	21.07
Do.	In Switzerland, lakes.	20.85
Do.	In Switzerland, upon the Faulhorn.	20.915
Do.	Air, by a balloon, 11,300 feet high.	21
Do.	Air, in Vienna, during the cholera.	20.4 — 21.4
Do.	In the air of the prairies of North America; elevation above ocean, 2,330 feet.	0.91

From these results we perceive, 1st, that the normal proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere has been determined with very considerable precision; and, 2d, that an analysis determining the amount of this gas in the air of an inhabited apartment will afford no data for estimating the character of its ventilation.

II. ANALYSES DETERMINING THE CARBONIC ACID IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

More important, for the purposes of this research, is the question of the proportion of carbonic acid in the air. This gas, when present in excess, is poisonous to animal life. It accumulates in enclosed places by the breathing of men and animals when not removed by the introduction of fresh air.

The proportion of carbonic acid which is actually injurious to life is unknown, and there is much difference of opinion as to how much can be borne with safety; probably a very small excess over the normal quantity in the atmosphere would prove hurtful if it acted continually upon the system. Hence it becomes important, where there is a question of ventilation, to ascertain the normal quantity present in the atmosphere, and to increase the ventilation as near to that point as may be consistent with other effects to be produced, such as warmth, absence of currents, and the like. I proceed to give the results of analyses of the atmosphere, and of the air of inhabited

rooms, so that we may be able to compare them with similar results which I have obtained in Washington.

From the healthful nature of country air when compared with that of cities, we might expect to find a *much* smaller amount of carbonic acid in the air of the former compared with that of the latter; but experiments do not warrant this assumption, and we must assign the insalubrity of cities to other causes.

Dr. R. Angus Smith (Quarterly Jour. Chem. Soc. xi, 196) has shown this by an extended research into the air of towns, selecting for his experiments a city of which the air should be much contaminated by the results of human industry.

This locality is Manchester, England, with its environs, a district comprehending many hundred square miles, every portion of which is influenced by the smoke of manufactories consuming bituminous coal, and of which we have not the like in any portion of our own country. Dr. Smith says that the tinge of darkness in the atmosphere, arising from the smoke, may be seen making a line of at least forty miles in length, and affecting vegetation injuriously, (by the deposition of carbon;) thus influencing the character both of the sky and of the landscape.

Two millions of tons of coal are burned annually in this city. It is interesting to calculate the amount of carbonic acid gas which the combustion of this coal would add to that arising from the breath of the inhabitants, and that normally present in the atmosphere. Dr. Smith supposes that the smoke may influence the air to an elevation of 600 feet, and gives the following estimate of its effect upon the atmosphere:

Carb. acid, per cent. by volume.

On a space of 16 square miles, 60 feet high, the consumption of this amount of coal yields the following.....	1.6499
The amount already in the air is, say.....	0.06
Suppose that 400,000 inhabitants exhale 266 cubic feet of air, containing 6 per cent. of carbonic acid, there would be 330 tons, or volumes per cent.....	0.0362

Hence in the air there would be.....	1.7461
--------------------------------------	--------

If this were changed ten times per day the per cent. of carbonic acid in the air, at any given period, would be—

From coal	0.16499
From breath	0.00362
The normal quantity.....	0.06

0.22861

If changed 20 times we would have—

From coal	0.08248
From breath	0.0018
Normal	0.06

0.14428

But assuming the height influenced to be 300 feet instead of 60, and the air to be changed ten times, then we would have—

From coal	0.033
From breath	0.00072
Normal	0.06

0.09372

By the observations of Mr. Hartnup, the air at Liverpool has an average speed of 12.62 miles per hour. If we suppose it to be 12 miles at Manchester, it would sweep over four miles thirty-six times in twelve hours. This would give, for a height of 30 feet, of carbonic acid—

From coal	0.0091
From breath	0.0002
Normal	0.06
	<hr/>
	0.0693
	<hr/>

And assuming the air outside of the city to contain 0.03 per cent. of normal carbonic acid, we would have then—

From coal	0.0091
From breath	0.0002
Normal	0.0300
	<hr/>
	0.0393
	<hr/>

The last results accord as well as can be expected with the following analyses by Dr. Smith. The analyses were effected by drawing a known quantity of air through tubes containing substances capable of depriving it of moisture and carbonic acid. The weather was remarkably open and fine, and the results were sometimes lower than those calculated for the air in the country. When much wind is blowing they average from 4.5 to 8, and with little wind from 10 to 12 volumes of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air.

Table of Dr. Angus Smith's analysis.

No. of analysis.	Locality.	Cubic feet of air tested.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes of air.
1	Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester.....	14.63	4.09
2	do.....do.....do.....do.....	9.2	5.73
3	do.....do.....do.....do.....	5.0	4.55
4	do.....do.....do.....do.....	4.6	15.44
5	do.....do.....do.....do.....	6.91	5.44
6	do.....do.....do.....do.....	5.38	11.95
7	do.....do.....do.....do.....	2.256	9.73
8	do.....do.....do.....do.....	2.98	9.72
9	do.....do.....do.....do.....	4.6	5.75
10	do.....do.....do.....do.....	3.83	6.68
	Average.....		7.908
11	Hills near Preston.....		2.2
12	At Blackpool.....		3.0
	Hence, increase by smoke, &c., in Manchester.....		4.9

The following table contains additional results obtained by Smith by a method of analysis in which manganate of potassa was employed in determining the carbonic acid. This method has not been sufficiently tested to warrant confidence in its accuracy, although the results accord pretty well with each other.

Table of analyses, (Dr. R. A. Smith,) in which manganate of potassa was employed.

No. of analysis.	Date.	Locality.	Weather.	Carbonic acid per 10,000 vols. air.
1st Series.				
1.....		Manchester.....	.....	9.81
2.....		do.....	.....	10.12
3.....		do.....	.....	9.55
4.....		do.....	.....	8.99
5.....		do.....	.....	9.27
6.....		Closed and crowded railway carriage.....	.....	34.84
2d Series.				
1.....	May 17..	At laboratory, Manchester.....	Very wet day; wind blowing towards the city.	5.22
2.....	do.....	do.....	do.....do.....	5.46
3.....	do.....	do.....	do.....do.....	5.70
4.....	do.....	do.....	do.....do.....	5.64
5.....	do.....	do.....	do.....do.....	5.88
6.....	do.....	do.....	do.....do.....	5.83
7.....	May 18..	Other side of the town, wind blowing violently, allowing no circulation.	Very dry and clear day.....	6.79
8.....	do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	9.37
9.....	do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	7.09
10.....	do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	7.09
11.....	do.....	Manchester, at Oldham road, where much carb. acid might be expected.	Very wet day.....	7.17
12.....	do.....	do.....do.....	do.....	7.21
13.....	do.....	do.....do.....	do.....	6.71

The elder De Saussure observed the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere of the summit of Mont Blanc, in the region of continual snow. The younger De Saussure investigated, at Geneva, the proportion of this gas in the air in a research which has become classical, and of which the results are accepted yet as among the most, if not the most, accurate of any which we possess.

The following table (Pogg. Annalen xix, p. 426) comprises some of the results of Th. De Saussure's analyses, quoted by Dr. Gilm, (K. Acad., Wien, xxiv, p. 279 :)

Table of De Saussure's analyses.

	Carb. acid in 10,000 vols. air.
1827—November 6	4.06
1827—November 14	4.16
1827—November 21	3.91
1827—December 5	4.06
1827—December 22	4.18
1827—December 27	4.13
1830—January 3	4.79
1829—January 28	4.26
1829—February 21	3.66
1827—February 91	3.58
1829—February 19	4.26
1829—March 7	4.25
1829—March 12	4.25
Average.....	4.12

De Saussure's experiments extended over the years 1827-'29, and embraced the number of 225 analyses. They were performed at (Geneva, and on the state of the author, at Chambeisy, a village lying upon a dry, airy meadow, with clay soil,) 16 metres above Lake Geneva, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league distant from the city of the same name. Comparative experiments were also made upon the air of the lowlands and that of the mountains.

The following compend of the results of these most interesting experiments (*Handwörterbuch der Chemie* Poggendorf, Liebig, &c.; art. Atmosphere) illustrates their value :

Compend of Th. De Saussure's analyses.

Carb. acid per 10,000 vols.

In Chambeisy, four feet above the ground, the amount of carbonic acid, at all times and seasons, deduced from 104 analyses, is—

Minimum	3.15
Maximum	5.74
Mean	4.15

By separating the results by day and night, we have, by day—

Minimum	3.15
Maximum	5.40
Mean	3.38

And by night, viz :

Minimum	3.21
Maximum	5.74
Mean	4.32

From which it appears that the amount by day is less than by night. At noon the carbonic acid was lower with a gentle than with a strong wind; thus—

With a gentle wind, mean	3.76
With a strong wind, mean	3.98

The effect of rain could not be determined by comparing the results at Chambeisy with those obtained simultaneously at Geneva, because with much rain in Geneva a smaller amount of carbonic acid was found at Chambeisy, and inversely. De Saussure considers the uniform moistening of the ground by gentle rain more productive of carbonic acid than by a strong rain. It acts by cooling the ground. Frost also increases the carbonic acid.

Thirty-six comparative experiments, at Chambeisy and in the middle of Lake Geneva, four feet above its level, gave—

For Chambeisy, mean	4.60
For the lake, mean	4.39
For the lake, minimum	3.42
For the lake, maximum	5.78

Thirty comparative experiments between the air of Chambeisy and that of a street in Geneva yielded—

For Geneva	4.68
For Chambeisy	4.37

The day observations gave the above results; those of the night yielded a smaller proportion for the town than for the country.

Finally, De Saussure observed that the proportion of carbonic acid was greater on the tops of mountains than in the plains or valleys, as may be seen from the following, (Pogg. Ann., xix, 422, and Karsten, Alg. Encyk. d. Physik. Lieferung, iii, p. 26, Meteorologie :)

Table of De Saussure's analyses. (Carbonic acid on mountains.)

Locality—year 1829.	Metres above ocean.	July 14— 11h.	July 15— 12h.	Aug. 7— 11h.	Aug. 8— 12h.	Sept. 29— 11h.	Sept. 30— 12h.
Chambeisy, Lake Geneva.....	388	4. 14	4. 15	3. 87	3. 22	3. 55	3. 15
Col de la Faucille, Jura.....	963	4. 43	4. 54	3. 69	3. 60	4. 22	3. 95

Locality.	Metres.	July 20, 1827— 12 m.	June 28, 1828— 12 m.
Chambeisy, Lake Geneva.....	388	4. 74	4. 46
Summit of the Dôle	1, 267	4. 91	4. 91

Chambeisy, 1829, May 25, m., 388 metres..... 4. 13
Cologne, base of Salève, 1829, May 25, m..... 3. 67
Grand Salève-sur-Grange Tourmès, 1829, May 25, m., 945 metres... 3. 59

By the side of these experiments of Saussure, showing that the proportion o carbonic acid is greater in the more elevated regions, (as Gay Lussac also found was the case by experiments upon air collected during his aerostatic journey,) may be placed those of Messrs. Schlagintweit.

These chemists investigated the air of the Alps. H. and A. Schlagintweit (Pogg. Ann., lxxvi, 442) found that in the air of the eastern Alps the carbonic acid increased progressively, according to the elevation, to 3,366 metres, which height they believe to be the limit of a constant maximum. Their results yielded from 3.2 to 5.8 per 10,000 volumes.

A. Schlagintweit, (Pogg. Ann., lxxxvi, 293,) in an examination of the air of the western Alps, in the neighborhood of Monte Rosa, confirmed the above results. At the height of from 3,162 to 4,224 metres, when the air was clear it contained a mean amount of 7.9, and a maximum quantity of 9.5 carbonic acid. When the place of observation was enveloped in a dense cloud, which extended to the lower valleys, the proportion of carbonic acid sank to 5.9. At Berlin (elevation 32.5 metres) S. found by three observations 3.9 to 4.5 carbonic acid The following table gives the details of these results :

Table of Schlagintweit's analyses.

Date.	Locality.	Metres elevation.	Weather.	Wind.	Carb. acid, per 10,000 volumes.
1848?	<i>Eastern Alps.</i>				
Aug. 18	Lienz	752	On 17th, p. m., storm	NW ..	4.2
20	Johannis Hutte	2,461	Fog near	SE ..	4.8
Sept. 4	Rachern	3,366	Clear	NW ..	5.8
6	Johannis Hutte	2,478	Slight cirri	NW ..	4.7
6	Pasterze	2,449	Clouds in the west	E ..	3.2
9	Heiligenblut	1,308	Slight rain	SW ..	4.1
1851.	<i>Western Alps.</i>				
Sept. 18	St. Jean de Gressoney, Piedmont	1,370	Cloud to the tree line and continual rain	SE ..	4.97
Aug. 19	Zermatt, Wallis	1,652	Cloudy; rainy	E. NE ..	4.80
Sept. 17	Bödemie, Piedmont	1,925	Thick clouds; light rain	SE ..	4.75
17	Vincent Hütte, Monte Rosa	3,162	Occasional cloud and fog	NE ..	7.53
5	do	3,162	Half clear	SW ..	7.30
5	do	3,162	Thick clouds	E ..	5.94
6	do	3,162	Clouded; misty	NE ..	8.81
8	do	3,162	Occasional cloud and fog	NE ..	8.29
10	do	3,162	Thick clouds	NE ..	6.34
14	do	3,162	Thick clouds, but little broken	SE ..	6.64
15	do	3,162	Very clear	N ..	9.51
Aug. 25	Matterjoch	3,353	Occasional clouds 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the mountain	SW ..	9.16
Sept. 12	Vincent pyramid	4,224	Very clear	E. NE ..	9.32
June 9 to 21.	Berlin	32.5	Half clear	W ..	4.22
	do	32.5	Clear	W ..	3.90
	do	32.5	Clear	W ..	4.53

The following are some of the results obtained by other observers upon the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere.

Table of carbonic acid results.

Observers.	Remarks.	Carb. acid in 10,000 volumes.
Verver	In 90 experiments, mean	4.188
Do	do	5.05
Do	do	3.57
Brunner	In air of the country, mean	5.00
Dalton	In the atmosphere	6.5
Configliachi	do	8.0
Humboldt	do	5.0
A. Vogel	In air of the Baltic almost none (?)	0.0?
Emmet	In the air of the Atlantic always, and at Bermuda	1.25
Beauvais	Air collected from a balloon	5.0
Marchand	Jour. Pr. Ch., xlv, 24. Mean of 150 analyses	3.1
A. Vogel, jr.	Air of Munich during cholera, August 10—20, 1854.	3 to 4.

Frankland (Qr. Jour. Chem. Soc., xiii, 22) found the following to be the composition of the air in Switzerland at different elevations upon Mont Blanc:

Table of Frankland's analyses.

Locality.	Feet above the level of the ocean.	IN 10,000 VOLUMES OF AIR.	
		Oxygen.	Carbonic acid.
Chamounix	3,000	2089.4	6.3
Grand Mulets	11,000	2080.2	11.1
Summit of Mont Blanc	15,732	2096.3	6.1

Mène has published the results of numerous experiments upon the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, (*Comptes Rendus*, xxxiii, pp. 39, 222; xxiii, p. 39; lvii, 155, &c.) He gives the same amount of carbonic acid in the air for the months of December and January. From February to May it increases, from June to August it diminishes, and from September to November it increases again; so that in October the air is richest in this constituent. During the night the carbonic acid is less than in the day-time. During the day there is a slight increase towards noon. After a rain the carbonic acid increases.

The following are Mène's experiments upon the atmosphere in Paris tested at different elevations upon the Panthéon. Mène infers that at a certain elevation there is less carbonic acid than at the surface of the ground. (?)

Table of Mène's experiment.

Date.	Time of experiment.	Carbonic acid per 10,000 vols. of air.
1851.		
August 4	8 to 9 a. m.	3.4
4	M. to 1 p. m.	4.2
4	5 to 6 p. m.	2.7
5	8 to 9 a. m.	1.2
5	M. to 1 p. m.	2.7
5	4 to 5 p. m.	2.9
6	7 to 8 a. m.	1.32
6	M. to 1 p. m.	3.6
6	7 to 8 p. m.	2.99
7	8 to 9 a. m.	1.25
7	1 to 2 p. m.	3.4
7	5 to 6 p. m.	1.12
	Average	2.315

Henry H. Watson (Rep. 4th meeting British Association, p. 583) made an extensive research upon the atmospheric carbonic acid in Bolton England, and in the neighborhood, from which he inferred the air of the city to be richer in that gas. The method of analysis employed is similar to that proposed by Pettenkoffer. A solution of lime-water was used for absorption; the strength of the solution in lime, before and after the absorption, being determined by sulphuric acid.

The following table embraces his results.

Horrock's moor lies three miles to the northwest from Bolton, and is by barometric observation 544 feet higher.

Winter hill is between five and six miles northwest from Bolton, and 1,211 feet higher. The west and northwest winds blow from the sea.

Watson does not agree with De Saussure in finding uniform differences corresponding to the different seasons and dry or wet weather, and attributes the actual differences in this respect rather to the unavoidable errors of analysis.

Table of analyses by Watson.

Locality.	Time.	Weather.		Wind.	Temp., Fah.	Carb. acid in 10,000 volumes.
		At time of ex- periment.	Before exper- iment.			
1832.						
Bolton, England.	Sept. 28, 5h. 30m. p. m.	Fair	8 fair days		o	5.282
Do.	Oct. 5, 1h. p. m.	Rain	1 fair day		53	5.282
Do.	Oct. 11, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.	Rain	4 wet days		60	5.282
Do.	Oct. 13, M.	Rain	6 wet days		57	4.448
Do.	Dec. 31, M.	Rain	8 rainy days		38	5.282
1833.						
Do.	Feb. 2, 10 p. m.	A little rain	1 fair day		35	5.559
Do.	March 9, 3h. 30m. p. m.	Snow	2 fair days			5.000
Do.	April 30, 6h. 30m. a. m.	Fair	4 rainy days		38	8.620
Do.	May 7, M.	Fair	3 fair days		75	5.000
Do.	May 9, 2 p. m.	Fair	5 fair days		74	4.196
Do.	May 11, midnight	Fair	2 wet days		54	5.559
Do.	May 15, 6h. 30m. a. m.	Rainy	1 fair day		60	4.739
Do.	May 18, midnight	Fair	1 wet day		51	6.393
Do.	May 29, M.	Fair	9 fair days		60	5.838
Do.	June 4, 9 p. m.	Rainy	2 wet days		56	4.196
Do.	June 11, 10 p. m.	Rainy	1 fair day		51	4.196
Do.	July 23, 1h. 30m. p. m.	Rainy	5 wet days		57	5.000
Do.	Sept. 24, 8h. 30m. p. m.	Rainy	1 fair day		58	6.393
Do.	Dec. 14, M.	Rainy	1 wet day		46	4.440
Average of 19 experiments						5.300
1833.						
Horrock's moor.	Aug. 1, 7h. 30m. p. m.	Fair	2 fair days	N	61	3.890
Winter hill	Aug. 8, 3 p. m.	Fair	do	W	55	4.448
Horrock's moor.	Sept. 6, 2h. 30m. p. m.	Fair	1 fair day	E	65	4.739
Do.	Sept. 14, 3 p. m.	Rainy	3 wet days	N	62	3.890
Do.	Oct. 2, 3 p. m.	Fair	2 fair days	N.NW.	60	4.196
Do.	Oct. 24, 3 p. m.	Rainy	6 wet days	S. SW.	52	4.448
Do.	Nov. 6, 2 p. m.	Rainy	4 wet days	W*	46	3.614
Do.	Dec. 6, 2h. 30m. p. m.	Rainy	9 wet days	W*	40	3.614
Winter hill	Dec. 25, 1 p. m.	Fair	12 wet days	N.NW.	34	4.196
1834.						
Horrock's moor.	Jan. 2, 2h. 30m. p. m.	Fair	7 wet days	N	31	4.196
Do.	Jan. 30, 2h. 30m. p. m.	Rainy	1 fair day	SE	41	4.196
Winter hill	Feb. 11, 2h. 45m. p. m.	Fair	2 wet days	W	40	4.196
Average of the above 12 analyses.						4.135

* Very strong wind.

† Air taken during a thick fog.

Gilm (Sitzung's Bericht des Math. Natur. Classe des K. Acad. Wein, xxiv, 279) has given a number of analyses of the air, drawn from a garden at Innsbruck, according to his process, which has been described in a former page of this report. In these analyses he employed thirty litres of air, which passed through the apparatus in three hours. In testing the accuracy of his method, he determined by it the amount of carbonic acid liberated from 0.2 grammes of carbonate of baryta, with the following satisfactory result:

Carbonic acid.

Calculated 0.0449 — obtained by experiment: I. 0.0427

II. 0.0455

III. 0.0462

IV. 0.0446

Mean..... 0.04475

Table of Gilm's determinations of carbonic acid.

Time.	Weather.	Carbonic acid in 10,000 vols. of air.
November 18, 1856.....	Clear, cold.....	3.89
“ 19, 1856.....	Calm, cloudy.....	3.83
“ 22, 1856.....	Rain.....	4.30
“ 29, 1856.....	Cloudy.....	4.33
December 2, 1856.....	Clear.....	4.53
“ 5, 1856.....	Clear, cold.....	4.39
“ 11, 1856.....	Sirocco.....	4.19
“ 17, 1856.....	Clear, cold.....	4.15
January 2, 1857.....	Slightly cloudy.....	4.58
“ 15, 1857.....	Snow.....	4.03
“ 17, 1857.....	Clear.....	4.16
“ 21, 1857.....	Clear.....	4.11
“ 27, 1857.....	Slight clouds.....	4.10
February 6, 1857.....	Clear.....	4.38
“ 12, 1857.....	Snow.....	4.31
“ 17, 1857.....	Clear.....	4.35
“ 22, 1857.....	Clear, calm.....	3.85
“ 23, 1857.....	Sirocco.....	3.85
March 7, 1857.....	Clouded snow.....	3.82
Mean.....		4.15
Maximum.....		4.6
Minimum.....		3.8

Lewy (Comptes Rendus, xxxiii, 345; Jour. Pr. Ch., liv. 249, &c.) has made an extended research upon the atmospheric carbonic acid and oxygen, comparing the results obtained in Europe with those of the air of the Atlantic ocean and of South America. He employed the analytical method of Regnault and Reiset. He found that the greatest difference between two analyses never amounted to more than $\frac{1}{100000}$, and most frequently to $\frac{1}{1000000}$.

The mean of analyses performed at eleven different places in New Granada yielded for normal air per 10,000 volumes :

Carbonic acid.....	4.008
Oxygen.....	2101.425
Nitrogen.....	7894.555

This result agrees with his observations upon the atmosphere of Europe.

The variations which he detected in the constituents depend upon the meteorological conditions. Thus, after a long rainy season there was less carbonic acid and oxygen than after a prolonged dry season. For example, by the examination of a large number of specimens of normal air of Bogota he found :

Atmospheric air.	During the rainy season, cloudy sky.	During the dry season, clear sky.
Carbonic acid.....	3.822	4.573
Oxygen.....	2099.542	2102.195
Nitrogen.....	7896.630	7893.232
In volumes of air.....	10000.000	10000.000

This demonstrates a difference, in favor of the dry season, of 0.751 carbonic acid, and 2.653 oxygen.

Taking the maximum and minimum of his results for the two seasons respectively, he found :

Atmospheric air.	Minima for the rainy season.	Maxima for the dry season.
Carbonic acid.....	3.609	5.043
Oxygen.....	2099.032	2103.199
Nitrogen.....	7897.359	7891.758
In volumes of air	10000.000	10000.000

The greatest difference, therefore, amounts to 1.434 for the carbonic acid, and 4.167 for the oxygen. These differences, he states, are almost the same as those found at Paris in meteorological conditions corresponding to the dry and rainy seasons of South America.

New Granada afforded Lewy very interesting results as to abnormal conditions of the air. During the extensive conflagrations for agricultural purposes, called *las quemas*, he discovered as much as 49 volumes of carbonic acid per 10,000 of air, the oxygen having at the same time experienced a diminution of 68.35 per 10,000. In the city of Santa Fé de Bogota he found at times an enormous quantity of carbonic acid in the air, which he attributes to volcanic agencies. Thus in 1850, during the months of May to July, the air contained from 3 to 4, and in the month of August the large quantity of 47 volumes of carbonic acid per 10,000 ; and he asserts that he is fully convinced of the accuracy of his method of analysis.

At sea Lewy discovered a larger proportion of carbonic acid and oxygen in the air by day than at night—a difference equal to 2.07 for the carbonic acid, and 9.96 for the oxygen. He attributes this to the action of the sunlight upon the ocean, liberating the gases which it holds in solution, and which are richer in oxygen and carbonic acid than atmospheric air. Thus, in air taken at a distance of four hundred leagues from the coast, upon the same day and with the same wind, he found :

Atmospheric air.	At 3 a. m.	At 3 p. m.
Carbonic acid.....	3.346	5.420
Oxygen.....	2096.139	2106.099
Nitrogen.....	7900.515	7888.481
In volumes of air	10000.000	10000.000

The following table, compiled by E. E. Schmid (Art. Meteorologie, Karsten's Encyclopädie des Physik) from the Annales de Chimie et de Physique, 3d sér., vol. xxxiv, comprises the results of Lewy's interesting research :

Table of Lewy's analyses of the atmosphere.

1. AIR OF GUADELOUPE.

(Dry air, per 10,000.)

Guadeloupe.	Elevation above ocean.	Sky.	Wind.	Temperature, C°.	1842.	Carb. acid, per volume.	Oxygen.	Nitro-gen.
							By weight.	
	Metres.			°	h. m.			
Plantation Deville, by the small canal.	25	Clear	E. NE.	28.9	Nov. 20, 0 30 p. m..	147.6	2304	7696
	25	...do . . . . .	...do .	28.9	Nov. 20, 0 30 p. m..	143.9	2302	7698
	25	Very clear. . . . .	...do .	24.8	Nov. 21, 0 30 p. m..	14.4	2305	7695
	25	Clouded	NE.	27.3	Nov. 23, 0 45 p. m..	51.0	2314	7686
	25	Clear	Calm..	24.4	Nov. 23, 11 45 p. m..	89.0	2285	7715
Mangroves of the river Salee.	0	...do	SE.	29.5	Nov. 27, 2 00 p. m..	2.6	2304	7696
	0	Very clear.	Calm..	22.5	Nov. 28, 0 45 p. m..	9.8	2267	7733
	0	...do . . . . .	...do .	22.5	Nov. 28, 0 45 p. m..	9.2	2269	7735
Plantation Petit Bourg	25	...do	E. NE.	24.8	Nov. 29, 11 40 p. m..	39.9	2300	7700

2. IN FRANCE.

(Dry air, in 10,000 volumes.)

Locality.	Winds.	Sky.	Temperature, C°.	1847.	Carbonic acid.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.
Paris	W ..	Cloudy	15.5	Sept. 6, 12 30 a. m..	5.144	2101.356	7893.500
Havre	W ..	Very cloudy.	10	Nov. 22, 8 45 a. m..	3.588	2088.783	7907.629

3. UPON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

North latitude.	West longitude, (Paris.)	Distance from coast.	Sky.	Wind.	Temperature, C°.	1847.	Carbonic acid.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.
/	o /	Leagues			o	h. m.			
47 30	10 5	55	Cloudy	E. SE.	16.0	Dec. 1, 11 30 a. m..	4.881	2015.170	7839.949
47 0	13 0	120	Clear	NW.	23	Dec. 4, 3 00 a. m..	3.338	2096.321	7900.341
35 40	20 35	190	A little cloudy.	NE.	17.5	Dec. 8, 12 15 a. m..	5.497	2105.945	7888.558
22 5	39 0	400	Clear	NE.	23	Dec. 17, 3 00 p. m..	5.771	2106.030	7888.199
21 45	41 3	435	...do	E.	21.5	Dec. 18, 3 00 a. m..	3.346	2096.139	7900.515
21 9	42 25	412	A little cloudy.	E.	24	Dec. 18, 3 00 p. m..	5.420	2106.099	7888.481
20 35	43 35	390	Clear	E.	22	Dec. 19, 3 00 a. m..	3.388	2096.074	7900.538
15 49	64 28	80	...do	E.	27.2	Dec. 26, 1 00 p. m..	5.288	2105.889	7888.823
14 6	70 4	60	...do	E.	27	Dec. 28, 2 15 p. m..	5.093	2105.686	7889.221
12 5	73 0	15	...do	NE.	25.5	Dec. 30, 12 30 a. m..	5.143	2105.789	7889.068
.....	.....	1—2	...do	E.	24	Dec. 31, 3 00 a. m..	3.767	2101.114	7885.119

4. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(Dry air, per 10,000, by volume.)

Locality.	Elevation.	Sky.	Wind.	Temperature, C°.	1848.	Carbonic acid.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.
	<i>Metres.</i>							
Santa Marta.....	0	Clear.....	E.....	31.5	Jan. 25, 12 00 a. m..	4.616	2102.379	7893.005
Mompox.....	38	do.....	E.NE.....	32.5	Feb. 7, 3 25 p. m..	3.147	2104.936	7891.917
Rio Magdalena.....		Cloudy.....	E.NE.....	29.5	Feb. 18, 4 30 p. m..	3.259	2103.222	7893.519
Do.....		Clouds.....	E.NE.....	24.5	Mar. 3, 2 45 a. m..	4.554	2099.826	7895.620
Honda.....	242	Very cloudy.....	Calm.....	26.0	Mar. 29, 3 00 a. m..	3.226	2099.237	7897.537
Ambalema.....	282	Clear.....	E.....	30.0	Aug. 5, 12 30 a. m..	11.203	2054.833	7933.964
Esperanza.....	396	do.....	E.SE.....	26.5	Aug. 2, 6 15 p. m..	24.475	2033.075	7942.450
Guaduas.....	996	Cloudy.....	E.....	24.5	April 2, 1 45 p. m..	3.068	2099.691	7897.241
Santa Ana.....	998	Clear.....	E.....	27.5	Aug. 2, 1 30 p. m..	12.333	2054.479	7833.188
Bogota.....	2,645	do.....	SE.....	17.0	July 8, 3 00 p. m..	4.994	2103.196	7891.810
Montserrat.....	3,193	Cloudy.....	S.SE.....	9.0	July 8, 11 30 a. m..	5.215	2098.995	7895.790

* Las quemas and volcanic smoke.

5. SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA. (Elevation, 2,645 metres.)

(Dry air, per 10,000, per volume.)

Sky.	Wind.	Temperature of air, C°.	1850.	Carbonic acid.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.
		°	<i>h. m.</i>			
Clear.....	SE.....	18.0	Mar. 7, 11 30 a. m.....	3.864	2102.099	7894.037
Cloudy.....	E.....	15.5	April 12, 9 45 a. m.....	3.664	2100.382	7895.954
Do.....	E.....	16.0	May 8, 11 30 a. m.....	3.609	2099.032	7897.359
Do.....	E.....	16.5	May 9, 9 30 a. m.....	3.824	2099.250	7896.926
Do.....	SE.....	16.5	June 15, 10 00 a. m.....	4.192	2099.516	7896.302
Clear.....	E.SE.....	17.5	July 24, 11 25 a. m.....	4.249	2101.765	7893.986
Cloudy.....	SE.....	17.5	Aug. 19, 11 20 a. m.....	5.043	2101.411	7893.546
Clear.....	E.SE.....	17.5	Aug. 23, 11 00 a. m.....	4.812	2101.826	7893.362
Cloudy.....	SE.....	16.5	Sept. 1, 9 15 a. m.....	6.178	2102.434	7891.388
Clear.....	Calm.....	13.0	Sept. 2, 0 00 a. m.....	7.649	2101.710	7890.651
Cloudy.....	E.SE.....	12.5	Sept. 2, 3 00 a. m.....	16.291	2096.629	7887.080
Do.....	SE.....	18.5	Sept. 2, 4 10 p. m.....	17.040	2103.011	7879.949
Clear.....	E.SE.....	16.5	Sept. 3, 9 00 a. m.....	15.853	2101.976	7882.171
Cloudy.....	SE.....	19.0	Sept. 3, 4 30 p. m.....	48.963	2103.179	7847.858
Do.....	SE.....	19.0	Sept. 3, 4 30 p. m.....	49.043	2103.197	7847.760
Do.....	E.....	18.5	Sept. 4, 3 00 p. m.....	13.261	2102.927	7883.812
Do.....	SE.....	16.5	Sept. 4, 5 00 p. m.....	8.648	2100.355	7890.997
Do.....	NE.....	16.5	Sept. 8, 9 30 a. m.....	12.829	2102.097	7885.074
Do.....	E.SE.....	19.0	Sept. 9, 4 00 p. m.....	7.512	2103.082	7889.406
Clear.....	E.SE.....	19.5	Sept. 10, 1 10 p. m.....	4.583	2103.199	7892.218
Cloudy.....	SE.....	17.0	Sept. 12, 10 00 a. m.....	4.709	2102.689	7892.602
Do.....	SE.....	16.5	Oct. 3, 9 15 a. m.....	4.751	2102.377	7892.872

It may be observed with respect to these experiments, that at the beginning of the dry season the trees are cut down for agricultural purposes, so that they may be burned just before the rainy season. These conflagrations (called "*las quemas*") last for several days; they are most extensive during the latter part of August and beginning of September, and take place also to a less extent towards the end of February and beginning of March. Volcanic craters, at a short distance from Bogota, also pour carbonic acid at intervals into the atmosphere. On September 2, 1850, the summit of Montserrat was enveloped in a dark gray veil of vapor; the air was so oppressive that many persons were affected, breathing with difficulty. On September 4, it began to rain, and

by the 9th the rainy season had fairly commenced, while "*las quemas*" had ceased in the immediate and in the remote neighborhood of Bogota. On a former occasion, (Ann. Ch. & de Phys., ser. 3, vol. viii, p. 450,) on November 20, 1842, at Gaudalupe, Lewy detected 147.6 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of air; and on the 23d of that month 89.0 carbonic acid; while in the dense tropical vegetation of the mangrove thickets upon the river Salee—and due, no doubt, to the decomposition of carbonic acid by the action of an energetic vegetable life—the amount of this gas falls to 2.6. If these results of Lewy be correct, the great excess of carbonic acid in the atmosphere of the locality observed has its origin in volcanic emanations; and Lewy infers from his experiments that its presence is not due to a disappearance of oxygen. The air was collected in exhausted globes, and the analysis was performed by Dumas' and Boussingault's process, by which the oxygen is absorbed by copper heated to redness, and the carbonic acid is obtained by absorption by caustic potassa.

The foregoing analyses give a clear view of our knowledge of the atmospheric carbonic acid. Before proceeding to the analysis of the air of inhabited apartments, I will cite an example from the air of badly-ventilated mines, in which, from the earth, from the breath and lights of the miners, and from the combustion of gunpowder, the air has become deteriorated. The following results were obtained by Mr. Heywood, (Tomlinson's Rud. Treatise on Warming and Ventilation, p. 256,) from the analysis of 18 samples of air from mines in Cornwall and Devon:

Oxygen (by volume).....	17.067
Nitrogen (by volume).....	82.848
Carbonic acid.....	0.085
	<hr/>
	100.000
	<hr/>

In one instance he found only 14.51 oxygen, and in another as much as 0.23 carbonic acid.

Dr. R. Angus Smith, (Quar. Jour. of Science, April, 1865, p. 222,) in an essay upon the salubrity of mines, gives the following table for the percentage of oxygen in the air resulting from five or six hundred analyses:

Analyses of air varying in the amount of oxygen per cent. by volume.

Northeast sea shore and open heath of Scotland.....	20.999
Tops of hills—Scotland.....	20.98
Base of hills—Scotland.....	20.98
Suburb of Manchester in wet weather.....	20.98
Front street $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Exchange—(dry).....	20.945
Back of house.....	20.936
Unhealthy parts of Perth, favorable—windy day.....	20.935
Fog and frost in Manchester.....	20.91
Sitting room which felt close.....	20.89
After six hours of a petroleum lamp.....	20.83
Pit of a theatre.....	20.74
Gallery.....	20.36
When candles go out, from presence of carb. acid.....	18.5
Difficult to remain in, from presence of carb. acid.....	17.2

Summary of analyses of air in mines—oxygen.

Average in 339 specimens.....	20.26
Lowest.....	18.27
Average in large spaces.....	20.77

Currents	20.65
Just under shafts	20.424
In ends	20.18
In swamps	20.14
In all other places	20.32

Analyses of atmospheres varying in carbonic acid.

	Average carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes.
Manchester streets—usual	4.03
During fogs	6.79
About middens	7.74
Average	4.42
Average fogs excepted	4.24
Average fogs and middens excepted	4.03
Where the fields begin	3.69
In close buildings	16.04
Minimum of suburbs	2.91
Over north Scotland—(towns excepted)	3.36
Candle goes out	180. to 250
Lowest found in mines	250.
Lowest entered for experiment	400.
Average of the mines	78.5

III. CARBONIC ACID IN THE AIR OF APARTMENTS.

Leblanc (Jour. Pr. Ch., xxvii, p. 215, and Comptes Rendus, Juin, 1842, p. 862) made an extensive series of analyses of the air of different inhabited apartments of Paris, comprising chambers, lecture-rooms, hospitals, &c. He determined the constituents of the air in most instances by the method of Dumas and Boussingault, but in some cases he ascertained the carbonic acid by Brunner's process. Leblanc's results are given in the original by weight; I have therefore recalculated them for volumes, using for the purpose the specific gravities of Erdmann's and Marchand's tables. I have also added a column of the relative amount of carbonic acid present, assuming four volumes in 10,000 of air as a unit of measure. It will be seen from these analyses (column of numbers 1, 2, and 3) that vegetation in greenhouses diminishes the amount of carbonic acid which is normally in the air; that in an *ordinary* sleeping apartment for two persons the ventilation from accidental causes is superior; that in such *crowded* apartments the carbonic acid is in great excess from insufficient ventilation, which is also the case for lecture-rooms, schools, and dormitories of hospitals.

I would call especial attention to the analyses of the air of the chamber of deputies and of the opera comique, both ventilated artificially with the greatest care, so that we may compare these results with those obtained in the Capitol extension.

Leblanc's results are interesting in respect to the death of animals in artificial atmospheres. Thus a small bird died in a room containing less carbonic acid than existed in the air of the majority of the apartments examined, and a dog survived longer in air containing the enormous amount of 1,991 volumes per 10,000 of carbonic acid than in an atmosphere from burning charcoal in which 301 volumes of this gas were present. The cause of the latter superior deadly effect is attributable to the presence of the very poisonous gas, carbonic oxide, emitted by the charcoal.

Table of Leblanc's analyses of the air of badly ventilated apartments.

Air collected from—	Oxygen, in 10,000 dry air, per volume.	Carbonic acid, in 10,000 dry air, per volume.	Relative carbonic acid, that of air, = 4 vols. per 10,000.	Capacity of room.	Number of individuals.	Hours that the apartment was closed.	Vol. air per person while apartment was closed.	Volume air per person.	Remarks.
I. Buffon's hot-house, Jardin des Plantes, (evening)	2081.2	0.00	.....	Cub. met. 273.7	.....	12	Cub. met. ....	.....	At 6 p. m. tropical plants; insolation two-thirds of the day.
II. Ditto, (morning)	2076.7	0.65	0.16	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	At 6 p. m., Feb. 10, 1842, 8 a. m., air taken the day following, I.
III. Chemical lecture-room, Sorbonne, (before lecture)	2028.8	42.51	10.63	1,000	400?	1½	.....	.....	Air taken at commencement of M. Dumas's lecture.
IV. Ditto, (after the lecture)	1986.3	67.36	16.84	.....	900	1½	1.1	0.74	Air taken at close of M. Dumas's lecture.
V. Sleeping apartment	2074.9	2.62	0.65	81	2	8	40.5	50.	Without chimney, air 1 metre above floor.
VI. Women's room, Notre Dame du Rosaire	2072.1	5.89	1.47	1,958	54	2½	36.0	4.0	Air 9 a. m., 2½ hours after the windows had been open for airing room.
VII. Do.	2055	18.31	4.58	.....	54	9	.....	4.0	Air 6 a. m., 1½ metre above floor; two stoves, fire all night.
VIII. Garret dormitory, Salpêtrière section of incurable insane.	2036.9	52.32	13.08	611.1	55	8½	11.1	1.4	Air 0.6 metre above floor; doors and windows closed imperfectly.
IX. Dormitory Salpêtrière epileptics	2044.1	37.93	9.49	2,417	121	9	19.9	2.2	Doors and windows closed better.
X. Room in asylum, 2d arrondissement	2054	17.66	4.41	230	116	3	.....	.....	Air 0.6 metre above floor; door half opened, boys and girls from 3—6 years.
XI. School room, 2d arrondissement, with full draught.	2063.8	Lost.	.....	721	180	4	.....	.....	Air 1½ metre close floor; 1,080 cubic metres escaped hourly by the chimney; boys from 7 to 10 years of age.
XII. Ditto, imperfect draught	.....	30.74	7.68	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Air taken 2½ metres above floor, and 837 cubic metres air escaped hourly by the chimney.
XIII. Ditto, imperfectly closed	.....	56.90	14.22	.....	.....	4	3.1	0.77	All openings closed; temp. inside 180°, ditto outside 16°; respiration accelerated.
XIV. Chamber of deputies, inside of the entering air-flue	.....	16.35	4.09	5,000	600	2½	.....	.....	11,000 cubic metres air passed through the chimney hourly.
XV. Opera comique, parterre	.....	15.04	3.76	.....	1,000	2½	.....	.....	Air taken 1 metre above floor; 80,000 cubic metres passed through the chimney hourly.
XVI. Ditto, ceiling	.....	28.12	7.03	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	Air taken at ceiling near flue conducting air to chandelier.
XVII. A close stable in the military school	2012.5	6.87	1.72	339.5	9 horses.	7½	37.7	4.7	Air taken 2 metres above floor.
XVIII. Another stable in ditto with the ventilator open.	2073.1	14.39	3.60	2,980	57 do.	8	52.2	6.5	Natural draught through a ventilator.

Artificial atmosphere.

Relative carb. acid compar'd with air containing 4 vols. per 10,000.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000.		Oxygen, per 10,000.		Nitrogen, per 10,000, p. weight.	Carbonic oxide, per 10,000, p. weight.	Hydrogen, per 10,000, p. weight.	Remarks.
	Wt.	Vol.	Wt.	Vol.				
Suffocating air from burning charcoal	461	301.5	1919	1735.7	7562	54	4	Air collected ten minutes after the death of a dog placed therein, and on the instant of the extinction of a candle.
Ditto	31	20.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Air deadly for a bullfinch; flame of a candle unchanged.
Suffocating air with pure carbonic acid	3044	1990.7	1600	1447.2	.....	.....	.....	Air collected at the moment of the death of a dog placed therein.

Raymond de Luna (Jahresbericht, xiii, 107, estudios quimicos sobre el aire atmosferico de Madrid, 1860) has made an investigation, containing the following results of experiments upon the air of Madrid :

Raymond de Luna's analyses.

Locality.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes of air.	Relative carbonic acid.
Princess' hospital, Madrid	30.00	5.8
General hospital, Madrid	43.00	8.3
Within the walls of the city of Madrid	5.17	1.0
Without the walls of the city of Madrid	4.50	.....
Air of a bed-room on rising in the morning	48.00	9.2
After ventilating the same for two hours	16.00	3.0

Pettenkoffer, (Abhandlung Bayr. Acad. der Wissenschaften II, pp. 1, 19, 69 ; also in Jour. Pr. Ch., lxxxv, 165,) in an extensive series of experiments performed according to his method of analysis for determining carbonic acid, obtained the results contained in the following table.

It will be observed that the air of ordinary and not crowded rooms is not deficient in ventilation, which takes place through the *walls* and crevices ; (see ex. 12, 13, &c. ;) that there are differences in degrees for the ventilation of such rooms, and when they have from 5 to 9 per 10,000 per volume of carbonic acid, which is equal to 1.1—2.0 relative carbonic acid, they are free from any closeness to the senses.

Crowded rooms, lecture and school rooms, provided with no artificial ventilation, have an accumulation of carbonic acid to a dangerous degree.

Experiments 17—20 show the escape of carbonic acid by diffusion through the walls and crevices.

Table of Pettenkoffer's analyses of the air of rooms.

No. of analysis.	Remarks.	Carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes.	Relative carbonic acid, 4.5 = 1.0.
1	External air, Innsbruck, Pettenkoffer's method	4.52	1.0
2	External air, Innsbruck, Gilm's method	4.09	.....
3	Air of dwelling-room, Pettenkoffer's method	7.40	1.645
4	Air of dwelling-room, Gilm's method	7.41	.....
5	Air of dwelling-room, Pettenkoffer's method	6.11	1.358
6	Air of dwelling-room, Gilm's method	6.33	1.407
7	External air at Munich	4.5	1.0
8	Air from dwelling-room, Munich.	6.0	1.333
9	Air from badly ventilated workshop	19.7	4.378
10	Air from very full room 14 feet high—at floor	22.4	4.978
11	Air from very full room 14 feet high—at ceiling	26.6	5.911
12	Air from room free from any closeness	5.0	1.111
13	do	9.0	2.000
14	Air from very full lecture-room	32.0	7.111
15	Air from Munich beer saloon	49.0	10.890
16	Air from a well-filled school-room	72.0	16.000
17	Air from well-closed room, filled with fumes of burning charcoal	141.0	31.340
18	Air from well-closed room an hour later	51.0	11.330
19	do	22.0	4.889
20	do	12.0	2.667

* Diffusion through the solid walls and crevices.

Dr. Hammond (Hygiene with reference to the military service) gives the following results of his examination of the air of the army hospitals :

Table of analyses of air of army hospitals.

Remarks.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes of air.	Relative carbonic acid.
External air.....	3.7	1.0
Air in the hospitals of best ventilation.....	6.8	1.8
Air in the hospitals of worst ventilation.....	21.1	5.7
Air of a bedroom on rising.....	9.5	2.6
Air of a bedroom after ventilating for three hours.....	4.3	1.2

Peclet (Nouveaux Documents Relatifs au Chauffage et à la Ventilation, Paris 1853) gives the following results of experiments by Leblanc upon the condition of, I, a ventilated cell in the prison Mazas ; II, of a similar cell not ventilated.

The experiments were performed by the action of a committee comprising Arago, Gay Lussac, Pouillet, Dumas, Boussingault, Andral, Peclet, Leblanc, and others.

In cell No. I a ventilation of six cubic metres of air per hour were insufficient to remove the odor extending into the cell from the siège d'aisance ; but ten cubic metres were effectual for the purpose. The experimenter was confined in the cell during ten hours, with a candle, which was lighted during 2½ hours after closing the doors. The ventilation No. I was at the rate of 10 cubic metres per hour, except for the first two hours, when it was somewhat less. During the first few hours the experimenter experienced a slight feeling of disgust in consequence of the insufficient ventilation, but this passed away completely.

Table of Le Blanc's experiments on the ventilation of the prison Mazas.

Locality.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes.	Relative carbonic acid. Unity = 5.0 per 10,000.	Relative humidity.	Remarks.
I. A ventilated cell	21.58	4.32	80	External air relative $h=75$.
II. Cell not ventilated	65.40	13.08	....

Lassaigne (l'Institut, No. 654, July 15, 1846, p. 240, and Jour. Pr. Ch., xlv, p. 287) performed some experiments upon the composition of the air in unventilated places which had served for the respiration of men and horses. The determination was effected by absorption by caustic potassa. In the first two experiments the air was taken after a lecture which had lasted two hours ; all the crevices of the apartment having been closed as effectually as possible. As may be perceived, the amount of carbonic acid present is enormous, being, as in the case of a cell in the prison Mazas, as much as four times the normal quantity contained in the atmosphere.

Table of Lassaigue's experiments upon unventilated rooms.

Experiment.	Locality.	Capacity, cubic metres.	Individuals present.	Remarks.	Carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes of air.	Relative carbonic acid. The air of Paris = 5 = 1.00.
1	Lecture-room ceiling...	280	52	No ventilation.....	62	12.4
1	Lecture-room floor...	280	52	.....do.....	55	11.0
2	Lecture-room ceiling...	280	52	.....do.....	49	9.8
2	Lecture-room floor...	280	52	.....do.....	43	8.7
3	Stable.....	78	2 horses..	.....do.....	52	10.4
3	Stable.....	78	2 horses..	.....do.....	55	11.0
4	Stable.....	.....	8 horses..	Closed exp't after 45'....	32	6.4

Loppens (l'Institut, 1845, p. 26) obtained the following results in the air of a theatre at Ghent. These experiments, like those of Lassaigue and others, establish the fact that the carbonic acid of an unventilated room is uniformly diffused therein, the slight difference being in favor of the ceiling, and not of the floor, as was formerly ignorantly assumed from the superior specific weight of this gas :

Table of Loppens's experiments on a theatre.

Air of the theatre at Ghent.	CARBONIC ACID, PER VOLUME, PER 10,000.		RELATIVE CARBONIC ACID, THAT OF AIR = 5 = 1.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
From the parterre.....	26.7	46.3	5.3	9.3
From above the galleries.....	43.9	53.6	8.8	10.7

Roscoe (Qr. Jour. Ch. Soc., x, 251) obtained the following interesting results of an "investigation for the purpose of supplying chemical data respecting the warming and ventilation of private dwelling-houses, including barracks, under a commission appointed for that purpose by the general board of health" in London. Roscoe assumes that the following are the conditions of the deterioration of air in such localities :

1. The presence of an excessive quantity of carbonic acid or of other gases.
2. Too much or too little moisture.
3. The presence of organic putrescent bodies, the effluvia arising from the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter.
4. Inconvenient elevation of temperature.

Roscoe assumes the proportion of carbonic acid in a room which has served for respiration to be the measure of the deterioration arising from the breath, with respect both to the carbonic acid and to the putrescent matters exhaled.

The following table comprises Roscoe's results. The experiments were performed by aspirating a known volume of air, absorbing the moisture by *sulphuric acid*, and the carbonic acid by *caustic potassa*, both contained in tubes filled with fragments of pumice-stone :

Table of Roscoe's experiments upon ventilation.

No. of experiments.	Locality.	Cubic feet in the enclosed space.	Number of persons present.	Cubic feet per head per hour.	Relative humidity.	Carbonic acid per 10,000 per vol.	Relative carb. acid.	Deviat'n from mean.	Remarks.
III.....	In London, Feb.27, 1857.				65.5	3.7	1.0	.....	Windy day.
IV.....	No. 16, Wellington barracks.	7,920	16	13.3	66.2	12.42	3.4	.....	Ventilation shut off.
		7,920	16	13	59.5	11.89	3.2	.....
V.....	do	7,920	16		65.0	14.18	3.8	.....
VI.....	do								
VII....	Large day school for boys.	22,140	164	6	75.0	23.71	6.4	.....	Accidental ventilation.
VIII..	Another day school for boys.	4,640	67	4	74.0	31.9	8.6	.....
IXa....	Small unventilated family dwelling.	940	9			12.13	3.3	+0.31	6 inches below ceiling.
IXb....	do	940	9			12.76	3.4	.....	2½ feet above floor.
Xa.....	A school room, same as VIII.	4,640	70			33.05	8.9	-0.16	6 inches below ceiling.
Xb....	do	4,640	70			32.53	8.8	.....	3 feet above floor.
XIa....	do	4,640	70			23.90	6.5	+0.34	6 inches below ceiling.
XIb....	do	4,640	70			24.59	6.6	.....	2½ feet above floor.
XIIa..	The same as VII.	22,140	160			26.96	7.3	+1.26	6 inches below ceiling.
XIIb..	do	22,140	160			29.49	8.0	.....	3 feet above floor.
XIIIa..	The same as IV.	7,920	20			13.82	3.7	+2.87	Arnold's ventilation.
XIIIb..	do	7,920	20			16.84	4.6	.....	a 3 inches below ceiling.
XIVa..	Theatre.	*	†			26.37	7.1	.....	b 2½ feet above floor.
XIVb..	do	*	†			32.12	8.7	.....	4 feet above parterre.
									34 feet above parterre, opposite gallery.

* Not determined.

† Moderately full.

Roscoe also performed experiments upon the escape of carbonic acid through the crevices of a room, and by diffusion through its walls. The results accord with those obtained independently by Pettenkofer, and demonstrate that a large amount of carbonic acid escapes from an unventilated room in this way. In experiment I, carbonic acid was evolved in a room containing two persons. The flue was closed and was without fire. All the doors (four) and windows (two) were shut. The capacity of the room was 2,560 cubic feet. The following are the results:

Experiment I.

Carbonic acid determined at consecutive half hours gave—	At 0h. 0m.	At 0h. 30m.	At 1h. 0m.	At 1h. 30m.
Volume of carbonic acid per 10,000 volumes of air.....	72.07	33.10	30.99	30.99

It is thus seen that the carbonic acid diminishes, in half an hour, from 0.7 to 0.3 per cent. of the total volume of air, although the direct ventilation was checked. Roscoe supposes that the permanency of 3 per cent. carbonic acid after the first half hour is due to the respiration of the two persons in the confined atmosphere.

Experiment II was instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the diffusion of carbonic acid through brick and mortar walls. For this purpose a brick was cemented with pitch into the end of a box lined with pitch, and of the dimensions 3 feet by 9 inches by 4½ inches. Carbonic acid was led into the box by

two tubes cemented into the sides. After the box had stood for sufficient time to permit a uniform mixture of the gases, samples were taken in consecutive hours, collected in a tube over mercury, and the proportion of carbonic acid in the air determined. In order to control errors arising from a leakage of the box, another experiment was performed, in which the whole brick was covered with pitch and the leakage thus determined.

Experiment II.

Carbonic acid determined at consecutive hours.	At 0h. At 1h.		At 2h.	LOSS OF CARBONIC ACID BY DIFFERENCE IN PER CENTS.		
	1.	2.	3.	In 1st hour.	In 2d hour.	Total in 2 hours.
Samples.....	16.96	14.22	12.17	2.74	2.05	4.79

The experiment with a brick pitched all over showed a loss by leakage, in two hours, of 1.54 per cent. of carbonic acid. Hence the amount of carbonic acid which diffused through the naked brick in two hours = $4.79 - 1.54 = 3.25$, or a total of 16 per cent. of carbonic acid. In other words, when an enclosed space contained 16 per cent. of carbonic acid, three and a quarter per cent. escaped through a solid brick in two hours.

II.—ANALYSES AND OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAPITOL.

GENERAL DATA AND RESULTS.

The following table comprises the data obtained and the results which have been deduced from my experiments upon the ventilation of the Capitol extension. The first and second columns contain the places of observation and the consecutive order of experiments, and columns 3 and 4 their dates and hours. Columns 5, 6, 7, 12, and 13 give the data for calculating the volume of carbonic acid contained in 10,000 volumes of air. These data are not given for the experiments of June 30, 1864, on account of the imperfection of the apparatus employed at that date. I regard these experiments as approximately correct, but without the confidence attaching to those performed in the present year. Columns 9 and 10 contain the data for computing 11, the relative humidities of the air, in which 100 is taken as the point of saturation with moisture of air of the respective temperatures. The inferences to be drawn from the experiments upon moisture are deferred to a subsequent page.

Let us consider, in the present connexion, columns 14, 15, and 16, which concern the proportion found for the carbonic acid of the air in the apartments in question, and a comparison of the quantity of this gas with that already existing in the external atmosphere.

Table of data and results of the determination of the carbonic acid and relative humidity of the air in connexion with the ventilation of the Capitol extension.
WETHERILL.

No. of analysis.	Place of observation.	Date.	Time.	Quantity of air taken.	Temperature of air vessel, °C.	Barometer, millimetres, at 0° C.	Temperature of air, °Fah.	Temp. of air, °C.		Relative humidity.	C. C. of oxalic solution.		Carb. acid per 10,000 per vol.		Relative carbonic acid.	Remarks.
								Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.		Before carb. acid.	After carb. acid.	Experiments.	Mean.		
1	Smithsonian laboratory	1864.	<i>h. m.</i>		°		°	°	°							
2	Capitol, NE. portico.	June 27	2 00 p. m.			762.6	90.5	24	32.5	47						After very dry spell, with breeze from the north, and storm approaching.
3	Senate, SE. corner, over ventilator	do.	2 15 p. m.			759.9	86.9	23	30.5	51						Storm began.
4	Senate, opposite chair	do.	2 30 p. m.			759.4	86	22.5	30	50						Hard rain; wind blowing in the doors.
5	Senate, ladies' gallery, SE. corner	do.	2 45 p. m.			759.4	84.2	23	29	58						Storm ceasing.
6	Senate, Sergeant-at-arms' office	June 28	11 50 a. m.			769.3	74.3	15	23.5	35						
7	Senate, SE. corner, over ventilator	do.	12 15 p. m.			769.3	77	16	25	34						
8	Senate, opposite chair	do.	12 15 p. m.			769.3	77	16	25	34						
9	Senate, ladies' gallery, SE. corner	do.	12 45 p. m.			769.3	77.9	16	25.5	32						
10	Smithsonian laboratory	do.	2 00 p. m.			770.9	77.9	16	25.5	32						
11	do.	June 29	4 00 p. m.			774.6	78.8	16	26	30						
12	Senate, SE. corner ventilator	do.	4 35 p. m.			774.5	77.9	16.5	25.5	34						Galleries nearly empty.
13	Senate, opposite chair	do.	4 45 p. m.			774.5	78.8	17	26	36						
14	Senate, ladies' gallery, SE. corner	do.	4 45 p. m.			774.5	78.8	17	26	36						
15	Capitol, NE. portico	do.	10 45 a. m.			774.5	78.8	16	26	30						
16	Smithsonian laboratory	June 30	2 05 p. m.			765.9	77.0	19	25	54						Breeze; storm approaching.
17	Capitol, main portico	do.	2 05 p. m.			763.4	78.8	19	26	48			3.345	3.258	1	Storm begun.
18	Capitol, main portico, 2d experiment	do.	2 20 p. m.			763.4	78.8	19	26	48			6.793	5.489	1.7	* Capacity House of Representatives, 465,372 cub. feet.
19	House of Representatives, *NW. corner.	do.	do.			762.9	78.8	21	26	62			4.185			Raining gently.
20	House of Representatives, 2d experiment.	do.	do.			762.9	78.8	21	26	62						The values for carbonic acid are approximate.
21	House gallery, behind clock	do.	2 45 p. m.			762.9	78.8	21	26	62			4.902			Before a storm.
22	House gallery, 2d experiment	do.	do.			762.9	78.8	21	26	62			4.147	4.525		After the storm.
23	Smithsonian laboratory	July 2	1 15 p. m.			759.8	88.2	23.7	31.2	51						Very pleasant air in the Senate after the storm.
24	do.	do.	2 00 p. m.			760.7	78.8	23.5	26	80						
25	Capitol, NE. portico	do.	3 00 p. m.			760.7	84.2	25	29	71						
26	Senate, ** over SE. corner ventilator	do.	3 15 p. m.			760.7	82.4	24.5	28	74						
27	Senate, six feet from ventilator	do.	3 20 p. m.			760.7	84.2	25	29	71						
28	Senate, opposite chair	do.	3 25 p. m.			760.7	84.2	25	29	71						
29	Senate, over opposite ventilator	do.	3 28 p. m.			760.7	82.4	24.5	28	71						

30	Senate, six feet from ventilator.	do.	3 30 p. m.	760.7	84.2	25	99	71				
31	Senate, NW. corner.	do.	3 40 p. m.	760.7	84.6	25	99.2	71				
32	Senate, over side ventilator.	do.	3 50 p. m.	760.7	82.4	24.5	98	74				
33	Senate, ladies' gallery, SE. corner.	do.	4 00 p. m.	760.7	84.2	24.5	99	68				
34	Senate, stairs to gallery, opposite ventilator.	do.	4 25 p. m.	760.7	80.6	23.5	27	74				
35	Senate, post office, near a closed window.	1865. Jan. 24	12 15 p. m.	Not taken.	61.9	11	16.6	46				Fair weather.
36	Senate, post office, on mantelpiece.	do.	do.	do.	70.2	12.8	21.2	32				
37	do.	do.	do.	do.	70.9	13	21.6	31				
38	do.	do.	1 30 p. m.	do.	70.5	13.1	21.4	33				
39	Senate, ladies' gallery, near reporters' gallery.	do.	2 15 p. m.	do.	72.0	12.8	22.2	27				
40	Senate, ladies' gallery, near diplomatic gallery.	do.	2 40 p. m.	do.	72.3	13	22.4	27				Fire at Smithsonian Institution interrupted the experiment.
41	Senate, air entering fan.	do.	3 00 p. m.	do.	29.8	— 3.8	— 1.2	56				
42	Senate, external air, north portico.	do.	12 45 p. m.	do.	31.3	— 2.8	— 0.4	58				
43	Smithsonian Institution, external air.	Feb. 8	10 30 a. m.	A 4	753.3	33.8	+ 1	65	37.5	34.6	2.722	
44	do.	do.	do.	B 4	753.3	33.8	+ 1	65	37.5	34.8	2.719	
45	do.	do.	do.	C 4	753.3	33.8	+ 1	65	37.5	34.7	2.709	Clear, with gentle breeze.
46	Senate, air entering fan.	Feb. 9	2 30 p. m.	A 4	759.0	30.6	— 0.6	55	37.5	34.6	2.700	
47	Senate, air entering fan, 2d experiment.	do.	do.	B 3.5	759.0	30.6	— 0.6	55	37.5	34.8	2.659	
48	Senate, air entering fan, 3d experiment.	do.	do.	C 2.5	759.0	30.6	— 0.6	55	37.5	34.8	2.587	Clouded, and windy.
49	Senate, level desks, SE. corner.	do.	do.	A 20	757.7	70.9	11.4	21.6	20	37.5	5.491	
50	Senate, level desks, 2d experiment.	do.	3 30 p. m.	a	757.7	70.9	11.4	21.6	20	37.5	35.0	Fan 45 revolutions per minute.
51	Senate, diplomatic gallery.	do.	do.	b	757.7	70.9	11.4	21.6	20	37.5	35.2	
52	Senate, diplomatic gallery, 2d experiment.	do.	4 00 p. m.	c	756.5	68	11.8	22.0	21	37.5	36.0	Galleries not full.
53	Senate, illuminating loft, NW. corner, over ventilator.	do.	do.	d	756.5	68	11.8	22.0	21	37.5	35.8	
54	Senate, illuminating loft, NW. corner, over ventilator, 2d experiment.	do.	4 30 p. m.	e	756.1	64	9.8	17.8	27	37.5	35.5	
55	Smithsonian Institution, dining-room of the secretary.	Feb. 15	2 10 p. m.	f	756.1	64	9.8	17.8	27	37.5	35.7	1.7
56	House of Representatives, air entering fan.	Feb. 16	3 30 p. m.	A 5	758.7	69.8	14.4	21	44	37.5	35.8	1.6
57	House of Representatives, air entering fan, 2d experiment.	do.	do.	B 4	753.0	35.2	1.7	1.8	100	37.5	34.7	
58	House of Representatives, level of desks, NW. corner.	do.	do.	a	753.0	35.2	1.7	1.8	100	37.5	34.7	1
59	House of Representatives, level of desks, NW. corner, 2d experiment.	do.	do.	b	753.4	72.7	14.4	22.6	46½	37.5	35.6	
60	House of Representatives, diplomatic gallery.	do.	4 00 p. m.	c	753.4	70.9	13.6	21.6	46½	37.5	36.0	
61	House of Representatives, diplomatic gallery, 2d experiment.	do.	do.	d	753.4	70.9	13.6	21.6	46½	37.5	36.2	1.3
62	House of Representatives, illuminating loft, NE. corner.	do.	do.	e	751.4	68.4	12.8	22	48	37.5	35.8	
63	House of Representatives, illuminating loft, 2d experiment.	do.	4 30 p. m.	f	751.4	68.4	12.8	22	48	37.5	36.0	1.4
64	Dwelling, 311 F street, bed-room, 2d story, front.	Feb. 17	5 15 p. m.	a	753.3	65.2	13.2	18.4	57	37.2	36.0	
												Relative humidity of external air = 70.

Table of data and results of the determination of the carbonic acid and relative humidity of the air, &c.—Continued.

No. of analysis.	Place of observation.	Date.	Time.	Quantity of air taken.	Temperature of air vessel, C°.	Barometer, millimetres, at 0° C.	Temperature of air, F°.	Temp. of air, C°.		Relative humidity.	C. C. of oxalic solution.		Carb. acid per 10,000 per vol.		Remarks.
								Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.		Before carb.	After carb.	Experiments.	Mean.	
65	Dwelling, 311 F street, bed-room, 2d story, front.	Feb. 18	h. m. 8 00 a. m.	b	20	759.2	68.4	14.0	20.2	46	37.2	35.2	5,189	.....	Relative humidity of the external air = 80.
66	Senate, air entering fan.	Feb. 24	10 00 p. m.	A	5	771.6	37.4	0.6	3.0	67	37.9	35.2	2,360	.....	Fan making 45 revolutions per minute.
67	Senate, air entering fan, 2d experiment.	.....do.....	.....do.....	B	5	771.6	37.4	0.6	3.0	67	37.9	35.0	2,825	.....
68	Senate, air entering fan, 3d experiment.	.....do.....	.....do.....	C	5	771.6	37.4	0.6	3.0	67	37.9	35.0	2,758	2,618	Clear weather, and cold.
69	Senate, level of desks, SE. corner.	.....do.....	8 30 p. m.	a	17	770.5	66.9	11.4	19.4	31	37.9	35.9	4,275	.....
70	Senate, level of desks, 2d experiment.	.....do.....	.....do.....	b	19	770.5	66.9	11.4	19.4	31	37.9	36.0	4,839	4,557	
71	Senate, reporters' gallery.	.....do.....	9 00 p. m.	c	20	770.5	70.9	12.6	21.6	28	37.9	36.0	4,814	.....	Galleries crowded.
72	Senate, illuminating loft, near ventilator.	.....do.....	9 30 p. m.	e	23	768.9	72.3	13.2	22.4	28½	37.9	34.8	7,209	.....	Effect of gas-burners in the illuminating loft.
73	Senate, illuminating loft, near ventilator, 2d experiment.	.....do.....	.....do.....	f	23	768.9	72.3	13.2	22.4	28½	37.9	34.9	7,355	7,312	
74	House of Representatives, air entering fan.	Feb. 25	3 30 p. m.	.....	.....	Not taken.	36.7	2.2	2.6	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fan 30 revolutions per minute; fine drizzling rain; air passing over 60 square feet of water heated and placed in the air-duct.
75	House of Representatives, SW. corner, outer circle of desks.	.....do.....	4 00 p. m.	.....	.....	.....do.....	69.4	14	20.8	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	House of Representatives, centre circle of desks.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	69.4	14	20.8	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Bally's desk.	.....do.....	4 30 p. m.	.....	.....	.....do.....	69.8	14	21	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	House of Representatives, SE. corner, outer circle of desks.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	69.8	14	21	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	House of Representatives, air entering fan.	Feb. 27	3 35 p. m.	.....	.....	.....do.....	51.4	6.6	10.8	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very fine day; air passing over the above surface of water, which is not heated.
80	House of Representatives, SW. corner, (as above.)	.....do.....	3 40 p. m.	.....	.....	.....do.....	71.6	14.2	22	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	House of Representatives, centre, (as above.)	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	71.6	14	22	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Bally's desk.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	71.6	14	22	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	House of Representatives, SE. corner, (as above.)	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	71.6	14	22	35	.....	.....	.....	.....

No.	Locality, top of balustrade or elsewhere.	Date.	Time.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Dry-bulb.	Wet-bulb.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Relative humidity.	Carbonic acid.	Remarks.
85	Dome, top of balustrade, 2d experiment.	....do....	2 15 p. m.	B	760	64.2	10.7	17.9	34	37.2	34.5	2.901	1.06
86	Capitol, first platform steps, main east portico, 4 feet 4½ inches above ground.	....do....	2 40 p. m.	C	766.5	65	11.1	18.3	35	37.2	34.6	2.686	1.00
87	Secondary public school, Miss Mills....	Mar. 31	1 30 p. m.	a	745.8	68	15.6	20	60	37.6	33.4	9.342	*3.48
88	Primary public school, Miss Robinson.	....do....	1 45 p. m.	b	745.8	68	15.6	20	60	37.6	33.6	10.574	3.94
89	Primary public school, Miss Hubbard.	....do....	1 50 p. m.	c	745.8	68	15.6	20	60	37.6	34	9.454	3.52
90	Public school, male intermediate, 1st division, Mrs. Rodier, air from teacher's desk.	....do....	2 15 p. m.	d	745.8	74	18.9	23.3	63	37.6	30.6	17.184	6.40
91	Public school, air from north side of room.	....do....	2 20 p. m.	e	745.8	75	18.9	23.9	60	37.6	32.3	12.803	4.77
92	Public school, air from south side of room.	....do....	2 30 p. m.	f	745.8	75	16.7	23.9	44	37.6	32.6	12.680	4.72

* Carbonic acid 2.686 = 1.

A discussion of the inferences to be drawn from the results of the experiments upon carbonic acid embraced in the preceding table will be facilitated by considering them in the following groups:

1. OF THE EXTERNAL AIR.

The close agreement between two analyses of the same air, performed simultaneously, demonstrates the accuracy of the results, and repays the labor incurred in the careful preparation of the tests and apparatus employed in the investigation. Collecting the means of all of the analyses of the external air, we have the following group :

Carbonic acid per volume in 10,000 of external air. Mean results.

	<i>Carbonic acid.</i>
1864—June 30.....	3.258
1865—February 8.....	2.709
1865—February 9.....	2.649
1865—February 16.....	2.711
1865—February 24.....	2.648
1865—March 28.....	2.686
Mean from February 8.....	2.68
Difference from mean.....	0.031

From which it is seen that the mean volume of carbonic acid per 10,000 at Washington, in the winter, was 2.68, and in the summer, on June 30, 3.26. While not desiring to assign to the analysis of June 30 too great weight, it may be remarked that it was performed upon air collected during a breeze, immediately before a storm, and that it has been shown that under such circumstances the lower strata of air are enriched by the larger proportion of carbonic acid contained in the upper regions.

The small amount of carbonic acid obtained by the analyses is remarkable. The care bestowed upon the experiments and the accordance of the results precludes the supposition of error. If an error exist, it must be always present, and varying in an exact proportion to the carbonic acid ; but the method of analysis has been tested by Pettenkoffer and Gilm in a series of comparative experiments with satisfactory results.

The following summary shows the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere obtained by other observers :

Carbonic acid in the atmosphere, per volume, per 10,000.

Observer.	Carbonic acid.	Remarks.
De Saussure	5.74	Maximum } Minimum } of 104 analyses. Mean }
Do.....	3.15	
Do.....	4.15	
Gilm.....	4.6	Maximum } Minimum } of 19 analyses. Mean }
Do.....	3.8	
Do.....	4.15	
R. Angus Smith.....	2.2	Hills near Preston. At Blackpool.
Do.....	3.0	
Marchand.....	3.1	Mean of 104 analyses.
Mène.....	2.3(?)	Mean of 12 analyses.

Four ten-thousandths is the mean proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere accepted universally for all seasons and other conditions. From this average there are variations for different conditions. Whether the small amount found for Washington be due to the locality, or be general in the United States, (as is most probable,) I cannot determine, not having been able to discover records of any analyses bearing upon the question. It is probable that Europe, from the greater density of its population, and from the comparative poverty in forest, contains a larger proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere than does our country. A research on this subject is much needed. The experiments of Lewy in South America throw no light upon the matter, as they exhibit great and sudden changes in the carbonic acid of the air due to volcanic action. In the dense tropical vegetation of that country Lewy found in the groves a considerable diminution of carbonic acid.

Leblanc also found in the air of the hot-houses of the Jardin des Plantes from 0.0 to 0.6 carbonic acid per 10,000 of air.

2. AIR OF THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The mean results of the several analyses may be regarded as very correct. The agreement of the numbers obtained in the analysis of two specimens of the same air is very close, more so, indeed, than was expected from the presence in the neighborhood of the apparatus of persons who took naturally a great interest in the proceedings, and whose movements would tend to the production of currents which might influence the results of the analysis.

The experiments were performed upon air collected at different points and elevations. The air on the floor was compared with that in the galleries, and with that escaping from the ventilators in the illuminating loft.

The experiments were performed in the winter and in the summer, by day and at night, and with various conditions of heat, moisture, storms, barometer, number of individuals present, &c. The following small table gives the mean results :

Table of means of carbonic acid, per 10,000 volumes.

In the legislative halls.	Floor.	Galleries.	Illuminating loft.	Mean.
House of Representatives, June 30, 1864.—Fair audience; storm	5.5	4.5	.....	5.0
Senate, February 9, 1865.—Fair audience; clouds and wind.....	5.7	4.0	4.6	4.8
House of Representatives, February 16, 1865.—Small audience; rain.....	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.6
Senate, February 24, night.—Galleries crowded; cold and clear.....	4.6	4.8	*7.3	4.7
Mean of all of the experiments on the halls.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5

* Not included in the mean; is due to the gas-lights, 1,500 flames, burning above the ceiling.

These results are wonderful, and *demonstrate a very superior ventilation, or renewal of the air.* They show less carbonic acid than was obtained by observers in Europe in the analysis of the external atmosphere, and if carbonic acid be a potent cause of insalubrity in unventilated rooms, our legislators breathe an air more free from this gas than the atmosphere of the Alps. (See page 37 of this report.) This is due to the rapid exchange of the air, and to the small amount of carbonic acid contained therein.

It will be perceived from the experiments that this gas is very uniformly diffused throughout the halls, showing a regular and equable ventilation.

With a uniform velocity of the fan, the carbonic acid of the experiments is inversely proportional to the size of the audience; but from the large volume of air delivered the difference is not very great.

In the experiments in the Senate chamber, at night, February 24, I have noted the revolutions at forty-five per minute, as I measured them at 10 p. m.; but the engineer assured me that the fan had been making fifty revolutions per minute during the whole of the evening.

It follows from these observations that the ventilation is as good at night with a crowded hall as in the daytime, but that the velocity of the fan must be attended to to obtain sufficient renewal of the air.

The night experiments demonstrate that while carbonic acid accumulates to a certain extent in the illuminating loft—a phenomenon due to the immense combustion of gas—it has no perceptible effect upon the ventilation. The excess is carried off by the current more rapidly than it can diffuse itself into the hall.

If we now compare the proportion of carbonic acid in our legislative halls with that obtained by observers for other similar places, we shall find an extreme excellence in favor of the ventilation of the Capitol extension. To effect this comparison I have made an extensive search into the English, German, French, and American scientific journals, and have been surprised to find how little has been done with so interesting a subject.

To enable a fair comparison, I have embodied in the following tables the *relative amount* of carbonic acid in the air of the halls and other apartments—that is, the actual quantity of carbonic acid obtained divided by the normal amount of the same gas in the external atmosphere:

Tables of the relative amount of carbonic acid.

1. IN HALLS AND LARGE APARTMENTS.

Observer.	Locality.	Relative. carb. acid
Wetherill.....	House of Representatives, Washington, June 30, 1864.....	.7
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.4
Do.....	Senate, Washington, February 9, 1865.....	2.2
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.5
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.7
Do.....	House of Representatives, Washington, February 16, 1865.....	1.3
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.3
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.4
Do.....	Senate, Washington, February 24, 1865.....	1.7
Do.....	do.....do.....	1.8
	Mean of the above.....	1.6
Leblanc.....	Lecture-room, Sorbonne, Paris, before the lecture.....	10.6
Do.....	Lecture-room, Sorbonne, Paris, after the lecture.....	16.8
Do.....	Chamber of Deputies of France.....	4.0
Do.....	Opera comique, parterre.....	3.8
Do.....	Opera comique, ceiling.....	7.0
Pettenkoffer.....	A lecture-room.....	7.1
Laissaigne.....	A lecture-room, ceiling.....	12.4
Do.....	A lecture-room, floor.....	11.0
Do.....	A lecture-room, ceiling.....	9.8
Do.....	A lecture-room, floor.....	8.7
Loppens.....	A theatre, parterre.....	9.3
Do.....	A theatre, gallery.....	10.7
Roscoe.....	A theatre, parterre.....	7.1
Do.....	A theatre, gallery.....	8.7
R. Angus Smith.....	A theatre, pit, late in the evening.....	6.3 to 8.0

Tables of the relative amount of carbonic acid—Continued.

2. IN SCHOOLS.

Observer.	Locality.	Relative carb. acid.
etherill.....	A public school in Washington.....	3.5
Do.....	Ditto, in another part of the room.....	3.9
Do.....	Ditto.....do.....	3.5
Do.....	Ditto, Mrs. Rodier's school; mean of three analyses in different parts of room.....	5.3
blanc.....	Schools in Paris.....	7.7
Do.....	do.....	14.2
ettenkoffer.....	A school in Germany, (well filled).....	16.0
scoe.....	Schools in England.....	6.4
Do.....	do.....	8.4
Do.....	do.....	8.8
Do.....	do.....	6.6
Do.....	do.....	8.0

3. IN DWELLING ROOMS.

etherill.....	Dining-room, occupied by ladies sewing, in Washington.....	1.6
Do.....	A sleeping-room, immediately after rising, in Washington.....	2.0
blanc.....	A sleeping apartment in Paris.....	0.7
Do.....	A sleeping apartment in a convent, 54 persons.....	1.5
Do.....	do.....do.....	4.6
Do.....	A sleeping apartment in a hospital, 55 persons.....	13.1
Do.....	A sleeping apartment in a hospital, 121 persons.....	9.5
Do.....	A sleeping apartment in an asylum, 116 persons.....	4.4
scoe.....	Military barracks, mean of experiments, England.....	3.7
Do.....	Unventilated family dwelling.....	3.4
ettenkoffer and Gilm, mean. {	A dwelling-room.....	1.6
	A dwelling-room.....	1.4
ettenkoffer.....	A dwelling-room.....	1.3
Do.....	A very full room, floor.....	5.0
Do.....	A very full room, ceiling.....	5.9
Do.....	A room free from any closeness.....	1.1
Do.....	A room free from any closeness.....	2.0

4. IN MISCELLANEOUS APARTMENTS.

ettenkoffer.....	A badly ventilated work-shop, Germany.....	4.4
Do.....	A Munich beer saloon.....	10.9
blanc.....	Mazas prison, France, a cell well ventilated.....	4.3
Do.....	Mazas prison, France, a cell not ventilated.....	13.1
Angus Smith.....	Mines of Cornwall, mean of 300 experiments.....	19.5
Do.....	Mines of Cornwall, maximum.....	56.5
ymond de Luna.....	Hospital, Madrid.....	5.8
Do.....	do.....	8.3
Do.....	Air of bedroom, on rising.....	9.2
Do.....	Air of bedroom, after two hours' ventilation.....	3.0
mmmond.....	Hospitals, United States, best ventilation.....	1.8
Do.....	Hospitals, United States, worst ventilation.....	5.7
Do.....	Air of bedroom, on rising.....	2.6
Do.....	Air of bedroom, after three hours' ventilation.....	1.2

A consideration of these tables will show that the ventilation of the halls of Congress is far superior to the ventilation of the French Chamber of Deputies, of any other large, well-filled apartment in Europe upon which experiments have been recorded, and is the same as that of our airy and well-ventilated private dwellings. In the latter, according to Pettenkoffer's experiments, with

which my own accord, a room having in its air a relative carbonic acid of 2.0—that is, twice as much as exists in the external and normal air—is free from any closeness. The ventilation of the halls of legislation falls within this limit.

Experiments 64 and 65, in the table of data and results, were performed upon the air of my own sleeping apartment, which is a fine, large room of 5,700 cubic feet capacity, and remarkably free from closeness. Doors (three) and windows (two) were situated in three of the sides of the room, and upon the fourth was an anthracite coal fire in a grate. When the air of Exp. 64 was taken, the room had been aired and was unoccupied, and the result demonstrated a relative amount of carbonic acid = 1; that is, of equal purity with the external air. Several persons occupied the room in the evening, and two adults and two small children slept in it. The air of Exp. 65 was taken the next morning, immediately upon rising, and yielded a relative carbonic acid = 2, showing thus that a good ventilation had been effected by the action of the fire in the grate. General Morin (*Experiences sur les effets de ventilation produits par les cheminées d'appartement. Comptes Rendus*, lvi, p. 16, 1863) performed experiments upon the ventilating effect of chimneys and the crevices of doors, windows, &c. upon an office in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. The room could be heated at pleasure by an open fire or by the register of a hot-air furnace. It was occupied usually by a single person, although from ten to twelve assembled there occasionally for a few moments. Under these circumstances the room was sufficiently ventilated by the sole action of the chimney, without fire. The quantity of air evacuated by the chimney was determined from its velocity, which was measured, first, for the action of the hot-air furnace alone, and, second, for a fire in the chimney. He experimented also with fires of wood, coal, and illuminating gas.

When the external air had the temperature of from 35.24° to 50° Fah., and the interior temperature ranged from 64.4° to 71.6° , the chimney withdrew from the room 400 cubic metres per hour, which is equal to $235\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute.

The furnace introduced 154 cubic metres of hot air of temperature between 127° and 212° Fah.; consequently 246 cubic metres per hour, equal to 144.8 cubic feet per minute, entered the apartment by the crevices of the doors and windows; from which it appears that an abundant ventilation was effected by the action of the chimney.

The dwellings of citizens in the ordinary circles of life are generally well ventilated for the number of persons usually within them. This ventilation is effected, by the usual construction of houses, through accidental sources; that is, the ventilation was not kept in view in the plan. Experience has shown it to be sufficient in most of these cases, and hence the general attention has been diverted from the importance of ventilating larger and more crowded rooms in which persons are detained for a comparatively short time.

It would prove satisfactory if the ventilation of public halls approached the condition of the ordinary houses of our more affluent citizens; but in general they vie with the crowded and small habitations of the poor in an impure atmosphere. The experiments performed have shown that the halls of Congress are free from this defect, and that they possess a superior ventilation. The fault which some have found with them arises, as will be shown directly, from a deficiency not of *air*, but of *moisture*.

The public schools of Washington, of which the air was examined, were not situated in buildings constructed for the purpose. They are not as deficient in ventilation as the schools of France, England, and Germany, on which we have experiments; but are yet too much so to secure that important desideratum in the education of the young, "a sound mind in a sound body." It is understood that these school-rooms are merely temporary, and it is to be hoped that no delay will occur in the change of their pupils to rooms more conducive to health.

Air from the top of the dome.—It having been supposed by some that the introduction of fresh air from a great elevation would secure a purer atmosphere for the purposes of ventilation, I performed experiments (84, 85, 86) upon the external air taken from the top of the dome, comparing it with that received near the level of the ground, upon the first platform of the steps ascending the main portico of the Capitol. De Saussure, Gay Lussac, Schlagintweit and others obtained a *larger proportion of carbonic acid* in the superior strata of the atmosphere; my results confirmed this fact, for the difference of level between the ground and summit of the dome. Placing the proportion of carbonic acid in the former at 1, the relative carbonic acid at the summit of the dome = 1.06. The wind was from the southeast, and consequently not from the densely peopled portion of the city. Probably an air coming from the city would have been found still richer in carbonic acid, which had proceeded from the chimnies of the dwellings and manufactories. Hence it was shown to be undesirable, as concerns the carbonic acid, to receive the air from too great an elevation.

III. THE QUANTITY OF FRESH AIR INTRODUCED BY THE FANS.

The carbonic acid evolved by the respiration of an audience is diluted with air to a degree depending upon the volume of fresh air introduced by the fans.

If, therefore, we know the proportion of carbonic acid in the external air and in that of an apartment, and also the number of individuals present, we can calculate, approximately, the volume of air which has been introduced. This is the chemical determination of the degree of ventilation; it has been effected by Roscoe, for his experiment No. IV, in the following manner:

If we assume, as an average of the experiments performed by different observers, that a man exhales 0.686 cubic feet of carbonic acid per hour, 16 men will exhale in six hours 65.86 cubic feet, and it is required to know with how much air, containing 0.04 per cent. of carbonic acid, these 65.86 cubic feet must be mingled to yield an air of 0.1242 per cent. of carbonic acid, as found by the analysis. Since the fresh air to be added contains carbonic acid, we require more of it than we would need were it free from that gas.

Let V represent the volume of air free from carbonic acid that would be required, and a the fraction which the impurity in the air (0.04) is of the limit of impurity in the mixtures (0.1242;) and let V^1 represent the volume of normal air that we require, then:

$$V^1 = V + V a + V a^2 \dots + V^n$$

It will be sufficient to calculate the three first terms only of this expression:

$$0.1242 : 99.8758 :: 65.86 : V = 52961.7;$$

$$a = \frac{0.04}{0.1242} = 0.322;$$

$$\text{and } a^2 = 0.103684.$$

Employing these numbers in computing the value of V^1 , we find that V^1 is equal to 75,500 cubic feet of fresh air which have passed into the room in six hours, carrying off 0.1242 of its bulk of carbonic acid.

This volume of air is equal to a ventilation of 13.1 cubic feet of air per man and per minute, and was found sufficient (by observation) to remove all unpleasant odors.

By a direct experiment upon the velocity of air escaping through the chimney, Roscoe found a ventilation from this source equal to two cubic feet per man and per minute; consequently the bulk of vitiated air passes off through accidental sources of ventilation, such as crevices in the doors and windows, and by diffusion of the carbonic acid through the walls.

Calculation of the ventilation of the Senate by the chemical method.—In Roscoe's calculation he obtains the number 76,600 for the cubic feet of air in

six hours instead of 75,500. The former gives to each man a volume of 13.3 cubic feet of air per minute. He employs in his computation 0.686 cubic feet of carbonic acid per hour as the quantity exhaled by an average man, while upon a previous page he accepts 0.699 cubic feet as the mean of the experiments of several observers. In the following calculation let us assume the latter number, and suppose that 1,000 persons were present in the Senate chamber upon the evening of February 24, 1865, when experiments 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 were performed.

By these experiments the carbonic acid in the external air was 2.648 per 10,000, and the proportion of this gas in the air collected on the floor was 4.557; consequently $a = \frac{0.02648}{0.04557}$. A thousand men will exhale 699 cubic

feet of carbonic acid in an hour; V, therefore, will equal 2,639,030 cubic feet; and V^1 will be found by calculation to equal 5,073,619 cubic feet of fresh air required in an hour, or 84,560 cubic feet per minute, to reduce the carbonic acid exhaled by 1,000 men to a dilution of 0.04557 per cent. This is equal to $84\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per man and per minute.

The power of the fan has been estimated by its builders at 60,000 cubic feet per minute, or 60 cubic feet per person for a thousand individuals.

I have assumed an audience of only 1,000 persons in this calculation, which is probably too low, as the floor and galleries were crowded, as is usual towards the close of the session.

An audience of 1,400 persons would have 60.4 cubic feet per minute for 84,560 cubic feet of fresh air; consequently the inference from the chemical method of determining the amount of ventilation shows that the fan possesses the power that it was supposed to have.

Experiments upon the velocity of the air leaving the fan.—I regret, for the want of a delicate wind-wheel, to have been unable to test directly the velocities of the air currents in the air ducts of entrance and exit. My experiments do not, indeed, leave any question as to the amount of ventilation unanswered, which would have been settled by such an investigation, but it would have been interesting to have compared the results afforded by the velocities and by analysis.

I performed, however, the following experiments with an anemometer, or syphon manometer, placed at my disposal by the architect, upon the velocity of the air as it enters the main duct, applying the instrument to a hole which I found prepared for it in the wall of the fan-room:

IV. VELOCITY AND QUANTITY OF AIR ENTERING THE MAIN AIR-DUCT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table of results for March 30, 1865.

Revolutions of the fan per minute.	Velocity of the air— feet per second.	Cubic feet of air—feet per minute.	Cubic ft. per minute, less one-tenth.	Cubic feet of air per minute and person, for 1,000 of audi- ence.
45.....	18. 08	61694	55525	55. 5
50.....	21. 52	73430	66087	66. 0
60.....	23. 48	80117	72105	72. 1
65.....	25. 26	86215	77593	77. 6

As the results of the analysis in the House of Representatives did not differ much from those of the Senate, we may find a confirmation of the degree of ventilation, as calculated by the chemical method, in the results of these experiments upon the velocity of the air current.

With a moderate degree of care in the management of the fan we can be sure of at least from fifty to sixty cubic feet of air per minute and person,* which is an excessive amount of ventilation, as will be seen from a consideration of what has been proposed and effected in Europe. With this velocity I have not, in moving about the halls to perform the experiments, perceived any unpleasant currents, which is, of course, an important consideration.

V. THE DEGREE OF VENTILATION EXISTING IN SOME OF THE PUBLIC EDIFICES OF EUROPE.

Several of the public edifices of Europe have been subjected to a careful examination by scientific men of the first rank as to the degree of ventilation existing in their apartments. It is interesting to compare the results obtained, and the volumes of air deemed necessary for a proper ventilation, with those of our Capitol.

Peclet, Morin, and others devoted to this branch of investigation, arrive at the actual amount of fresh air introduced by an examination of the velocity of the air currents entering and leaving the apartment.

That degree of ventilation is deemed sufficient which permits no persistence of bad odor in the place to be ventilated.

This, however, is a very uncertain criterion, and the only correct method of ascertaining the proportion of fresh air needed for a perfect ventilation would result in combining the study of the velocity of the air-currents with the determination of the relative amount of carbonic acid in the air of the inhabited apartment, which has, in fact, been effected in the present investigation.

Judging from the odor, General Morin assumes that 23.5 to 35.3 cubic feet of air per minute and patient are scarcely sufficient for the ventilation of the Hospital Beaujon;† and Peclet, in criticizing these results, thinks that they are too high, and hopes for the sake of humanity that some other source of insubriety, as unwashed bed-clothes or unwhitewashed walls, made the necessity for so large a ventilation improperly apparent.

Peclet himself assumes from 5.9 to 11.8 cubic feet per person and minute as a proper ventilation; and yet, according to the experiments in the prison Mazas this quantity was insufficient to restrain the odor of the close-stool, when without water, from the cell, while 3.5 cubic feet of air per minute were insufficient to remove the odor under any circumstances.

An odorous body, such as musk, or as may be found exhaling into the air from unclean, or even from some kinds of clean, men, will assert itself against even a powerful ventilation. If an odor be manifested for a few minutes and then be removed, we can judge of the degree of ventilation from the rapidity with which it becomes imperceptible; but if the perfume be constantly emitted, we can draw no such conclusions.

In a close and badly ventilated bedroom the *unpleasant odor* perceived the next morning upon entering it from the fresh air is not from the substance

* Mr. Robert Briggs, one of the builders of the ventilating machinery, calculates the minimum ventilation of the halls at 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute for the Hall of Representatives, and 30,000 for the Senate, and the maximum amount, for summer use, at double these volumes.

† In the Hospital Lariboisière, from the mean of the results of three experimenters, 41.5 cubic feet per minute and patient were afforded. Morin, *Études sur la Ventilation*, p. 418; ed. 1863. To make the results comparable, I have reduced all cubic metres per hour per person to cubic feet per minute and per person, (cubic metre = 35.32 cubic feet;) also temperature to Fahrenheit.

which is the cause of its insalubrity, but is an index or measure of the carbonic acid also present, and which is in too great excess for health. The physiological effects or physical symptoms of a bad ventilation are the same as those produced by carbonic acid. We cannot yet correctly estimate the part which morborific emanations from the body, or miasmatic substances in the air, perform to cause disease. The former would of course be removed from an apartment by ventilation; but atmospheric miasms would be brought to the individuals of an audience more abundantly the greater the ventilation. With respect to the actual degree of ventilation necessary for health there is great difference of opinion. In estimating this amount for an assemblage of persons we can, of course, only regard the average man. As Dr. Luther Bell (Ventilation, p. 104) correctly states, we must strike a mean of ventilation and heat: "The rubicund, four-bottled country squire, and the exsanguined and aged ecclesiastic, cannot be measured by the same scale without one or the other suffering."

The following volumes of air in cubic feet per person and minute have been assigned by different experimentors:

Dr. Arnott.....	2 to 3
Tredgold.....	4
Mr. Toynbee.....	10
Dr. Bell.....	10 to 25
Peclet, according to circumstances.....	10 to 20
Peclet, at least.....	5
Roscoe, (insufficient in barracks).....	10
Roscoe requires at least.....	20
Dr. Reid, (minimum).....	10
Dr. Reid requires, according to circumstances.....	20 to 60*
Vierordt.....	2½

In a pamphlet on the laws of health, by Dr. E. A. Parker, reviewed in *Qr. Jour. Science*, January, 1865, the author concludes from the results of a number of experiments (made by others) on the quantity of carbonic acid expired and of oxygen consumed during twenty-four hours by a human being, that in order to render the products of transpiration and respiration innocuous, 33½ cubic feet of fresh air per minute are required. And when gas-lights are burning in a room, it must be remembered that each flame consumes as much oxygen and gives out as much carbonic acid as *five* human beings.

Peclet estimates the space occupied by an average individual at one square foot of floor-surface, and calculates the height of a room, to contain an hour's supply of fresh air upon this basis, at fifty-four feet.

In Peclet's *Nouveaux Documents Relatifs au Chauffage et à la Ventilation des Etablissements Publics, Paris*, 1853, may be found the following results of experiments performed upon the degree of ventilation of certain apartments in France:

In the prison Mazas, examined by a commission of scientific and practical men, three and a half cubic feet of fresh air per minute were found insufficient to maintain the purity of air in one of the cells. A ventilation of 5.9 cubic feet was deemed satisfactory for the cell with one inmate with a burning candle, which gave, by experiment, a proportion of carbonic acid in the air equal to four and a quarter times (by volume) the quantity existing in the external atmosphere. For this degree of ventilation the temperature of the apartment conducive to health and comfort was placed at 60° Fahrenheit.

The church of St. Roche, examined by a commission during the winter of 1845-'46, was found to have a capacity of 32,000 cubic metres. Its ventilation was at the rate of 10,000 cubic metres per hour, and renewed the air eight

* Reid required for British House of Commons 60.

mes during the day. As the church would contain 3,200 persons, it would afford to each person 10 cubic metres of air for an hour—that is, 5.9 cubic feet per minute.

The Salle des Sciences de l'Institut, examined by M. Cheronnet, with an audience of one hundred and eighty persons, and ventilated by the draught of chimney, according to the plans of Mr. Duvoir-Leblanc, afforded to each person per minute 16.6 cubic feet of air. In a second experiment the volume of air afforded was 17.3 cubic feet.

L'hôpital du Nord.—A commission of *savans* appointed to decide upon different plans submitted for the ventilation of this hospital accepted that which gave to each bed per minute from 11.8 to 23.5 cubic feet per hour.

Experiments upon the large lecture-room of the Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers, by General Morin, yielded the following results, (Peclet Op. cit., p. 49):

For the most active ventilation.

February 14.....	For 775 persons...	8.88	Cubic feet per minute and person.
February 18.....	For 850 persons...	8.83	Do. do. do.
February 27.....	For 800 persons...	9.18	Do. do. do.
Mean.....	.....	8.96	Do. do. do.

For the less active ventilation.

March 7.....	For 800 persons...	5.24	Cubic feet per person and minute.
March 8.....	do do.....	5.41	Do. do. do.
March 12.....	do do.....	6.47	Do. do. do.
Mean.....	.....	5.71	Do. do. do.

General Morin has published some experiments upon the lecture-rooms of the conservatoire, later than the preceding, in the *Comptes Rendus* for 1863, vol. lvi, p. 201.) These apartments are, a large rectangular one capable of containing from 700 to 800 persons, and a smaller one which is semicircular, and which will not accommodate more than 400 individuals. They are warmed by a hot-air furnace, and are both ventilated by the draught of one chimney. The ventilation is principally a downward one. Particular experiments demonstrated that a temperature of 64.4° Fahrenheit was insufficient for the comfort of either the lecturer or of the audience, but had to range from 68° to 69.8° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the rooms, in two series of observations with a variable number of auditors, was, for the first series, 67.64° Fahrenheit, and for the second series 67.46° Fahrenheit. In the smaller room there were furnished 56.9 cubic feet of fresh air per minute and person. In the large room this volume was 14.38 cubic feet. In the smaller room there was no odor in the air, either of the apartment or of the exit-duct. In the larger room the air was free from odor, but the smell was perceptible in the exit-duct. From these experiments Morin infers the necessity of a *minimum* ventilation of 14 cubic feet per person and minute. General Morin has also (*Comptes Rendus*, lvi, p. 365, 1863) investigated the ventilation of the new theatres of Paris with the following results:

Théâtre Lyrique.—September 24, 1862, temperature 71.6° Fahrenheit; and that of the external air 62.2°; ventilation, 24.01 cubic feet per minute and seat. By a second experiment, December 9, temperature 71.6°; of external air, 46.4° Fahrenheit; ventilation, 24.02.

Théâtre de la Gaîté.—January 13, 1862. Air evacuated per seat, per minute, equalled 17.17 cubic feet.

Théâtre du Cirque.—August 11, 1862. The air evacuated equalled 21.19 cubic feet per minute and seat. When examined again, on January 13, 1863, after the adoption of an ill-advised plan, the ventilation had fallen to 10.47 cubic feet.

The Chamber of Peers of France, in the Luxembourg palace, was ventilated by M. Talabot, in 1860, upon plans tested and approved by Thenard, Gay Lussac, Pouillet, and Peclet. The current is determined by a pair of fan-wheels, aided by a gas-burner placed in a circular aperture in the ceiling. The apparatus in full action withdrew 425,700 cubic feet per hour. In summer the ventilation is effected by the aid of an additional pair of fans, the gas-burner being disused. The ventilation varies from 7 to 12 cubic feet per minute and person.

In the Pentonville model prison the ventilation yields from 30 to 45 cubic feet per minute to each person.

Hood (Warming and Ventilation, p. 261) estimates the air required for ventilation by the amount needed to take up the moisture from the skin and lungs. The air required for respiration (*i. e.*, oxidation) is very much less than that needed to hold in solution the vapor of the skin and lungs, which evolve 12 grains of water per minute.* If the temperature of a room be at 60°, with a dew-point of 45°, a cubic foot of its air will absorb $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of vapor; or, in other words, the perspiration from the body will saturate $5\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of air per minute. If, however, we take the dew-point lower, say not to exceed 20° or 24°, then $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of air per minute will be required to carry off the insensible perspiration; while for the pulmonary supply $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic foot will be needed, making a total of 4 cubic feet. In summer, as the dew point is higher, more air will be needed, viz., 5 cubic feet per minute for summer ventilation.

From the preceding examples, calculations, and considerations, it will be admitted that the degree of ventilation of the Capitol extension is superior to any of the halls described in respect to the volume of fresh air furnished.

The House of Representatives, with a capacity of 465,372 cubic feet, may be supplied with 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which will change the whole air every seven minutes and furnish to each of a thousand persons 60 cubic feet per minute.

This amount of ventilation appears to be excessive, and I think that it might be diminished with advantage and economy, if the chief defect of the air, viz., its want of moisture in the winter, were remedied.

III.—UPON RESPIRATION.

It is not possible, nor is it, indeed, necessary, to enter, in this report, upon the interesting question of the physiology of respiration. Some remarks may, however, be permitted.

I. PRODUCTS OF RESPIRATION.

Professor Miles, in his report upon the ventilation of dwelling-houses and schools, assumes that if the temperature of the air range from 65° to 70° Fahrenheit, we will have the following average results for the—

Respiration of an adult:

Number of respirations per minute.....	20
Cubic inches of air inhaled at each respiration.....	20
Cubic inches of air inhaled per minute.....	400
Cubic inches of oxygen at each respiration.....	4
Cubic inches of oxygen per minute.....	80

*According to Seguin, the maximum loss of water during 24 hours from the lungs and skin, as insensible perspiration, is, for an individual, 5 pounds; the minimum being $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The average exhalation per minute is, for the lungs, 7; for the skin, 11; total, 18 grains. Carpenter (Physiology, p. 532) assigns 6 grains per minute as the average exhalation of water by the lungs. (See, also, v Gorup Besanez Physiologie.)

Products respired :

1. Damaged atmospheric air with nitrogen in excess.
2. Fifteen cubic inches of carbonic acid gas.
3. Three grains of vapor of water.
4. The surrounding air is vitiated by the mixture of the products of respiration with it at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute.

The quantity of air inhaled at each respiration has been found to be different by different observers, owing to the difficulty of determining it with accuracy ; thus :

Herbert assigns.....	20 to 30 cubic inches.
Valentin.....	14 92 “
Vierordt.....	10 42 “
Coathupe.....	16 .. “
Hutchinson, average.....	16 20 “
Hutchinson, extreme.....	7 77 “

Assuming 20 cubic inches to be the average quantity, the volume of air remaining in the lungs, and which *cannot* be expelled, is estimated at from 75 to 100 cubic inches, and the quantity which can be expelled by a *forced expiration* is as much more ; the sum of the two being from 150 to 200 cubic inches, which is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 times the breathing volume. From these considerations it will be perceived that something more than the respiratory act is required to exchange for oxygen the carbonic acid contained in the lungs. This exchange is effected by the law of the diffusion of gases, a phenomenon which takes place with great rapidity. (Carpenter's Physiology.) Draper (Physiology, p. 153) found that a little bubble of shellac blown upon the end of a glass tube permitted the passage of ammonia. If a bottle be rinsed out with ammonia, and a soap-bubble be blown in it by means of a glass tube, a rod moistened with hydrochloric acid placed at the other end of the tube gives *instantaneous* evidence of the presence of ammonia by the formation of copious white fumes. Thus a rapid change of the air in the lungs is effected. Grehaut (Comptes Rendus, lv., p. 278) finds the act of respiration to be a true ventilation process. He inhaled a certain volume of hydrogen gas, and determined, in the same volume of exhaled gases, the proportion of air and hydrogen. It followed, that by the inhalation of 500 cubic centimetres of pure air, the same volume, by expiration, contains $\frac{1}{3}$ of pure and $\frac{2}{3}$ of spoiled air ; also that the $\frac{2}{3}$ of pure air remaining in the lungs becomes uniformly diffused through the air-passages after two respirations. The total volume of air respired daily varies, according to different authorities, from $366\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet to $398\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet ; whence 800 cubic feet have been assigned as the minimum quantity of air that can be safely allowed for each individual confined in any room. (Carpenter.) Air which already contains carbonic acid does not exchange by diffusion and endosmosis with that vitiated in the lungs as readily as pure air. Messrs. Allen and Pepys found that when 300 cubic inches of air were respired for *three minutes*, only 28 cubic inches of carbonic acid were found in it, although the previous rate of its production, taking the air fresh at every respiration, was 32 cubic inches per *minute*. The unhealthfulness of unventilated rooms, therefore, increases in a larger ratio than the respective amounts of carbonic acid found in them.

II. THE AMOUNT OF CARBONIC ACID EVOLVED IN RESPIRATION

is important, as it enables us to calculate the amount of fresh air needed in an apartment to maintain a proper degree of purity. In the calculation from the data of my experiments (p. 62) I have assumed, with Roscoe, 0.699 cubic feet per hour (= 0.01165 cubic feet per minute) as the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by an average man.

This is the mean of experiments by Scharling, who obtained 0.618, and of

Vierordt and Hutchinson, who obtained 0.780 cubic feet per hour. Andral and Gavaret, (Jour. Pr. Ch., xxix, 331,) Scharling, (Id., xxxvi and xlviii,) Hervies and Saint-Sager (Comptes Rendus, xxviii, 260) and others have published experiments upon this subject, from which it appears that the variation in the amount of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs and skin depends upon the temperature of the surrounding medium, age, sex, development of the body, state of health or disease, muscular exertion or repose, sleep or watchfulness, period of the day, and state of the digestive process.

Laissaigne, (Jour. Pr. Ch., xli, p. 287,) by a calculation based upon the analysis of the air of an unventilated room, having deducted the carbonic acid normally in the air, and having allowed for the air displaced from the room by the audience, (the bulk for an average man, with clothing, having been ascertained, by immersion in a bath, to be $2\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet,) determined the exhalation of *carbonic acid* to be 1,083.86 cubic inches for the average man in health, or a little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of his own volume per hour.

This agrees with the experiments already given by Scharling, which, in cubic inches, is 1069.2, and is not far from those by Vierordt and Hutchinson, which are, cubic inches, 1,348; mean, 1,209 cubic inches per hour.

By a similar calculation upon the air of stables, he found that a horse breathes out 13,409 cubic inches, or 0.328 of his volume, in carbonic acid per hour, and that the ratio of the hourly quantities exhaled by a man and by a horse are as 1 to 12.3.

An ox exhales in an hour.....	16,545 cubic inches carbonic acid.
A ram, of eight months.....	3,371 cubic inches carbonic acid.
A goat, of eight years.....	1,311 cubic inches carbonic acid.
A kid, of five months.....	708 cubic inches carbonic acid.
A hound.....	1,117 cubic inches carbonic acid.

Pettenkoffer and C. Voit (Kopp and Wills Jahresbericght, 1862, 523, and 1863, 635) have made an extensive series of observations upon the respiration of dogs, in the "respiration and perspiration apparatus," constructed in Munich by the munificence of the King of Bavaria. They found that atmospheric air contains (normally) no other appreciable carbon compound except carbonic acid, and that the proportion of hydrogen is also inappreciable. For every 416—428 grammes of carbonic acid in the breath of dogs, they discovered from 4.3 to 7.2 of *hydrogen*, and from 3.7 to 6.3 of hydrocarbons. They found that the sum of the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen expelled from the body in 24 hours was equal to the sum of these elements taken in the food. They observed also that the separation of carbonic acid by the skin and lungs exhibits a considerable variation in quantity; thus, by a generous diet, they found three times the quantity than obtained after a ten days' fast.

J. Reiset, (Comptes Rendus, lvi, 740,) who investigated the process of respiration upon calves, sheep, hogs, and turkies, found that, in a close stable, having a capacity of $133\frac{1}{2}$ cubic metres, and containing 50 sheep, the air, after one hour and ten minutes, contained 1 per cent., and, after twelve hours, 10 per cent. of carbonic acid; so that, if the respiration could have continued in this proportion, the whole of the oxygen would have been converted into carbonic acid in 25 hours.

Dr. E. Smith, (Proceedings Royal Soc., ix, 611, 638,) in his "Inquiries into the Phenomena of Respiration," observed the quantity of air inspired, and of carbonic acid expired, together with the rate of pulsation and respiration, noting—1st. The phenomena during the twenty-four hours with and without exertion and food 2d. The variations from day to day and for the season. 3d. The influences of particular kinds of exertion.

The experiments were performed upon himself and upon three other persons; the results are stated in weights. The quantity of carbonic acid expired in

24 hours varied from 24.274 ounces to 16.43. In a light sleep it was from 4.88 to 4.99 grains per minute, and the total evolution in the six hours of the night was 1,950 grains. The quantity of air inspired varied from 583 to 365 cubic inches per minute, the depth of inspiration being from 30 to 39.5 cubic inches. The respirations were, to the pulsations, as 1 to 4.63 in the youngest, and as 1 to 5.72 in the oldest.

One-half of the product of the respirations into the pulsations gave nearly the cubic inches of air inspired by some of the persons.

The proportion of the carbonic acid, to the air inspired, varied from 1 : 54.7 cubic inches to 1 : 58.

The variations of the carbonic acid evolved during the working day yielded an average maximum of 10.43 and a minimum of 6.74 grains per minute. This quantity increased after a meal, and decreased from each meal, so that the minima were nearly the same, and the maxima were the greatest after breakfast and tea.

The hot season caused a diminution of all the respiratory phenomena. The maxima were in spring, and the minima towards the close of summer, with periods of decrease in June, and of increase in October.

In the author the diminution amounted to—

In the quantity of air.....	30 per cent.
In the rate of respiration.....	32 per cent.
In the quantity of carbonic acid.....	17 per cent.

The maximum influence of the food upon the respiration was observed to be effective within two and a half hours after its reception.

III. ON THE DIRECTION THE PRODUCTS OF RESPIRATION TAKE AFTER LEAVING THE BODY.

It does not enter within the scope of this report to pronounce an opinion upon the different methods of ventilation. Having tested it, and approved its efficiency, I am absolved from the responsibility of advising the adoption of any different plan from that which exists in the Capitol. Before this conclusion was reached through the experiments, I made the following observations upon the course of the breath after it leaves the body:

Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, in his testimony before a committee of the House of Commons, asserts that the breath is forced downward through the nostrils *to the ground*, which is the natural provision against breathing the same air over again. He proves the fact by tracing the downward course of the current by the condensation of the breath of the nostrils on a frosty day. This opinion is quoted by those authors who approve of the downward system of ventilation, and it is given, also, in an admirable treatise upon the elements of ventilation, contained in a report by Messrs. Shedd & Edson to a committee of the Massachusetts legislature.

The conditions are different for a person in the external air and when in a room raised to a comfortable temperature. In the former case the breath, nearly saturated with moisture from the temperature of the body, parts with a large portion of its water by the action of the hygrometric condition of the cold external air. These particles of water thus produced are specifically heavier than air, and their tendency to fall is assisted by the downward impulse from the nostrils.

The experiment, to be fair, should be performed in the room, and at the temperature concerning which the practical conclusions are drawn. On March 27, 1865, at 1½ p. m., in the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, the temperature of which was 69.26° Fahrenheit, a delicate thermometer, held in the hand for several minutes, indicated 95.36 Fahrenheit. Held in the mouth, and observing the degree by the aid of a mirror, it indicated the same

temperature. Upon smoking a pipe with a stem of wood six inches long, slowly, with the thermometer also in the mouth, the temperature did not sensibly rise. Having thus obviated a source of error from any supposed heat in the tobacco-smoke, I experimented upon the air currents of the breath, both while sitting and standing, following them readily by aid of the smoke.

Before expulsion the smoke was held in the mouth for a short time to insure its temperature to be the same as that of the breath and the hot pipe was held or placed aside. When the smoke is expelled gently from the nostrils as in the act of breathing, it proceeds downward for a foot or less, and then rises rapidly. It rises more rapidly when in the sitting posture by reason of the current of warm air ascending from the legs.

When the smoke is blown with great force through a glass tube it can be made to reach the ground, but the tendency after it loses its momentum is still upward. Blown horizontally, it rises as soon as the horizontal force is exhausted, which depends upon the force of the blast. The smoke blown upward through the glass tube rises very rapidly, as may be seen also by the rings of smoke which some persons delight to produce.

After the experiment the smoke hangs about the ceiling, disappearing gradually.

These experiments, which any one may repeat, appear to settle the question of the upward tendency of the breath, if any proof be needed.

IV. THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

For an atmosphere which shall be salubrious to the inmates of an apartment, the hygrometric condition of the air is as important as its freedom from poisonous or deleterious gases. The experiments have shown the air of the Capitol to be as deficient in this respect as it is excellent in regard to the degree of ventilation afforded. In fact, the deficiency of aqueous vapor is, in a measure, due to the abundance of the ventilation, for the dry air of winter, having its capacity for moisture increased by warmth, is forced through the halls with such liberality as to carry off not only the carbonic acid, but also the water arising from respiration.

The evaporation of water from the body is intimately connected with health. The sudoriparous glands, which are constantly secreting their liquid, have a length of tubing which has been estimated at twenty-eight miles. The secretion takes place so gradually that the water ordinarily evaporates as insensible perspiration as soon as it reaches the exterior surface of the skin.

During severe exercise, exposure to great heat, in some diseases, or when the evaporation is hindered by an impermeable covering, the secretion collects upon the exterior of the body in drops of sensible perspiration.

The total average loss by the lungs and skin in twenty-four hours is almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of water, of which somewhat more than $\frac{2}{3}$, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, are furnished by the skin. Of these $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, only $\frac{1}{6}$ is furnished by the vital process of secretion, by the sweat glands, for the greater part of the moisture transudes through the skin by simple evaporation. The cutaneous and urinary excretions are, as is well known, vicarious. The evaporation from the skin regulates the animal heat, the body being in an analogous condition to those porous earthen jars in which the inhabitants of tropical climates cool water by the evaporation of that portion which exudes to the surface of the vessel.

The estimated loss of heat to the body by evaporation, per minute, is sufficient to raise a half a pint of water from the freezing to the boiling temperature.

For health the body must evaporate a quantity of water within certain limits. The amount evaporated is influenced by the hygrometric condition of the air and by the state of the body itself. The evaporation is increased by muscular action and by a dry atmosphere; it is diminished by repose and by a moist air.

If the functions of the skin are interrupted, certain diseases are manifested. Among these are affections of the throat, catarrh—passing into acute bronchitis; pulmonary consumption, pericarditis, inflammation of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, and fevers.

"In the climate, or we might say rather climates, of the United States, every possible means ought to be enlisted for enabling the inhabitants to bear up under the two extremes, constituting two contrasted climates, of great summer heat and great winter cold. The influence of one is so powerful and sufficiently prolonged as to render us susceptible invariably to the other; and we, in the middle States, are nearly in the situation of those who should spend their summers in Egypt and their winters in Russia."*

Our country has a different climate in respect to moisture from those parts of Europe which have the same temperature.

Desor (*Du Climat des États-Unis et de ses effets sur les habitudes et les mœurs. Actes de la Soc. Helvet. des Sc. Nat., 1853*) has endeavored to show the influence of our dry climate upon the manners and customs of our people, and the difference in this respect as it appears to an European.

"The German immigrant finds that the wash dries faster; the bread, which at home could be preserved for several weeks, becomes useless in a few days; the crops are more uncertain; the cabinetmakers find that their wood, which, according to the experience of the old country, was deemed sufficiently dry to be made up into furniture, warps in Boston and New York in a short time; further, that they must employ stronger glue in America."

Desor supposes that the influence of our comparatively dry climate stamps its impress upon the people; thus "the North Americans are, for the most part, spare, and with long necks. Europeans, in America, become speedily more lean, and Americans, in Europe, more fleshy. The European who arrives in New York, Boston, or Baltimore, is surprised at the feverish activity everywhere prevailing. Everybody is in a hurry, and the persons on the street run rather than walk. In some of the larger cities of England a similar condition is apparent; but the activity of the Englishman appears more deliberate; that of the Yankee more instinctive, and rather the result of a natural impatience than from necessity. The Americans, even with leisure, scarce take time to eat their meals. In spite of their apparent coldness they are more excitable than the Europeans, and their sensibility is proverbial."

Whatever may be the climatic difference between Europe and America, and its physiological effect upon the people, every one has felt the oppression produced by a low dew-point, and the relief experienced upon the advent of a shower, or by an approach to the ocean or to a lake.

The moisture in the atmosphere may be regarded from two points of view:
1st. As to the absolute quantity present at any time, and for any temperature.
2d. The relation which it bears to a saturation of the air, at the same temperature, with watery vapor.

1st. The absolute amount of water (such as grains in a cubic foot of air) is measured by the depression which it exerts, by making the air specifically lighter, upon the barometric column, and which, in consequence, is taken as its measure. This quantity increases with the temperature, and is greater in summer than in winter.

2d. The relative humidity is expressed in percentages of the saturation of the air for moisture at any given temperature. The warmer the air the greater is its capacity for containing watery vapor. If, therefore, we warm a cubic foot of air which is saturated with moisture, that is, which has a relative humidity = 100, we may attain a relative humidity of, say, 50 or of any number

* Dr. John Bell. Treatise on Baths.

below 100 ; and, *vice versa*, air possessing a relative humidity of 50 may attain that of 100 by being cooled to the proper degree. The relative humidity is greatest, that is, the air is nearest its point of saturation, in winter, although the absolute quantity of water it contains is then least.

The following table of the mean proportion of aqueous vapor in the air of Halle, Germany, will illustrate these principles :

Months.	Tension, in millimetres, of the aqueous vapor, measuring the absolute humidity.	Relative humidity.
January.....	4.509	85.0
February.....	4.749	79.9
March.....	5.107	76.4
April.....	6.247	71.4
May.....	7.836	69.1
June.....	10.843	69.7
July.....	11.626	66.5
August.....	10.701	61.0
September.....	9.560	72.8
October.....	7.868	78.9
November.....	5.644	85.3
December.....	5.599	86.2

Thus, as the tension or absolute humidity increases with the year, the relative humidity decreases.

The following table* expresses, in Troy grains, the weight of vapor contained in a cubic foot of saturated air at temperatures of Fahrenheit.

Temperature of air.	Vapor, in grains.	Temperature of air.	Vapor, in grains.	Temperature of air.	Vapor, in grains.
°		°		°	
0	0.545	63	6.361	80	10.949
5	0.678	64	6.575	81	11.291
10	0.841	65	6.795	82	11.643
20	1.298	66	7.021	83	12.005
30	1.968	67	7.253	84	12.376
32	2.126	68	7.493	85	12.756
40	2.862	69	7.739	86	13.146
45	3.426	70	7.992	87	13.546
50	4.089	71	8.252	88	13.957
55	4.860	72	8.521	89	14.378
56	5.028	73	8.797	90	14.810
57	5.202	74	9.081	91	15.254
58	5.381	75	9.372	92	15.709
59	5.566	76	9.670	93	16.176
60	5.756	77	9.977	94	16.654
61	5.952	78	10.292	95	17.145
62	6.154	79	10.616	96	17.648

The relative humidity of the air very frequently reaches 100. Very rarely does it fall to 0. Nor is this 0 of observations absolute dryness of the air, but such a degree of it as to be outside of the limits of the tables which have been calculated for the reduction of psychrometrical observations. There are, however, records of extremely dry conditions of the atmosphere (Müller Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik, p. 404) in certain places.

* Guyot, No. X. Smithsonian Meteorological tables.

1. Thus Humboldt and G. Rosé found on the steppes of Platowskaya air with a temperature of 74.66° Fahrenheit, and a difference between the dry and wet bulbs of the thermometer of 21.06° . This condition of dryness corresponds to less than 1.967 grains of moisture in a cubic foot of air; and since this quantity of water would saturate air of the temperature of 30° Fahrenheit, it follows that the dew point of the air observed must have been below 30° Fahrenheit. The relative humidity is 15.

2. Abbadie observed at Abbay, upon the Blue Nile, the dry bulb, 98.78° ; the wet bulb, 67.82° ; difference, 30.96° . This corresponds to 2.662 grains of moisture in the air, which was capable, from the temperature, of holding 18.75 grains; or to a relative humidity of 1.4, and to a dew point of 38° Fahrenheit.*

3. The same observer found air upon the coast of the Red sea during a simoon, communicating to the dry bulb a temperature of 108.86° ; wet bulb, 69.08° ; difference, 39.78° . A cubic foot of the air was capable of holding 18.66 grains of moisture, but contain only 1.66 grains. It had, consequently, a relative humidity of 0.9, and a dew point of 26° Fahrenheit.*

Such a degree of dryness is very unusual, and is much greater than that occasionally observed, and which is indicated by a relative humidity of 0 in meteorological reports, because the tables do not extend to the calculation of such low humidities.

Character of the air of the Mammoth cave.—The following observations, made during a visit to the Mammoth cave of Kentucky in the year 1855, and which are now for the first time published, have a bearing upon the temperature and hygrometric condition of an agreeable and bracing atmosphere. During the afternoon of July 17th the short route was accomplished, which embraces the points of interest not very remote from the entrance to the cave. The temperature of the external air was at 82° Fahrenheit.

During the summer season, as is well known, a current of air, which at the door of entrance is so strong that the flame of a candle is kept alight with difficulty, issues from the cave. In the winter season this current is reversed, thus exhibiting a ventilation due to the heating effect of the sun upon the earth.

In the draught of air which issued from the mouth of the cave and at a distance of about one hundred feet from the door, the thermometer stood at 72° . At the dripping spring and trough inside of the cave the temperature was 66° . At the first saltpetre vat it was 60° , and at a short distance beyond this point it was 59° . Thus as the visitor enters the cave he becomes accustomed to the gradually falling temperature, and no shock is experienced in passing from an atmosphere of 82° to one of 58° . At the second saltpetre vat the dry bulb indicated 58° , and the wet one 56° , corresponding to a relative humidity of 87.6, according to Guyot's tables. The temperature of the small spring, called Lake Purity, was 55° . The temperature and relative humidity of all parts of the cave visited at this time were, respectively, 58° and 87.6, with the exception of the star chamber, which is situated near the houses built for the residences of consumptives. Here the temperature of the air was 59° , and that of the wet bulb was 55° agreeing to a relative humidity of 76.1.

On July 18th the long route was taken in the company of a friend and with an intelligent guide. We entered the cave at $8\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., and left it at ten minutes before 5 p. m. The distance travelled was estimated by the guide at eighteen miles, and although upon our feet constantly, with the exception of a short rest at dinner time, and with a delay sufficient for a bath in Lake Lethé, and sometimes using considerable exertion, we did not experience great fatigue. The temperature of the external air was 82° . In the cave, from Echo river to Martha's Vineyard, the mercury stood almost constantly at 58° ; but in two or three instances 60° was indicated, and upon one occasion the temperature

* By Guyot's tables.

was 57° . The temperature of the water of Hebe's spring was 56° . From Martha's Vineyard to Cleaveland's Cabinet the thermometer indicated 58° . In the end of the cave, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35' p. m., the dry bulb stood at 58° , and the wet one at 56° , corresponding to a relative humidity of 87.6. In Washington hall, at 2 p. m., after our dinner, the dry bulb equalled 57° ; the wet bulb 56° , or relative humidity, 93.6, by one observation. At 4 p. m., on the shore of Lake Lethé, dry bulb, 58° ; wet bulb, 56° = relative humidity, 87.6. We caught, in the above lake, two fishes and a craw-fish, without eyes, and in the end of the cave a cricket and several other insects having eyes. The proprietor would not permit a survey of the cave to be made, as it was supposed that another entrance existed upon the property of some other person, and of which rumor indicated the situation in or near the end of the cave. The insects with eyes found at this point appear to confirm this view. Such an opening in the cave would seem to be necessary to effect its ventilation. No currents of air were perceptible to the senses inside of the cave, nor was any carbonic acid discovered at the bottom of the deep pits, which were tested by throwing lighted papers into them. This cave presents the example of a bracing and salubrious atmosphere in the summer season, which qualities appear to be due, first, to its lower temperature of 58° , and secondly, to its suitable proportion of moisture, which corresponds to a relative humidity of 87.6. The fact of its bracing property is abundantly shown by the experience of the numerous visitors, many of whom are delicate women who make the excursion of the long route in a single day without suffering greater fatigue than a few hours of similar labor in the external air would produce.

The houses built for the consumptive patients were located in the driest portion of the cave where the temperature of the air was slightly higher, (one degree,) and its relative humidity 76.1, or less than in the remaining localities visited by me. The failure of the beneficial effects upon the sick, which were expected from a residence of consumptive patients in the houses built in the cave, arose not from the character or quality of the air, but from the need for sunlight, the effect of which was especially severe upon constitutions debilitated by disease.

An atmosphere of 58° , and a relative humidity of $87\frac{1}{2}$, although most agreeable for exertion in the summer time, would scarcely answer for a legislative hall, were it even readily to be attained. During the warm weather a few degrees less than the temperature of the external air would prove pleasant, and the fall of temperature at that season would yield a greater relative humidity. In the winter season, in such a hall, the production of a summer atmosphere without the moisture proper to that season can only give rise to sensations of discomfort and provoke disease. The relative humidity found in the Mammoth cave corresponds in amount to what has been, from other considerations, shown to be the most agreeable.

The rapidity of evaporation of the body depends *principally* upon the low relative humidity of the air at a high temperature, and upon the maintenance of this condition in the neighborhood of the body by the action of currents of air. Thus with too great dryness of the air, particularly at an elevated temperature, and especially if it pass rapidly over the body, there will be a greater degree of evaporation than is consistent with health. On the other hand, in an atmosphere saturated with moisture, the evaporation from the body would be reduced to a minimum, and would be practically nothing in such air having the same temperature as the body. Although we may bear with impunity these extremes for a short period, a persistence in such conditions would be fraught with danger.

In the external air of winter the body cools more rapidly than in summer from the difference of temperature. We regulate the expenditure of animal heat by our clothing, and in summer we do not consume in our bodies as much or as

heating fuel, in the shape of food, as in winter. The winter air, though *relatively* moist, is *drier* than the summer atmosphere in respect to the weight of vapor dissolved in a cubic foot of air. If, therefore, we raise this cold air, as in our dwellings, to the temperature of summer, thereby increasing its capacity for moisture, a much dryer air than that of summer is the result if we do not at the same time add water to it. In an ordinary dwelling-room, with the low degree of ventilation which is sufficient for a few persons, and with a stove or grate in the apartment communicating a different degree of heat to different parts of the room, the desiccating effects alluded to are not so perceptible. The inmates select, naturally, that part of the room which is comfortable to them, and the moisture arising from respiration is not, to a great extent, withdrawn from the room, but is extended to all parts rapidly by diffusion. When a large volume of dry air is introduced by means of a hot-air furnace, (especially if without the addition of water,) the products of respiration being rapidly carried away, and the temperature of the room becoming uniform so as to deprive its inmates of the advantages of selecting that most comfortable to each, the effects of the rapid evaporation from the body are apparent in the complaints that the "air is *burned*."

Heating the air to a considerable degree cannot injure it for vital purposes, unless by depriving it of ozone, which is oxygen gas in a peculiar condition. There is, however, but little, if any, ozone in the air of dwellings; its function in the atmosphere is unknown to us, but appears to be that of destroying the poison of miasms. The combustion of the animalcules, dust, &c., in the air would give the same products of dry distillation as other animal and vegetable substances, a portion of which would be carbonic acid, which would be so small an amount that it would almost escape the most careful observer. In the method of organic analysis by Hess, where a considerable quantity of air is drawn through the combustion tube, the carbonic acid is not found to be greater than by other systems of analysis; and the most delicate experiments have been needed lately to exhibit the reactions of carbonic acid arising from the combustion of the organic matter in the air. As regards the destruction of contagious matters supposed to exist sometimes in the atmosphere, the heating would, by destroying them, produce a decidedly beneficial effect. There is no need of forming improbable hypotheses to account for the insalubrity of a dry, hot furnace air.

The following example will serve to illustrate the hygrometric condition of the external air of winter:

At the Savage mine of Virginia City, when the external air is cold, a large volume, apparently of steam, issues from the mouth of the mine, condensing upon and covering the neighboring objects with water. This phenomenon occurs only in certain conditions of the atmosphere, as when the dew-point is rather high the cold air descends the ventilating shaft, and is warmed and saturated with moisture at that temperature by the earth. When it issues into the cold and nearly saturated air it must part with the moisture with which it is surcharged for a lower temperature, giving rise to clouds of steam.

If we desire a summer atmosphere in our winter dwellings we should give to it the mean relative humidity of the external air, or rather the mean relative humidity of the *summer* months, since it is probable that the annual mean does not fairly express the relative dryness of different countries, the winter humidity being nearly the same in all places. In other words, we should adopt the standard which nature extends to us.

Müller (Kosmische Physik) gives the annual mean relative humidity at 75.

Roscoe states that the experience in heating the House of Lords shows that an agreeable atmosphere, as regards aqueous vapor, is found to exist when the relative moisture ranges between 55 to 82; mean, $68\frac{1}{2}$.

The following tables give the relative humidity for Washington city and for Philadelphia. The first table contains the lowest relative humidity and

the means for the months of January and June, for the whole year,* and for the series of years. The mean for the series of years is calculated with and also without 1855, which appears to have been a very dry year. The second table gives the results for January, June, the year, and the seasons of the year 1863 in Philadelphia, a city of proverbial salubrity. There is also the general mean of twelve years observations.

From these observations the mean annual relative humidity of Philadelphia is 68.5. That of Washington is 68.2; but the observations are not for so long a period as for Philadelphia. From these results it would be safe to adopt a relative humidity for the halls of Congress of from 60 to 80, which have a mean of 70°.

In the third table may be found the results of the experiments upon the relative humidity of the Capitol extension.

I have given in them the relations of a cubic foot of air to the moisture—

1st. As to the number of grains of water which it *can* contain in the respective experiments; 2d, what it does contain; and, 3d, the deficiency of water in a cubic foot of air, in the respective experiments, for a relative humidity of 70.

In the last column I have extended the calculation to ascertain the number of pounds of water required to give to 60,000 cubic feet of the air per minute a relative humidity of 70.

1. *Mean Relative Humidity at Washington, D. C. Results of Meteorological Observations, 1854-'59, Vol. 1. (Ex. Doc. 36th Congress, 1st session.)*

The means for—	Year.	Maximum generally.	Minimum.			Maximum.		
			7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
January	1855	100	40	36	54	88	72	87
June	1855	100	59	27	48	83	60	81
The whole year.....	1855	100	21	0	34	81.8	59.6	79.1
January	1856	100	58	36	56	93	78	83
June	1856	100	68	34	48	84	57	79
The whole year.....	1856	100	17	18	2	72.3	56.8	73.3
January	1857	100	45	41	43	78	69	76
June	1857	100	47	22	61	82	57	81
The whole year.....	1857	100						
January	1858	100	50	28	56	78	60	74
June	1858	100	64	41	48	79	57	72
The whole year.....	1858	100	31	14	17	78.0	56.5	71.2
January	1859	100	35	36	40	74	56	69
June	1859	100	42	31	51	75	56	76
The whole year.....	1859	100	33	12	33	77	56	73

* In calculating the mean relative humidity of different places, to compare their relative dryness, it is probable that we should omit the winter months in which the relative humidity is nearly the same in them.

Mean for the years, at all hours.

	For—				Mean for the years.
	1855.	1856.	1858.	1859.	
Relative humidity	73.30	67.20	68.57	68.67	69.44
Do.....	(Omit.)	67.20	68.57	68.67	68.15

Mean relative humidity of Philadelphia (From table quoted by Messrs. Shedd and Edson. Report, page 21.)

1863—Mean results for—	Maximum.	Minimum.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	The whole day.
January	100	38	78.0	65.3	74.8	72.7
February	94	22	67.9	51.0	65.6	61.3
March	100	15	74.5	56.7	70.5	67.2
April	100	29	77.9	63.4	73.5	71.6
May	96	15	72.3	51.7	69.4	64.5
June	94	22	74.1	58.5	71.9	68.2
July	97	25	75.1	53.8	69.2	66.0
General mean for 12 years	100	13	76.0	57.4	72.2	68.5

Table of humidity.—Experiments on the ventilation of the Capitol Extension: Wetherill.

Temp. air, Fahrenheit.	Relative humidity; saturated air = 100.	A cubic foot of air— (grains of water)			60,000 cubic feet per minute require pounds of water—	Date.	Locality.
		Can contain at the temperature—	Does contain—	Requires for a relative humidity of 70—			
°						1864.	
90.5	47	14.81	7.06	3.46	29.6	June 27	Smithsonian laboratory.
86.9	51	13.50	6.88	2.57	27.0	do.	External air, Capitol portico.
86.0	50	13.15	6.57	2.63	22.5	do.	Senate chamber.
82.4	77	11.79	8.25	Above 70	do.	do.	Senate chamber; storm.
84.2	58	12.45	7.22	1.49	12.8	do.	Senate chamber.
74.3	35	9.17	3.21	3.21	27.4	June 28	Sergeant-at-Arms' office.
77.0	34	9.97	2.39	4.59	39.3	do.	Senate chamber.
77.0	34	9.97	2.39	4.59	39.3	do.	Senate chamber; clear weather.
77.9	32	10.26	3.28	3.90	33.4	do.	Senate chamber.
77.9	32	10.26	3.28	3.90	33.4	do.	Smithsonian laboratory.
78.8	30	10.55	3.17	4.22	36.1	June 29	Do.
77.9	34	10.03	3.49	3.69	31.6	do.	Senate chamber.
78.8	36	10.55	3.80	3.58	30.7	do.	Senate chamber; clear weather.
78.8	36	10.55	3.80	3.58	30.7	do.	Senate chamber.
78.8	30	10.55	3.17	4.22	36.1	do.	External air, Capitol portico.
77.0	54	10.00	5.40	1.60	13.7	June 30	Smithsonian laboratory.
78.8	48	10.55	5.06	2.32	19.9	do.	External air, Capitol portico.
78.8	48	10.55	5.06	2.32	19.9	do.	Do.
78.8	62	10.55	6.54	0.84	7.2	do.	House of Representatives; storm.
78.8	62	10.55	6.54	0.84	7.2	do.	House of Representatives.
78.8	62	10.55	6.54	0.84	7.2	do.	Do.
88.2	51	14.04	7.16	2.67	22.9	July 2	Smithsonian laboratory.
78.8	80	10.55	8.44	Above 70	do.	do.	Smithsonian laboratory; storm.
84.2	71	12.45	8.84	0.0	do.	do.	External air, Capitol portico.
82.4	74	11.79	8.72	Above 70	do.	do.	Senate chamber.
84.2	71	12.45	8.84	0.0	do.	do.	Do.
84.2	71	12.45	8.84	0.0	do.	do.	Do.
82.4	71	11.79	8.37	0.0	do.	do.	Do.
84.2	71	12.45	8.84	0.0	do.	do.	Do.
84.6	71	12.58	8.93	0.0	do.	do.	Do.

3. Table of humidity—Continued.

Number of experiment.	Temp. air, Fahrenheit.	Relative humidity; saturated air = 100.	A cubic foot of air— (grains of water)			60,000 cubic feet per minute require pounds of water—	Date.	Locality.
			Can contain at the temperature—	Does contain—	Requires for a rela- tive humidity of 70—			
	°						1865.	
32	82.4	74	11.79	8.72	0.0	.....	do....	Senate chamber.
33	84.2	68	12.45	8.46	0.26	2.2	do....	Do.
34	80.6	74	11.15	8.25	Above 70.	.....	do....	Stairs ventilator to Senate gallery.
							1865.	
35	61.9	46	6.23	2.87	1.49	*12.8	Jan. 24	Senate post office.
36	70.2	32	8.04	2.57	3.05	26.1	do....	Do.
37	70.9	31	8.23	2.55	3.21	27.5	do....	Do.
38	70.5	33	8.12	2.68	3.00	25.7	do....	Do.
39	72.0	27	8.52	2.30	3.66	31.3	do....	Senate chamber gallery.
40	72.3	27	8.60	2.32	3.70	31.7	do....	Do.
41	29.8	56	1.95	1.09	0.28	†2.5	do....	External air to Senate fan.
42	31.3	58	2.07	1.20	0.25	2.1	do....	External air, Capitol portico.
43	33.8	65	2.27	1.48	0.10	1.0	Feb. 8	External air, Smithsonian laboratory.
44	33.8	65	2.27	1.48	0.10	1.0	do....	Do.
45	33.8	65	2.27	1.48	0.10	1.0	do....	Do.
46	30.6	55	2.01	1.11	0.30	2.5	Feb. 9	External air to Senate fan.
47	30.6	55	2.01	1.11	0.30	2.5	do....	Do.
48	30.6	55	2.01	1.11	0.30	2.5	do....	Do.
49	70.9	20	8.23	1.65	4.11	35.2	do....	Senate chamber.
50	70.9	20	8.23	1.65	4.11	35.2	do....	Do.
51	68.0	21	7.49	1.57	3.68	31.5	do....	Do.
52	68.0	21	7.49	1.57	3.68	31.5	do....	Do.
53	64.0	27	6.58	1.78	2.83	24.3	do....	Do.
54	64.0	27	6.58	1.78	2.83	24.3	do....	Do.
55	69.8	44	7.94	3.49	2.07	17.7	Feb. 15	Room in the Smithsonian Institution.
56	35.2	100	2.39	2.39	Saturated.	Sat.	Feb. 16	External air to the fan, House of Repre- sentatives.
57	35.2	100	2.39	2.39	Saturated.	Sat.	do....	Do.
58	72.7	46.5	8.71	4.05	2.05	17.5	do....	House of Representatives.
59	72.7	46.5	8.71	4.05	2.05	17.5	do....	Do.
60	70.9	46.5	8.23	3.83	1.93	16.5	do....	Do.
61	70.9	46.5	8.23	3.83	1.93	16.5	do....	Do.
62	68.4	48	7.59	3.64	1.67	14.3	do....	Do.
63	68.4	48	7.59	3.64	1.67	14.3	do....	Do.
64	65.2	57	6.84	3.90	0.89	7.6	Feb. 17	Sleeping apartment, afternoon.
65	68.4	46	7.59	3.59	1.72	14.7	Feb. 18	Sleeping apartment next morning.
66	37.4	67	2.60	1.74	0.08	0.7	Feb. 24	External air to Senate fan.
67	37.4	67	2.60	1.74	0.08	0.7	do....	Do.
68	37.4	67	2.60	1.74	0.08	0.7	do....	Do.
69	66.9	31	7.23	2.24	2.82	25.6	do....	Senate chamber.
70	66.9	31	7.23	2.24	2.82	25.6	do....	Do.
71	70.9	28	8.23	2.30	3.46	29.7	do....	Do.
72	72.3	28.5	8.60	2.45	3.57	30.6	do....	Do.
73	72.3	28.5	8.60	2.45	3.57	30.6	do....	Do.
74	36.7	93	2.53	2.35	Above 70.	.....	Feb. 25	External air to the fan, House of Repre- sentatives.
75	69.0	43	7.74	3.33	2.09	17.9	do....	Hall of representatives.
76	69.0	43	7.74	3.33	2.09	17.9	do....	Do.
77	69.8	41	7.94	3.26	2.30	19.7	do....	Do.
78	69.8	41	7.94	3.26	2.30	19.7	do....	Do.
79	51.4	49	4.29	2.10	0.90	7.7	Feb. 27	External air to the fan, House of Repre- sentatives.
80	71.6	37	8.41	3.11	2.78	23.8	do....	Hall of representatives.
81	71.6	35	8.41	2.94	2.94	25.2	do....	Do.
82	71.6	35	8.41	2.94	2.94	25.2	do....	Do.
83	71.6	35	8.41	2.94	2.94	25.2	do....	Do.
84	64.2	34	6.62	2.25	2.38	20.4	Mar. 23	External air, top of dome.
85	64.2	34	6.62	2.25	2.38	20.4	do....	Do.
86	65.0	35	6.80	2.38	2.38	20.4	do....	External air at the ground.
87	68.0	60	7.49	4.49	0.75	6.4	Mar. 31	Public schools,
88	68.0	60	7.49	4.49	0.75	6.4	do....	Public schools,
89	68.0	60	7.49	4.49	0.75	6.4	do....	Public schools,
90	74.0	63	9.08	5.72	0.64	5.5	do....	Public schools,
91	75.0	60	9.67	5.80	0.97	8.3	do....	Public schools,
92	75.0	44	9.67	6.19	0.58	5.0	do....	Public schools,

* That is for air of a temperature of 29° 8 Fahrenheit; or a temperature of 70° the air would require more in proportion to its expansion.

† The ventilation for the Senate is 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Temp. of external air
59°, rel. h. 72.

II. THE EXPERIMENTS UPON THE HUMIDITY OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION

Embrace a series of ninety-two observations made in the summer and in the winter. Those of the summer, Nos 1 to 34, inclusive, illustrate admirably the condition of the air furnished by the ventilating apparatus at that season.

The summer experiments.—On June 27, 1864, after a prolonged dry period, the temperature of the air at an open window of the Smithsonian laboratory, at noon, was $90^{\circ}.5$ Fahrenheit. At 2 p. m. a storm was approaching, and the air had a temperature of $86^{\circ}.9$. The relative humidity had increased from 47 to 51. During the experiments in the Senate chamber the storm burst upon us, but was of short duration. The relative humidity in the chamber rose, and the temperature fell with the storm; the former was at its maximum (Ex. 4) at 77, and the temperature reached its minimum at $82^{\circ}.4$. At the commencement of the observations it would have taken twenty-seven pounds of water per minute to have given to the air of the Senate chamber the maximum relative humidity for comfort—viz., 70. The necessity for water was entirely obviated at the time of Experiment No. 4, and when the examination was completed the humidity was within the mean amount for health. I watched the condition of the Senators while the relative humidity was increasing, and although it was not very low in the commencement, as it had been gradually increasing all the morning, I could not fail to observe their expressions of relief and comfort (in which I shared) at the changed hygrometric state of the atmosphere, the temperature having at the same time fallen $3^{\circ}.6$ Fahrenheit.

On July 2 (Ex. 23–34) there was another storm, which commenced before I reached the Senate. Before the storm the temperature of the air at a window of the laboratory was $88^{\circ}.2$, its relative humidity 51. As the storm was ceasing, at the same place, the temperature was $78^{\circ}.8$, the relative humidity 80. At 3 p. m. the external air at the Capitol was $84^{\circ}.2$, and the relative humidity 71. The temperature and humidity were the same in the chamber as in the external air; but at the registers, through which the fresh air entered the Senate chamber, the temperature was slightly lower, and the humidity a little higher.* This air was very comfortable.

On June 30 (Ex. 16–22) the air of the Representatives' hall was examined under the disturbing influence of a storm, which gave a sufficient relative humidity to the atmosphere.

On June 28 and 29 (Ex. 6–15) the air of the Senate chamber was examined during clear weather, the temperature of the air being high, but not excessive for summer. The temperature and humidity in the chamber and in the external air were nearly alike, and the humidity was very low.

A jet of water in one of the air-ducts during these summer observations cooled the air in the duct from one to two degrees, but did not suffice to lower the temperature of the apartment below that of the external air.

It will be observed from table 1 that the mean relative humidity at Washington at 2 p. m. for five years, in June, is 57.4, and that the minimum has fallen as low as 22. The summer experiments show that the air of the legislative halls may be made cooler and more pleasantly moist in the summer by the judicious and *sufficient* evaporation of water. It must be sufficient to produce the desired effect. It must be employed with judgment, and *not added* when the air has a high relative humidity, for in such a case it would communicate too much moisture, and might even introduce a portion in the form of mist, to be deposited upon the walls. For example, with the temperature (Ex. 1) at $90^{\circ}.5$, the evaporation of twenty-nine pounds of water per minute would raise the humidity to its healthful maximum *at that temperature*; so much, indeed,

* There was a small jet of water in the air-duct.

would not be needed, for this evaporation would occasion a fall of the temperature several degrees.

It is evident that the evaporation of any more water at the time of Experiment 4 would be hurtful. To add water, whether in winter or summer, requires *intelligent and watchful industry*, aided by a proper psychrometer. Fortunately the latter desideratum has been supplied by an invention of Mr. William Edson, who has contrived a hygrometer which gives, at any time, the dew-point and relative humidity by a mechanical arrangement, obviating a recourse to tables or calculations.

An objection has been made to the heating action in summer of the terrace from which the air is drawn. The experiments have not given any indication of such heating action, nor was it to be expected. The warm pavement radiates its heat into space, and does not raise the temperature of the air upon it to any considerable extent. This may be *seen* by looking over a similar heated surface towards the sky. The hot air may be perceived by its tremulous motion, which arises from the different refrangibility for the rays of light of the unequally heated strata of air. It will be noticed that this elevation of temperature does not extend more than a few feet above the ground. I have not found the terrace, nor the short vertical shafts by which the air enters the fan-room, in a clean condition. They ought to be maintained scrupulously neat, and in the summer time should be washed off with the hose at least once daily.

The *winter experiments* are very interesting, and indicate the cause of the complaints which some have made as to the ventilation. They demonstrate that the difficulty lies in a deficiency of moisture in the air. The "*absolute*" dryness of the air in winter is great, and its "*relative*" dryness is vastly increased after it has been raised to the temperature requisite for heating the halls. It will not be necessary to take up the results *seriatim* to prove this. A glance at the table will show how low the degree of relative humidity is. Even when, as in Ex. 56-61, the relative humidity of the external air is 100, that of the halls is below the healthy minimum; and at times the moisture falls to 20. The mean relative humidity at 2 p. m. for the external air of the five Januarys of Table 1 is 67.

The remedy for this defect consists in adding to the air of the halls from sixteen to thirty-five pounds of water per minute for a ventilation of 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

This moisture must, as was said for the summer experiments, be added intelligently. Too much water would be as injurious as too little.

A sufficiency of moisture would enable a somewhat lower temperature to be maintained in the halls. The moisture might be added by the cautious injection of steam. A commission of scientific men (Peclet's *nouveaux documens*) proposed to maintain the air of the hospital du Nord at a relative humidity of 50 by the addition of steam. Some of the heating coils in the Capitol extension were originally provided with steam-cocks for the same purpose. I think that the rapidity of the current in the present air-ducts would render a sufficient hydration of the air, without carrying the water into the halls in the form of mist, impossible. To effect this object, therefore, would require a much larger chamber in which the air-current could pass with diminished velocity and be mingled with steam* in the winter time, and with water in the summer. The jet of water in the air-duct, in the experiments of last summer, was insufficient and did not cause a perceptible increase of the relative humidity of the halls.

The following experiment, performed on February 23d to 27th, gave a similar result:

An iron pan, of 60 square feet in surface, was filled with water and placed in the (heated) main air-duct of the House of Representatives. The water was

* Vide Antozone, p. 92.

armed by steam-pipes. With an average steam-pressure of 24 lbs., and a temperature of the water equal to 172° Fah., 74.8 gallons of water were evaporated in five hours, which is equal to 14.96 gallons† per hour and 0.25 gallons = 2.08 lbs. per minute. The moisture in the hall was determined upon February 25th, with the evaporator in action, and again upon February 27th, the heat having been excluded from the evaporator from the afternoon of February 25th. As, by an oversight, the *water* remained in the tank, the experiment was less decided than it would otherwise have been, since the current of dry, warm air must have taken up water in the experiment of February 27th.

To ascertain the effect of this evaporation it will be necessary to calculate the amount of water which the air of the halls receives from the atmosphere and from other sources.

In this calculation I have neglected the barometric pressure, which did not vary much from its normal, and also the change of volume of the air due to the tension of aqueous vapor, which will not influence the results materially.

I have used $\frac{1}{460}$ as the expansion of air per Fah. degree from 0° Fah. In Experiments 46 and 49 a cubic foot of the external air contains 1.11 grains of water at 30.6° Fah., and by expanding to 70.9° (the temperature of the Senate chamber) a cubic foot would contain 1.03 grains of moisture; but the air of the Senate contains 1.65 grains; hence 0.62 grains of water have been added to it by the breath of the audience, by the absorption of water from the ground through the air-duct, and from other sources. Since a thousand men would exhale 2,000 grains of water per minute, they would introduce into the 60,000 cubic feet of air furnished by the fan per minute 0.2 grains of moisture per foot, which leaves 0.42 grains to be attributed to other sources than the exhalation of the audience.

In Experiments 74 and 75, upon the moisture of the external and internal air at the House of Representatives, with the evaporator in action, out of the 3.33 grains of water per cubic foot of air of the hall, 2.21 are present from the external air and 1.12 grains have been added from other sources. If the same conditions exist as in Exp's 46 and 49, 0.62 grains of water have been furnished by the breath, &c., and 0.5 grains by the action of the evaporator.

In Experiments 79 and 80, in the House of Representatives, the evaporators being filled with *cold* water, in a cubic foot of air, out of the 3.11 grains of water present, 2.02 are due to the moisture of the external air and 1.09 grains to the action of the hot air over the water, to the breath, and to other sources; hence $1.09 - 0.62 = 0.47$ are due to the *cold* evaporator. The difference between these two experiments is 0.03 grains of water per cubic foot. If we compare the experiments of the House of Representatives alone we have for the evaporator, with heat, 1.12 grains; without heat, 1.09 grains; difference, 0.04 grains per cubic foot of air. As the influence of *heat* upon the evaporation of water in the tank is very considerable, it appears that the benefit to the hydration from the evaporator is very small.

For a ventilation of 60,000 cubic feet per minute, in Exp. 49 in the Senate, 5.2 lbs. of water per minute are required to effect a relative humidity of 70, or half that quantity for a ventilation of 30,000 cubic feet.

In Experiments 75 and 80, in the House of Representatives, this quantity of water amounted to 17.9 lbs. with the active evaporator, and to 23.8 lbs. without it.

It is certain that the hydration of the air will involve, in the winter, a considerable expenditure of fuel for a powerful ventilation; but the hydration is as necessary to health and comfort as the warmth.

The following is an approximate calculation of the amount of coal needed to yield to the air of the Senate a relative humidity of 70, based upon the data of Experiments 51 and 52:

† According to the observation of the engineer, Mr. Jacob D. Forney.

Mr. Joseph Nason (Ex. Doc. No. 20, 36th Cong., session 1, p. 10) estimates, upon the assumption that 1 lb. of coal will evaporate $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of water, that 7.33 tons of coal will be required per day, of 24 hours, to produce an agreeable temperature in the hall of Representatives, with a ventilation of 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. In the Senate, for a ventilation of 30,000 cubic feet, according to the same calculation, 4.06 tons of coal would be required for 24 hours. By Experiment 51, 31.5 lbs. of water per minute would be needed to communicate a relative moisture of 70 to 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute, or 15.75 lbs. for a ventilation of 30,000 cubic feet. This quantity of water would require 2.1 lbs. of coal per minute, or 1.35 ton per 24 hours. But the air required 4.06 tons for heating it, which numbers are in the proportion of 1 to 3.

The best ventilation and hydration cannot suit every individual. In an audience some will need more moisture, and some less heat, than others, and a mean, adapted to the wants of the majority, must be maintained. It is somewhat with warming and ventilation as with civilized society—a portion of individual comfort must be resigned to secure the benefits of civilization to the community.

V. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

In addition to the principal constituents of the atmosphere which have been treated in this report, there are others which exist in minute proportion, but which, doubtless, have a decided influence upon health.

Mülder observed that a flame of hydrogen gas, burning in breath from the lungs, did not exhibit in the spectroscope the reaction of sodium, although the air, before breathing, gave the same in a decided manner; and he infers that the lungs act as a filter for the small quantity of chloride of sodium floating in the air. May not other solids or gases, supposed to be innocuous, be thus absorbed to the detriment of our health? The following is a brief account of some of these constituents of the atmosphere:

I. AMMONIA.

Ammonia is always contained, in small proportion, in the air, and has been supposed by Liebig and others to perform an important function in vegetation.

Horsford, (Am. Ass. for Advancement of Science, 1849, p. 124,) in an examination of the atmosphere for this constituent, obtained, as a result of thirteen experiments, from 1.2 to 47.6 parts of ammonia in one million parts of air, the alkali being in larger proportion in July and least in December. No difference in the amount was detected in the air collected on the sea-coast during an east wind compared with the air of a densely populated locality in Boston.

Pierre (Liebig and Kopp, Jahresbericht v, p. 356) gives, as the result of four months' observation in the winter at Caen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ millionths of ammonia by weight in the atmosphere. The same chemist, by a subsequent (Comptes Rendus, xxxvi, 694) examination of the air for nine months, at the same locality, found $\frac{1}{2}$ of a millionth part of ammonia.

Bineau, (Ann. de Ch. et de Phys., [3] xlii, 462,) in a series of experiments performed at Lyons and at Caluire, in the neighborhood, during 1852-'3, found that at the former place the mean annual amount of ammonia in the air was between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of a millionth, while in Caluire it was in winter 40, and in the summer 80 billionths in weight.

The following proportion by volume of ammonia in one million *volumes* of air have been given by different observers: Graeger investigated the air of Alsace; Kemp, that of Ireland, during two summer days, at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea level; and Fresenius at Wiesbaden, Germany, during forty days of changeable weather.

Table of volumes of ammonia in one million volumes of air.

Observer.	Ammonia, NH ₃	Oxide of ammoni- um, NH ₄ O	Carbonate of ammonia, NH ₄ O CO ₂ .
Kraeger.....	0.333	0.508	0.938
Kemp.....	3.880	5.610	10.370
Presenius, day.....	0.098	0.153	0.283
Presenius, night.....	0.169	0.257	0.474
Presenius, mean.....	0.133	0.205	0.379

The ammonia in the first column is *equivalent* to so much oxide of ammonium and carbonate of ammonia, as stated in the second and third columns.

II. ACIDS IN THE AIR.

Dr. R. Angus Smith (Qr. Jour. Chemical Society, xi, p. 209) observed at the sea-side (Blackpool) a slight degree of acidity in the air, since blue litmus paper had its color somewhat diminished by exposure overnight to the air; but in Manchester the reagent paper became red in half an hour, and sometimes in ten minutes.

The same chemist examined the smoke from chimneys, and found in 100 cubic feet (reduced to 65° Fahrenheit) the following amount of acid in grains:

Specimens of smoke.	Sulphurous acid.	Equivalent to hydrate of sulphuric acid.
.....	16.260	24.050
.....	23.850	36.522
.....	5.322	8.150
.....	5.271	8.072
Mean.....	12.651	19.199

From a determination of the sulphur in coal, and from the analysis of rain for its acid, Dr. Smith makes the following calculations:

Sulphur, equal to one per cent. of the coal burned in Manchester, would give an amount of 61,245 tons of sulphuric acid per year. Over an area of 16 miles, and with a rain-fall of three feet deep, one thousand tons of sulphuric acid fall with the rain in a year, which is only about 1.588 per cent. of the quantity produced. Dr. Thompson always found in the air of London sufficient sulphuric acid to give an acid reaction to water through which it was passed. These acids (sulphurous and sulphuric) are always found in the air of towns where coal is burned, and are not considered injurious but rather beneficial, as tending to arrest putrefaction.*

III. ORGANIC MATTER IN THE AIR.

Dr. Thompson (Appendix to report of the committee for scientific inquiry in relation to the cholera epidemic of 1854, p. 110, London) appears to have first recognized the importance of organic matter as a constituent of the air of towns. He found that the air of London, when passed through oil of vitriol, communicated a dark tinge to it, and if large quantities of air were passed through distilled water the inevitable result was the formation of fungi.

* Thompson.

Dr. R. Angus Smith (Op. Cit., p. 217) tested the air for organic matter by ascertaining the amount of air necessary to discharge the color of a solution of permanganate of potash, of which the strength was obtained by decomposing a known weight of sugar or of oxalic acid. Supposing the sugar and the organic matter in the air to be decomposed by exactly the same amount of permanganate, which will not involve a great error, he obtained the proportion of organic matter existing in the air.

The following table of his results is taken from the Chemical Gazette of 1859, p. 176:

	Grains of organic matter in 100 cubic inches of air.
Manchester, 131 experiments.....	52.9
Manchester, All Saints, east wind, 37 experiments.....	52.4
Manchester, All Saints, west wind, less smoky.....	49.1
Manchester, All Saints, east wind, 16 experiments, above 70° Fahrenheit.....	58.4
Manchester, All Saints, east wind, 21 experiments, below 70°.....	48.0
Manchester, in a house kept rather close.....	60.7
In a pig-stye uncovered.....	109.7
Thames, at city after warmest weather of 1858—no odor perceived...	58.4
Thames, Lambeth.....	43.2
Thames, Waterloo bridge.....	43.2
London, 6 experiments during warm weather.....	29.2
London, after a thunder-storm.....	12.3
In the fields south of Manchester.....	13.7
In the fields north of Highgate—wind from London.....	12.3
North Italy—warm weather in the fields.....	6.6
Near Milan—moist fields.....	18.1
German ocean—calm, 60 miles from Yarmouth.....	3.3
Hospice Mt. St. Bernard—fog.....	2.8
North Lancashire.....	2.8
Forest at Chamounix.....	2.8
Lake Lucerne.....	1.4

Hoffmann proposes the use of the permanganate of potassa for the purification of the air. Dr. Smith, repeating the experiment of passing ozonized air through blood, confirmed the fact of a decided and remarkable reddening. He thought that he could employ this reaction for determining the comparative proportion of ozone in the air of the seacoast and in that of Manchester, but found that in the latter place, where the ozone was *less*, the reddening reaction was *much more decided*. Here is a visible effect upon the blood produced by the air of towns, the cause of which is unknown, and which may, operating constantly, act injuriously, and thus account for the superior healthfulness of the country.

IV. MICROSCOPISMS AND GERMS IN THE AIR.

Pasteur (Comptes Rendus, I, 303, 849, and II, 348) filtered air through gun-cotton, and after having dissolved the same by alcohol and ether, examined the insoluble remains. He supposes that germs of infusoria are present in all air, and are the cause of fermentation and putrefaction. H. Hoffmann and Van der Broeck (Ann. der Ch. und Pharmacie, cxv, pp. 75 and 288) drew the same inference from their experiments. Schroeder and Deuch, (Id., cix, 35,) and Schroeder, (Id., cxvii, 273,) confirm these views by their results. They found that almost all organic substances, even those of ready putrefaction, such as blood, fibrine, albumen, caseine, sugar, starch, &c., were preserved unaltered when heated to the boiling-point in a bottle which was immediately stopped by a loose plug of raw cotton, so that, on cooling, the air entering the bottle would be filtered through the cotton and be deprived of solid substances floating

herein. They attribute putrefaction and fermentation to the germs of animalcules suspended in the air; a peculiar kind being required for each kind of fermentation. Schroeder found that these germs were destroyed by a heat of 12° Fahrenheit; but that milk, meat, and yolk of egg contain such as require very prolonged heat at that temperature, or a higher temperature, viz., that of water boiling under pressure, for their destruction.

By the heretofore received theory of Liebig and others, fermentation is a decomposition incited and maintained by a "ferment," or readily oxidizable body. The motion of the atoms in the decomposing ferment is imparted to the atoms of the fermentable body, causing it to fall asunder into less complex compounds. The germ theory has not yet been accepted definitely; experiments and discussions concerning it are in progress, for which consult Pasteur, Pouchet, Berthelot, Schroeder, Boussingault, Karsten, in the *Comptes Rendus*, *Four. Pr. Ch.*, &c., *passim*.

Berthelot (Jr. *Pr. Ch.*, lxxxv, 465, and *Comptes Rendus*) found that in the alcoholic fermentation of 100 parts of sugar, from 95 to 96 per cent. yielded alcohol, the formation of which could be explained by the "ferment" theory; but the remaining 4 or 5 per cent. of sugar formed from 3.2 to 3.6 of glycerine; from .2 to 1.5 of cellulose; from 0.6 to 0.7 of succinic acid, and from 0.6 to 0.7 of carbonic acid, together with fat and other undetermined products. It follows from this that the evolution of carbonic acid is not in an exact equivalent proportion to either the sugar or the alcohol. Pasteur found in the experiments before alluded to of filtering air through gun-cotton, dissolving the latter and examining the residue by the microscope, that it contained starch granules and undefined globules, which seemed to him to be spores. When this residue was brought into sugar-water, certain known animalculæ and infusoria were developed. The same results were obtained, using asbestos for the air filter, and they were absent when the asbestos had been first ignited, and then exposed to the current of air from which the germs were removed before reaching the mineral. He experimented upon air from different localities with the view of ascertaining the relative proportion of germs capable of producing fermentation. For this purpose he prepared a number of glass matrasses containing fermentescible liquids, hermetically sealed at the boiling temperature. When these were opened in any place a certain quantity of air would rush in, together with whatever germs might be present. The flasks were immediately resealed and put aside, when the presence of the germs would soon be manifested by the phenomenon of fermentation, accompanied by the presence of infusoria.

Of 20 specimens of air in each of the three following series:

- 1st. In the country, near the ground, 8 contained germs.
- 2d. Upon the first plateau of the Jura mountains, 2,600 feet elevation, 5 contained germs.
- 3d. Upon Montanvert, 6,000 feet high, 1 contained germs.

In the cellar of the Paris Observatory, using precautions against disturbing the ground, no air causing fermentation was found; it was as free from that property as air which had been heated.

All specimens of fresh milk coagulate in from three to ten days, and contain chiefly *vibriones*. If, however, milk be boiled for a prolonged period, and heated air, deprived of its germs, be suffered to enter the vessel, it does not ferment. The oxygen of the air attacks the fat, which becomes lumpy and allowy; (see Wetherill on Adipocire, *Transactions Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. xi;) but the albumen from which, according to the former theory, a ferment is generated, remains unaltered. The spores of the mucidineæ retain their fermentative power at a temperature of 248° Fahrenheit, but are killed by a half an hour's exposure to a temperature of 266° Fahrenheit. In water, however, they lose their vitality at the ordinary boiling temperature.

Karsten (Liebig and Kopp, Jahresbericht, 1862, p. 106) discovered an oxidizing power in the air which he deems of value in relation to the question of atmospheric miasms. He found that dry non-nitrogenized bodies such as sugar, starch, gum, wax, resin, caoutchouc, cork, &c., are slowly oxidized in the air at ordinary temperatures, with the formation of carbonic acid and water. When the oxygen is not present in excess, the additional products of decay (rottenness) arise. After depriving air of carbonic acid, he passed 60 litres of it, in single bubbles, through a series of vessels, (in which all joints of cork and caoutchouc were avoided,) filled alternately with air free from carbonic acid, and with lime-water, and thus always found a precipitate of carbonate of lime, which he attributes to an oxidation of organic matter in the air. He believes that in Elliot and Storer's observations on the difficulty of depriving air of carbonic acid, the presence of this gas arose from the oxidation of the joints of cork and caoutchouc; for when air is first passed through a tube containing red-hot oxide of copper, by which its organic matter is burned, and then freed from carbonic acid by caustic potash, no precipitate in the lime-water announces the presence of carbonic acid. By this oxidizing action of the air, due probably to ozone, a self-purification of the atmosphere is constantly taking place.

V. DUST SUSPENDED IN THE AIR.

Pouchet (Comptes Rendus, xlviii, 546) made an extensive microscopic examination of the dust deposited from the air in different places. Some of it had accumulated for ages; as in the ruins of Thebes; in the tomb of Rameses II; in the sepulchral chamber of the great pyramid; in the temple of Venus Athos, at Philé; in the temple of Serapis; at Pouzzoles; in the head of a mummied dog from the pits of Beni-Hassan, and in the cabinet of a Jewish antiquary, at Cairo. Some of the dust of less ancient buildings was also examined, viz., of the tower of St. Georges d'Amboise, at Rouen; interior of the abbey Fécamp; laboratory of the Museum of Natural History, at Rouen, and other places. From the results of thousands of such observations substances were detected by the microscope, consisting, 1st, of mineral origin, being the detritus of the rocks of the locality; 2d, of animal nature, as the dried remains of small infusoria of different kinds; fragments of the antennæ of coleoptera; scales from the wings of nocturnal and diurnal butterflies; hairs of different animals, some of them dyed red, blue, or green, and derived from clothing; hair of rabbits and bats; epithelial scales; spiders' web, &c.; 3d, of vegetable origin, consisting of fragments of the tissue of various plants, the ligneous fibre in small quantity, but the fragments of cells and vessels being of greater frequency; many vegetable hairs or filaments; pollen; cryptogamic spores; many filaments of cotton, for the most part colorless, but sometimes dyed and proceeding from clothing.

Finally, wherever M. Pouchet's observations extended, whether of ancient or modern dust, the presence of *starch*, of different plants, but especially of wheat, was nearly always demonstrated. The larger starch granules were rare; those detected were of ovoidal or spherical shape, measuring from 0.014 to 0.028 millimetre in diameter, but more frequently of the latter dimension. The ancient starch polarized light and had all of the physical and chemical properties of recent starch; some of it was of a violet tint, as if by the action of iodine. On the summits of mountains and on other elevated places starch was rarely or not at all detected. Pouchet compared the air of different localities by collecting and examining microscopically the solid matters floating in the volume of one cubic decimetre of the air, and found the air of towns loaded with a vast quantity of organic *débris*, and of objects employed in civilized life. In the marshlands and on plains he found an excess of vegetable particles. In the open sea, far from the shore, and on the mountains, above the zone of habita-

tions, he found, even in a volume of ten cubic decimetres, the atmospheric corpuscles to be very sparse. At sea, however, between Sardinia and Sicily, in the middle of the Ionian sea, or upon the summit of Etna, a cubic decimetre of air always exhibited "immense legions" of ciliated infusoria.

VI. MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE AIR OF THE CAPITOL.

On February 20, 1865, glass microscope slides were hung from the ventilating apertures in the House of Representatives, so that they remained suspended horizontally six inches below the ceiling. Two slides, tied back to back, were coated with glycerine and placed at the east end, and two similar ones at the west end of the ceiling. The position of the slides was such that on two dust could fall or settle gradually, and against the remaining two the dust would rise vertically. On March 8 of the same year the slides were examined. No difference was observed between the slides from the east and west end of the ceiling.

Those upon which the dust had settled were coated very perceptibly by it. Examined by the microscope it proved to be principally fine quartz and earthy matter arising from the streets, the former exhibiting its characteristic colors in polarized light; there were also animal hairs, some of them dyed, (fibres from the carpet,) and epithelial scales from the mouth, starch granules, &c.

Very little matter was deposited upon the slides containing glycerine upon their inferior surface. The objects detected by the microscope were epithelial scales from the mouth, and starch granules, which exhibited beautifully the black cross by polarized light. Nothing having the appearance of spores was detected in these examinations.

VI. OZONE.

An examination of air for the purposes of ventilation would scarcely be complete without allusion to ozone—a body which has engaged the attention of chemists for the past twenty-five years, but of the true nature of which, notwithstanding the labor of research bestowed upon it, we know so little.

I. NATURE OF OZONE.

The air surrounding the electrical machine when in action, and air confined with moist phosphorus, has a peculiar penetrating odor, and exerts a decomposing action upon the iodide of potassium.

These two cases have been referred to one cause—viz., the production of ozone, which is supposed by some to be an allotropic modification of oxygen, analogous to what has been observed in sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and some other bodies, while others assign for the rationale of the phenomenon a decomposition of ordinary oxygen into its hypothetical constituents, $+O$ and $-O$. Ozone is the most active oxydant known; it acts energetically by mere contact at the ordinary temperature, carrying bodies to the highest degree of oxydation of which they are capable. Thus silver is converted into the peroxide; phosphorus into phosphoric acid; arsenic into arsenic acid; sulphur, sulphurous acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen, into sulphuric acid; lead and litharge into the peroxide; protoxide of manganese into the peroxide; sulphide of lead into the sulphate; ammonia into nitrate of ammonia, &c.

It also oxidizes many organic bodies; when breathed in sufficient quantities, excites powerfully the organs of respiration, producing cough, and speedily killing smaller animals.

Fortunately it cannot be present in atmospheric air in large quantity; $\frac{1}{1300}$ of this body being the largest proportion with which we have been able to load the air. Substances upon which ozone acts withdraw it from the air.

Andrews and Tait (Phil. Trans., 1860, 113) found that oxygen through

which quiet electric discharges were effected experienced a diminution in volume of $\frac{1}{12}$; that when left to itself, at ordinary temperatures, it expanded again very slowly; at 212° Fahrenheit it expanded more rapidly; at 518° Fahrenheit it regained its original volume, and lost all ozone reaction. This, then, is the temperature at which ozone is completely *destroyed*.

The presence of ozone is indicated by its action on paper imbued with the tincture of gum guaiacum, which it turns blue, or with paper dipped in a mixture of water and starch, with $\frac{1}{500}$ of its weight of iodide of potassium and dried. The ozone liberates the iodine, which acts upon the starch, producing the characteristic blue color of the iodide of starch.

Certain bodies which have been called "ozone-carriers" possess the peculiar property of absorbing ozone, and yielding it to other bodies upon which it is capable of acting.

Oil of turpentine,* under the influence of light, platinum black or sponge, and the *blood corpuscles*, possess this property, so important in its physiological relations. Schoenbein found that air containing $\frac{1}{500000}$ of ozone smelled sensibly of it, and is of the opinion that there exists a connexion between the amount of ozone in the atmosphere and catarrhal affections. Gorup v Besanez (Ann. der Ch. und Pharmacie, cxxv, 207) acted upon a variety of organic substances by ozone, and studied their products of oxidation. He found that, in the presence of carbonate of soda; grape, and cane sugar, (the latter, with greater difficulty,) were perfectly oxidized by ozone, carbonic and formic acids being the sole products. The volatile fatty acids are also perfectly oxidized, while the fixed ones, such as palmitic and stearic, are acted upon with difficulty. The fats alone are not readily attacked, but in presence of an alkali they are quickly decomposed, the ozone acting upon the glycerine. This author draws important deductions from the action of ozone on organic bodies in his Lehrbuch der Chemie, vol. iii, *passim*.

Contradictory conclusions have been drawn with reference to the relation of the atmospheric ozone to health and disease. Mr. Smallwood, in a long series of experiments upon the ozone of the atmosphere in Canada during the prevalence of the cholera and at other times, favored the idea of a deficiency of ozone during the epidemic.

During the Crimean war the surgeons of the French army established the facts that—

1. The more the ozone reagent papers were colored in the air the more numerous were the sick who were taken to each of the hospitals.
2. The higher the temperature there were *fewer* entries of sick and fewer deaths.
3. At the three observatories the ozone curve was essentially the same; and
4. The curve for the temperature was also the same.
5. At observatory No. 1 the less the ozone the greater was the number of deaths; while at observatory No. 2 it was the reverse.

Dr. Moffat (Rep. British Association, 1861) concludes, from a large number of observations, that the ozone in the atmosphere plays an important part in controlling or permitting epidemics, which it effects by removing the poison from the air. During the prevalence of the cholera at Newcastle, in 1853, the ozone was at its minimum. From August 24 to September 11, 1854, ozone was only once perceived, and then in a minimum quantity. The cholera was then at its height in London. Dr. Moffat states that, on the 10th of September, with a south wind, the ozone increased and the cholera cases diminished.

Bineau (Ann. de Ch. et de Phys., [3] xlii, 462) detected ozone but seldom in the air of Lyons, although he observed it always in the air of the neighboring

* Schoenbein saturated oil of turpentine with ozone to a degree that it had double the bleaching power of good hypochlorite of lime, (bleaching powder.)

country. He attributes the deficiency in the city to the action of organic substances in the air.

Pless and Pierre (Wien, Acad. Bericht, xxii, 211) discovered 0.02 milligrammes of ozone in 255 litres of air.

Zenger (Id., xxiv, 78) found, from 12 experiments, from 0.002 to 0.01 milligrammes in 100 litres of air.

R. Angus Smith (Qr. Jour. Ch. Soc., xi, 196) found that the air of Manchester did not react with ozonoscopic paper, nor was there any reaction in the country when the air came from the city, which he attributes to the absorption of ozone by the products of combustion arising from the large amount of coal consumed in the city.

C. Kosmann (Comptes Rendus, lv, 731) ascertained that in Strásburg and at a short distance therefrom, there was more ozone in the air of the country than in that of the city. In the city the maximum of ozone was in the day time; in the country it occurred in the night. He found also, by the action upon Schoenbein's test paper, that the green portions of all plants exhaled ozone.

Mr. Carey Lea (Am. Jour. Sci.) discovered that the growth of plants is retarded in an atmosphere strongly impregnated with ozone.

A. Poey (Comptes Rendus, lvii, 344) found that, in the city of Havana, the ozone reaction diminished with the elevation, while in the country it increased. He found also that the atmospheric moisture influenced the amount of ozone.

J. Boehm (Bericht Acad., Wien, xxix, 409) has given the results of four years' regular observations upon the ozone of the atmosphere made in the city and environs of Prague.

The observations were made with ozonoscopic paper exposed to the atmosphere, observed and changed at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.; the proportion of ozone being determined by the depth of shade of the color produced.

Boehm obtained different results with paper prepared from the same formula by different persons, and claims but general conclusions from his observations. He has tabulated his results, and has illustrated them from January, 1857, to March, 1858, by a series of curves representing the relative humidity, rain, snow, or fog, clouded proportion of sky, strength and direction of the winds, and ozone.

From a consideration of these curves it is seen that the ozone bears no relation to the relative humidity, rain or thunder storms, clouds, &c., but is intimately connected with the force and direction of the wind, which was generally from the west, when the phenomenon of ozone was perceived.

Boehm attributes this effect to the position of the observatory in relation to the city of Prague; the easterly winds passing over a portion of the town, which is thickly settled and crowded with factories, the emanations of which deprive the air of its ozone.

In the country and in the suburbs the presence of ozone was found to be constant. The author, without expressing a decided opinion on the relations existing between the presence of ozone in the atmosphere and health, calls attention to the fact that, in Koenigstadt, a place not particularly noted for salubrity, he obtained as decided reactions of ozone as upon the healthiest mountains, and that the coloration of the test paper is more decided in Vienna, a city noted for its lung and typhoid fevers, than in Prague, which is ranked justly with the healthiest of towns.

M. Hozeau, of Rouen, inferred, from a series of observations which extended over four years, that the atmospheric ozone is least in February, begins to increase in March, and reaches its maximum in May and June, after which month it diminishes to its minimum in February.

Dr. W. B. Rogers (Am. Assoc., Albany meeting) observed that the action of the city of Boston deprived air passing over it of its ozone.

II. EXPERIMENTS ON OZONE, IN WASHINGTON.

The following experiment was performed to ascertain whether the ozonoscopic test might not be increased in delicacy. Some test-paper was prepared according to the following formula of Osann: thirty-two grains of starch were rubbed in a mortar with the same amount of cold water; four ounces of water, in which three grains of iodide of potassium were dissolved, were boiled and mixed well with the starch; the whole was boiled again, cooled, and placed in a stoppered bottle. When test-paper was needed the bottle was shaken, slips of Swedish filtering-paper were dipped in the liquid and dried. This paper was instantly colored of a deep shade when dipped in a bottle of air ozonized by phosphorus. When exposed over night to the external air, at the Smithsonian Institution, the ozone reaction was very decided.

At 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 30', March 6th, twenty-four litres ($6\frac{1}{3}$ gallons) of air were drawn, by an aspirator, from a hole in a south window of the Smithsonian laboratory; the air being from the south and consequently not passing over the densely populated quarter of the city. The air traversed a drawn-out glass tube and impinged upon a slip of the test-paper contained in a Woulfe's bottle, which was covered with black paper to prevent the bleaching action of the light upon the iodide of starch. The current of air was drawn slowly, so that two and a half hours were needed to aspirate twenty-four litres. The experiment was repeated twice on different days, once keeping the test-paper moist. It was impossible to detect the slightest reaction of ozone. On the night of March 8th ozone reagent papers were exposed to the external air outside of a window of the Smithsonian laboratory, and in a similar position at a dwelling on F street north, between 11th and 12th streets west, in a populous locality of Washington. The papers of the latter position did not give any indication of ozone, but those at the laboratory, exposed to the air of the Smithsonian park, evinced a decided ozone reaction. Hence the air of the public grounds contains ozone when that of the crowded city does not. This experiment was repeated several times with similar results.

III. THE RELATION OF THE VENTILATION OF THE CAPITOL TO OZONE.

The air entering the fans at the Capitol was found by the test-papers to contain ozone, differing in this respect from the crowded city.

On February 28th, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 45m. p. m., slips of ozone reagent paper were placed in the current of air entering the fan of the House of Representatives, and also at the ceiling of the hall, in the apertures for ventilation, through which air of the temperature of 77° Fahrenheit was issuing. As a controlling experiment, slips of the same paper were dipped in ozonized air and found to be colored of the same shade. Some of the paper was exposed to the external air at the laboratory. On the subsequent day, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 30m. p. m., the papers were examined. Those of the fan-room and of the external air at the laboratory gave a moderate but decided ozone reaction, which was greater in the case of the laboratory papers. The air leaving the hall gave a very slight evidence of ozone, merely enough to see that it was present. The ozone might have been removed from the air furnished by the fan either by the action of the hot coils, or by the organic matters imparted to the air by the audience. If the heat had not destroyed it, the experiment gave proof that the fan furnished ozonized air to the hall. If the ozone was lost in the hall, it performed thereby efficient service in neutralizing the organic matter in the air which might be injurious. Further experiment was therefore required to ascertain whether the ozone was lost by the heat. Ozonized air, passing through a tube heated above the boiling point of water, is completely deprived of its ozone. On March 8, at 1 p. m., after the adjournment of Congress, slips of test-paper were placed in the main air-duct of the ventilating machinery of the House of Representatives, in the current, some of them immediately in

front and the rest in rear of the heated coils. The fan was in action until March 11, and the papers were examined on March 15, at 10½. 30m. a. m. All of the papers exhibited the reaction of ozone, but it was less intense in the hot air. The closed shutters of a window had been opened inadvertently, suffering diffused daylight to fall upon the papers in the hot air, but the less intense tinge of the latter is not attributable so much to the light as to the heated coils which probably deprived the air of a certain portion of its ozone; the air, however, passes the coils too rapidly to lose much of its ozone by this means. The fact was thus established that *ozonized air* is furnished to the audience in the halls. Ozone could be readily generated in the air-duct by Dr. Delabrousse's plan, employing a spiral wire of platina, rendered incandescent by a galvanic battery; but such provision is unnecessary.

M. Saint Pierre (Comptes Rendus, lviii, 420, 1864) discovered a remarkable production of ozone by the action of certain kinds of ventilating apparatus. He found that test-paper, placed in the tuyere pipe of a blast furnace, gave evidence of ozone in a much stronger manner than when in the external air, and to show that the velocity of the current bringing greater quantities of air to the paper was not the cause of the reaction, he placed, at the same time, similar papers upon the governor of a steam engine in a saw-mill. From these and other experiments he concludes that the reaction arises from compressing the air. I have seen no reason from my experiments to suppose that ozone is generated by the action of the fan in the ventilating machinery of the Capitol.

Antozone.—The late researches of Schoenbein, Meissner, and others, have resulted in the discovery of another condition of oxygen, in which it has chemical properties antagonistic to those of ozone, and which has, in consequence, been called "*antozone*." As this body has probably an important bearing upon the hydration of dry air, it will be necessary to consider it in this report.

Schoenbein discovered that if a few drops of acetate of lead solution be added to diluted peroxide of hydrogen, the peroxide of lead (PbO_2) is formed. The same reaction takes place if ozonized oil of turpentine be employed, or if ozonized oxygen be brought in contact with basic acetate of lead. In these experiments the peroxide of lead is produced by the oxidation of the protoxide of lead by ozone. When the peroxide of lead remains in contact with the peroxide of hydrogen, both are reduced, the result being water, protoxide of lead, and ordinary oxygen.

Schoenbein concluded, therefore, that the oxygen is in a different condition in the peroxides of lead and hydrogen. In the peroxide of lead it exists as

ozone, ($PbO\bar{O}$), and in other bodies which this chemist grouped together as "*ozonides*," such as peroxides of manganese and silver, permanganic and chromic acids, the oxygen is in the same condition; but in the peroxide of

hydrogen the oxygen is contained in a different condition, ($H O, \overset{+}{O}$), which he calls antozone. In peroxide of barium it is in the same condition, and all of such bodies Schoenbein terms "*antozonides*." In the conjunction of an ozonide with an antozonide, the different kinds of oxygen neutralize each other to form ordinary oxygen; we have, then—

Air	$\overset{+}{O}$	\bar{O}
Ozone	\bar{O}	
Antozone	$\overset{+}{O}$	
An ozonide	M	O, \bar{O}
An antozonide	M	O, $\overset{+}{O}$

It was requisite for establishing the correctness of this hypothesis to produce antozone and to investigate its properties; but this body had already been prepared from peroxide of barium and oil of vitriol, and was supposed to be ozone. Schoenbein found that if this peroxide be projected in small quantities in cold monohydrated sulphuric acid, antozone escapes as a gas, mingled with ordinary oxygen, which latter, as he states, is formed from the antozone by the elevation of temperature during the reaction.

Antozone blues the iodide of potassium and starch like ozone, and has a smell like that gas, being more disagreeable. A distinguishing characteristic of antozone is the formation of peroxide of hydrogen when it reacts with water, which ozone does not occasion. Among the different tests for these gases it is sufficient to note that of a slip of paper soaked with solution of sulphate of manganese, which is rendered brown in ozone from the formation of peroxide of manganese. In antozone not only does this reaction not take place, but a paper browned by ozone is *bleached* by antozone.

Meissner discovered that air or ordinary oxygen, electrified by Ruhmkorff's coil, well dried, and then passed into water or moist air, gave rise to a *mist*, or cloud, which was found to be due to the formation of antozone. The cloud could be caused to disappear by contact with drying substances such as oil of vitriol, chloride of calcium, &c., but would form again upon introducing the antozonized air into a moist atmosphere. By standing, the electrified air gradually lost its cloud-forming property, the water being deposited upon the sides of the vessel containing the gases. Meissner regards peroxide of hydrogen as a component of antozone with water; and clouds, or vesicular mist, as a physical aggregate of antozone and steam, in which the chemical attraction of the two is much weakened, if not destroyed. He attributes the gradual disappearance of the cloud to the return of the antozone (by combining with ozone,) to its condition of ordinary oxygen. Von Babo attributes the mist to the formation of peroxide of hydrogen, and its disappearance to the precipitation or gradual decomposition of this peroxide. Meissner believes that tobacco, chimney, and gunpowder smoke, and that even the atmospheric clouds are due to antozone, which arises from all processes of oxidation.

While there is much to be learned respecting antozone, the cloud-forming, attribute of this body is very interesting in connexion with ventilation, and may serve to explain the difficulties which, according to some statements, have been found in communicating moisture to a current of air by means of steam. The escape of steam under favorable conditions is accompanied by electrical phenomena, and the production of ozone and antozone is thus possible. It is conceivable that an antozone cloud thus generated, and not having time while traversing the air-passages to deposit its vesicles of water, might be swept along into the apartment to be ventilated. According to Meissner, water condensing from oxygen or atmospheric air has always the form of *vesicles*, while in separating from other gases it assumes the condition of solid *drops*, or *rain*.

It might be more prudent before adopting a method, to supply to the air of the halls of legislation that amount of moisture in the winter time which is absolutely necessary to the health of the members, to institute a particular series of experiments upon the relations of antozone to the subject.

IV. RESUME.

It follows from the experiments which have been given in detail in this report that—

1. The ventilation of the Capitol is abundant.
2. The air furnished is pure; and
3. It contains more ozone than the air of the
4. The source whence the air is taken is proper; but more cleanliness should

be observed upon the terraces, &c., above the surface of which (if any alteration be deemed necessary) the air-shaft should rise not above three feet.

5. The principal defect of the air, and the cause of complaint, is in the hydration. This can be and should be remedied.

6. The dust is dependent upon the condition of the streets of Washington; it rises at times above the summit of the dome of the Capitol. It might be removed by the method of hydrating the air in which sprays or films of water are used.

7. An extended research upon the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere of America is needed. It has been performed for Europe; but in America, where the population is less and the vegetation is greater, scarcely anything has been done. Important scientific and practical results may be expected from such a research.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. WETHERILL.

THOMAS U. WALTER,

Architect Capitol Extension.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

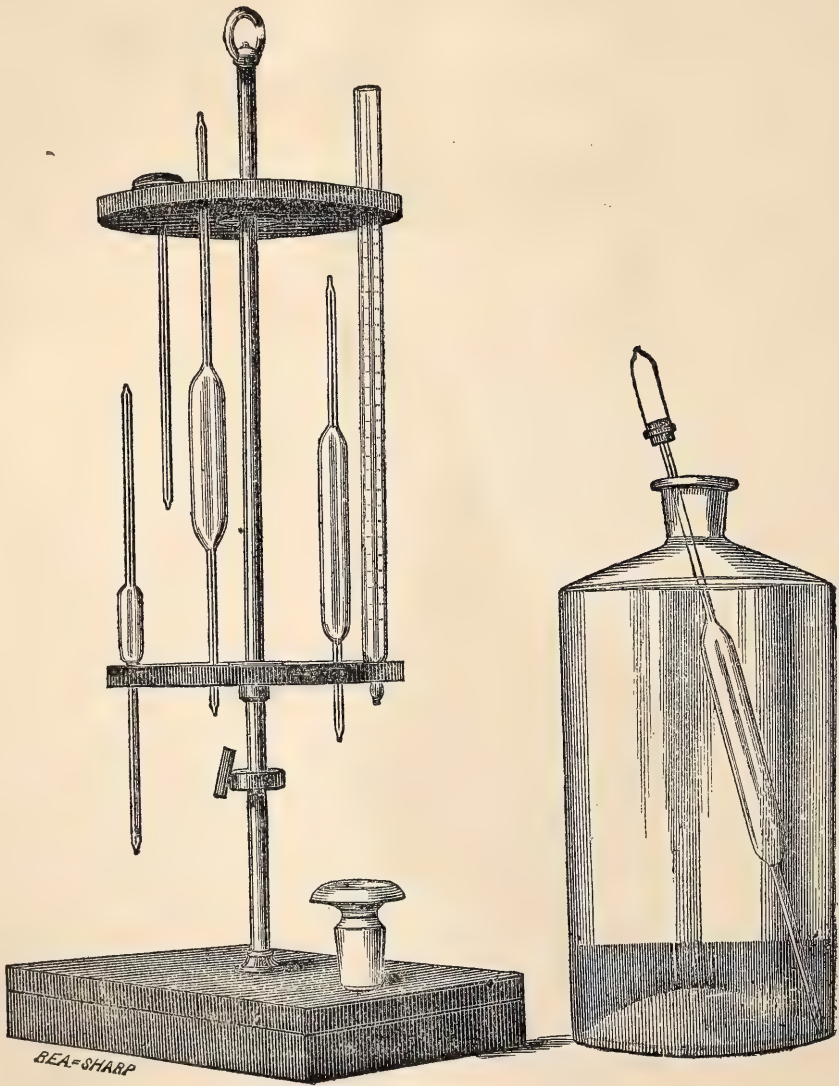
Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

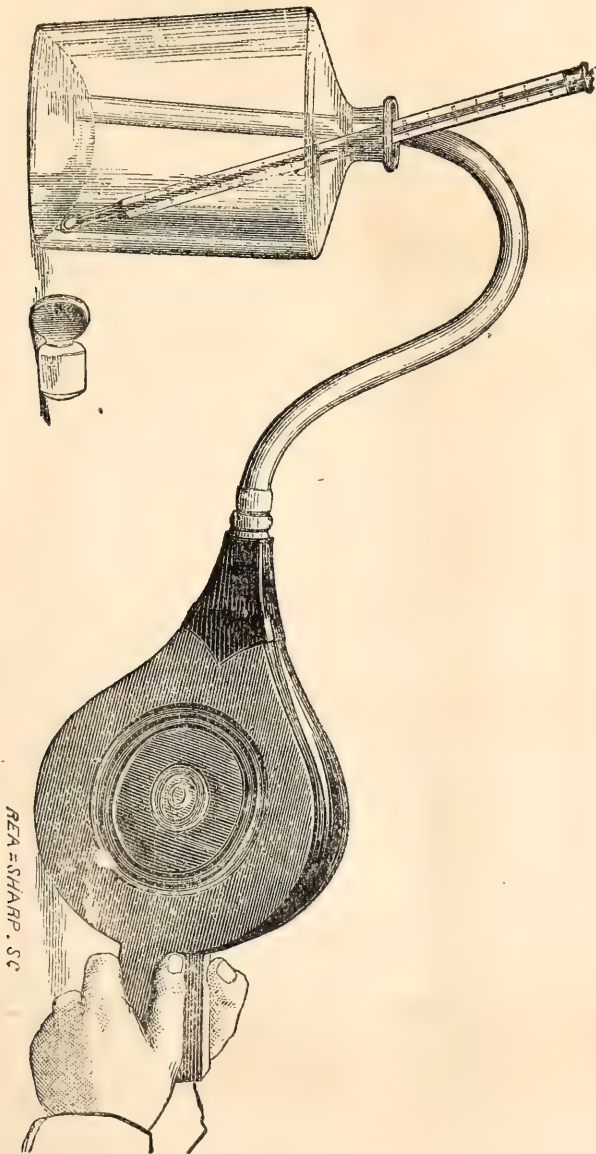
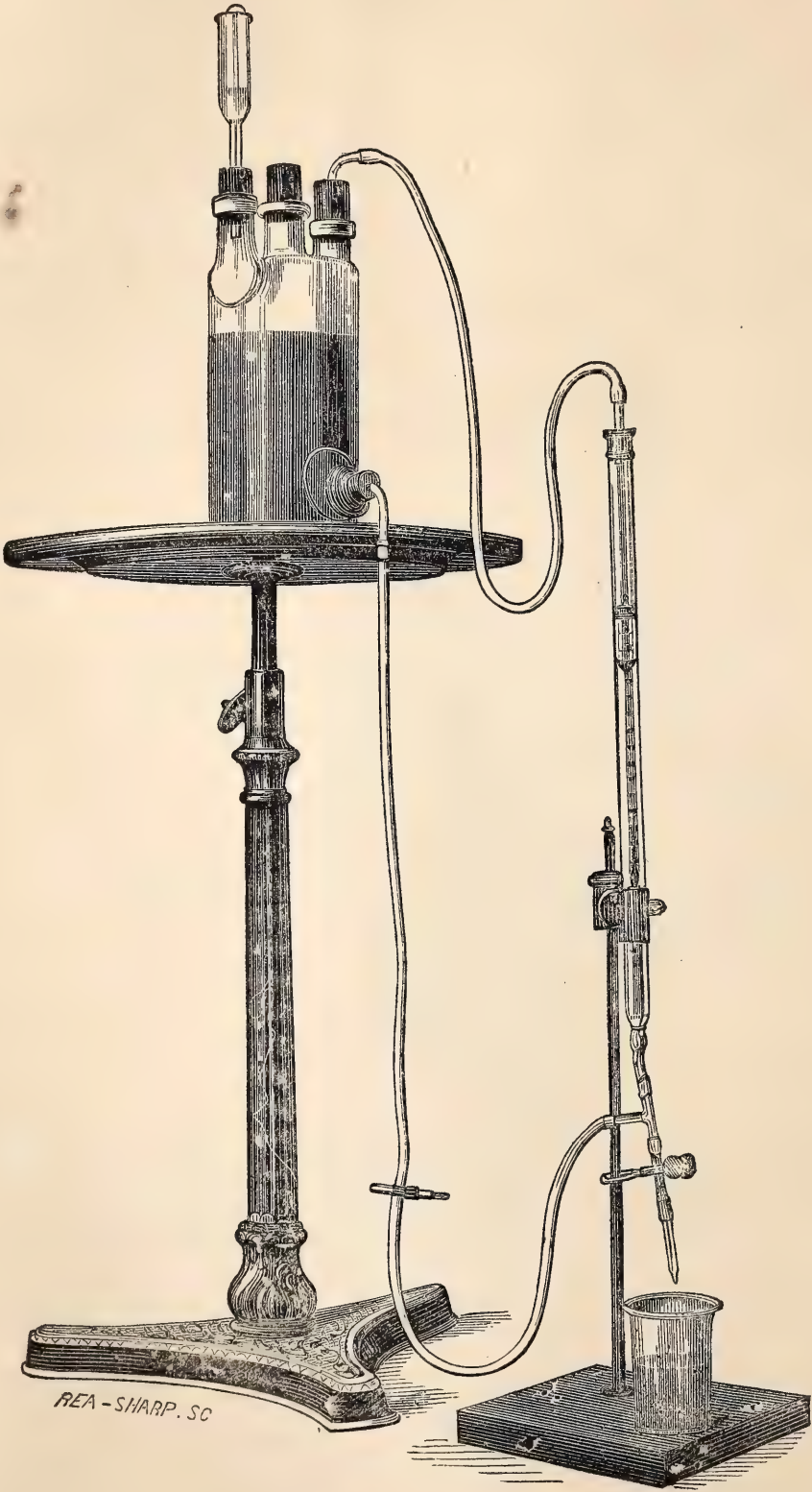


Fig. 3.



INDIAN SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 23d ultimo, relative to the moneys on hand applicable to the Indian service.

MAY 7, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 23d ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a full statement of moneys on hand at that date, and also on the 10th day of July, 1865, applicable to the Indian service, the amount expended between the last date to the 20th ultimo, the objects for which expenditures have been made, and the excess of expenditures over appropriations.

I respectfully transmit a copy of a letter of the 2d instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom said resolution was referred, from which it will be seen that it is impracticable for this department to answer fully all the inquiries made by the resolution until certain information shall have been obtained from the Treasury Department. I have forwarded a copy of the resolution to that department, requesting that the desired information should be communicated to me at as early a day as practicable. On its receipt, I will communicate the same, with such additional information as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is able to submit, answering as fully as practicable the several inquiries contained in said resolution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 23d ultimo, requesting you to furnish the House "with a full statement

of all the moneys on hand on the 10th day of July, 1865, applicable to the support of the various Indian tribes, and for all other purposes connected with the Indian service; also the entire amount which has been expended since that time and up to the 20th day of April, 1866, and the objects for which such expenditures have been made, together with the amount now on hand applicable to said service under the following heads; also the amount which has been expended over and above the appropriations already made, viz:

“Pay of superintendents and agents; pay of sub-agents; pay of temporary clerks to superintendents; pay of interpreters; pay for presents to Indians; pay for provisions for Indians; pay for agency buildings and repairs; for contingent expenses of Indian department; for making treaties with Indian tribes; for transportation of Indian annuity goods; for support of refugee Indians in the southern and middle superintendencies; amount expended for support of refugee and other Indians over and above the amount heretofore appropriated.”

Upon which resolution you direct me to report.

In order that entire accuracy may be attained in making a report in response to this resolution, it will be necessary to have a statement from the Treasury Department showing the amount in the treasury of appropriations for the Indian department on the 10th day of July, 1865, and also the amounts remaining in the treasury on the 20th of April, 1866. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that you request the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to cause such statement to be furnished this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERY AND WATER CULTURE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Additional information relative to fishery and water culture in France.

MAY 7, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

to the Senate and House of Representatives :

Referring to my message of 12th of March last, communicating information regard to a proposed Exposition of fishery and water culture at Arcachon, France, I communicate a copy of another despatch from the minister of the United States in Paris to the Secretary of State, and again invite the attention of Congress to the subject.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1866.

List of accompanying papers.

. Bigelow to Mr. Seward	April 19, 1866
. Laevin to Mr. Bigelow, (translation)	April 13, 1866.
. Bigelow to Mr. Laevin	April 18, 1866.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

. 304.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, April 19, 1866.

SIR: I have received another communication from the general commission of the Exposition of fishery and water culture, which is to open in July next at Arcachon. They are impatient for the appointment of a commissioner; they have arranged to receive articles for exposition from the United States until the 1st of July, and have appropriated for their accommodation four metres square. I have designated no provisional commissioner, because no available

person has presented himself here, and because I waited to see whether our people were likely to take any interest in the Exposition. As yet no evidence has reached me that they do. That may be because suitable publicity has not yet been given to the invitations. If I find a proper person, willing to accept the post of commissioner general, subject to your approval, I shall appoint him and place the whole subject in his hands. The time is so short, and the space so limited, that there is no chance of our making a very complete exposition if we would, though in regard to space I have no doubt that would be enlarged in proportion to the relative merits of the articles exposed. I would recommend that a competent observer be sent to this Exposition, if for no other purpose than to see what it will lack that we can supply at the Exposition of 1867. In case none is sent from the United States, I shall do my best to find one here to go and report upon the subject.

Our fishing smacks are reported to be the finest sea-boats of their size in the world. If specimens of some of them were sent over here, properly equipped, they would probably find a ready market, and attract attention.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

P. S. Enclosed you will find the letter from the president of the commission, with its accompanying *brochure* (pamphlet,) and my reply.

J. B.

[Translation.]

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF ARCACHON.

International exhibition of fishery and water culture, in July, 1866, with the co-operation of the government.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF ARCACHON,
Arcachon, April 13, 1866.

SIR : The general commission, of which his excellency the minister of marine and the colonies has been pleased to accept the presidency, had the honor to ask you, in a letter dated October 14, 1865, to kindly secure to its exhibition the valuable co-operation of the United States, by appointing a general commissioner to represent them. On the 25th of the same month, your excellency was pleased to inform the general commission that you had taken measures to secure the United States being represented as fully as possible. A pamphlet addressed to the senate on the 10th of January last by Mr. Alexander H. Bullock, containing all the documents relating to the exhibition at Arcachon, shows indeed, sir, the kindly interest which your excellency has been pleased to take in the undertaking. But—and this is a very important point for the commission—it has received no information of a general commissioner having been appointed. The commission, therefore, takes the liberty to call your attention to this fact, and trust to your solicitude to repair the omission, if it is one, for the exhibition of Arcachon would remain incomplete if the United States were to take no part in it.

The general commission has the honor to address to you, with the present letter, two copies of the instructions prepared for the commissioners of foreign countries, and to inform you that by a special departure from the indications therein contained, it will be sufficient for the general commissioner of the United

States to have the things sent by his countrymen forwarded before the first of July next. The collective application for admission is already considered to have been made, and a space of four square metres is reserved for them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your excellency's very humble and obedient servant,

P. LAEVIN,
Director of the Exhibition.

The AMBASSADOR of the *United States of America.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, April 18, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, notifying me of the special indulgence extended by the general commission of the proposed International Exposition of fish and water culture to exhibitors from the United States, and announcing the appropriation of four square metres for their accommodation. You also remind me of my omission to designate a commissioner general on the part of the United States.

This delay in naming a commissioner has not resulted from neglect or from any indifference to the ends proposed to be accomplished by this Exposition, but rather from a desire to receive instructions from my government upon the subject, if it had any to give me.

Immediately upon the receipt of M. Coste's communication of the 14th of October last, and its enclosures, I brought the subject to the attention of the Secretary of State, who subsequently submitted it to Congress. I enclose to you two copies of the correspondence as presented to and printed by Congress.

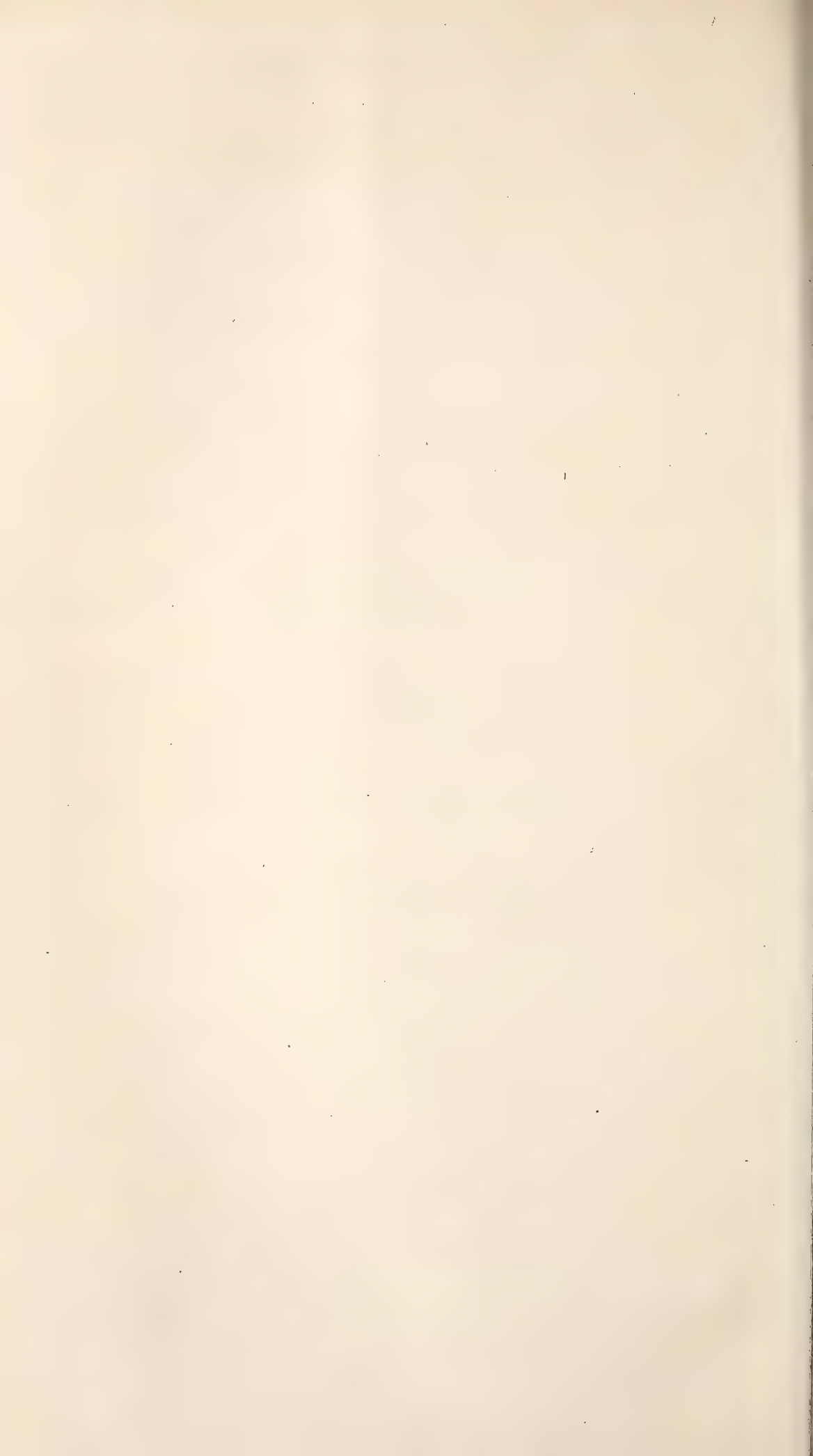
The government having thus become seized of the question, I have hesitated to suggest the name of a commissioner, or to take any further steps in the matter, while there is any hope of my receiving further and more definite instructions from Washington.

I trust this statement will satisfactorily explain the delay which has occurred or may yet occur in the nomination of a commissioner.

Accept, sir, assurances of my high consideration.

JOHN BIGELOW.

P. LAEVIN, Esq., *President.*



CLERKS OF DEPARTMENTS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th instant, calling for list of clerks, former occupation, &c.

MAY 9, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at this office of a copy of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 7th instant:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General be directed to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments; from which States they were appointed; what was their occupation before appointment; and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those respectively of the latter class were recommended for appointment.”

In reply to the same, I beg to state that the following table exhibits the number of clerks employed in this office, their respective occupations before appointment, and the States from which they were severally appointed:

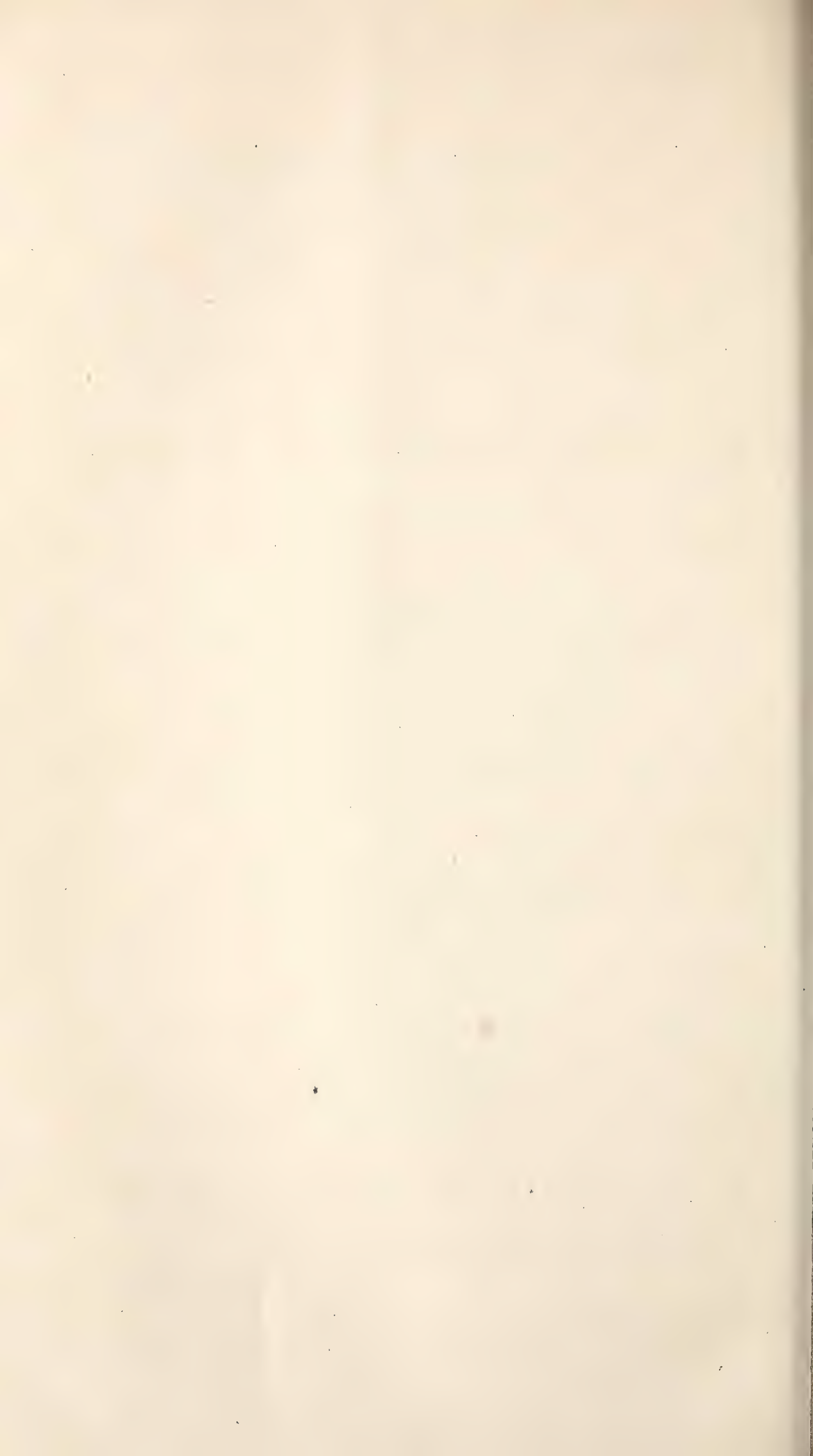
Names.	Whence appointed.	Previous occupation.
M. F. Pleasants.....	New York	Merchant.
J. A. Rowland.....	District of Columbia.....	Stenographer.
F. U. Stitt	Tennessee.....	Printer.
A. L. Kerr	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.
H. Rowland.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.
Walt. Whitman.....	New York.....	Author.
Louis R. McLain.....	District of Columbia.....	Clerk.

I may state, in further reply to the resolution, that none of the clerks of this office served in the Union army, and that no person in its employ ever served in the rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUBLEY ASHTON,
Acting Attorney General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



WAGON ROADS IN WESTERN TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 4th instant, relative to certain wagon roads in the western Territories.

MAY 10, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following preamble and resolution of the House of Representatives, dated May 4, 1866:

“Whereas an act of Congress was passed March 3, 1865, entitled ‘An act to provide for the construction of certain wagon roads in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Dakota and Nebraska;’ and whereas, by said act, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sioux river, *via* Yancton, Dakota Territory, to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sheyenne river, thence up said river to its main fork, thence up the north fork to a point of intersection with the road from Niobrara; and whereas the work on said wagon road is reported to have been commenced, and far advanced in 1865, by orders from the Secretary of the Interior, during the prosecution of which work treaties are claimed to have been made with the Indian tribes occupying the country through which said road is located, by which the right of way was secured to the United States; and whereas the Secretary of the Interior is represented to have ordered a suspension of work upon said Sheyenne road, and required the superintendent having charge of the construction of the same to turn over all of the stock, implements, and money appropriated and purchased for the said road to the superintendent of the Niobrara road, whereby the opening and construction of the Sheyenne road are prevented, to the great injury of the Territory of Dakota: Therefore,

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this house whether the work on said road has been arrested or interrupted by his orders; and if so, for what reason the same has been done; whether any of the moneys appropriated thereto have been diverted to the uses of the Niobrara or any other road mentioned in said act, with the authority, if in any case, for said diversion.”

In compliance with said preamble and resolution, I have the honor to state that the survey and construction of the wagon road from the mouth of the Big Sheyenne river to its intersection with the road from Niobrara was suspended by my orders:

1st. On account of the advice of Major General Curtis, Brigadier General Sibley, H. W. Reed, and Colonel B. F. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs, commissioners appointed by the President to treat with Indians on the Upper Missouri river, based on reasons stated by them orally, and afterwards reduced to writing in letter of February 20, 1866, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked A.

2d. Because Colonel Brookings, superintendent and disbursing agent, had informed the department that said work could not be prosecuted safely without a military guard of two hundred men and two pieces of artillery. The pay, subsistence, transportation, &c., of troops in that part of the country, it is known, cost the government, on an average, over \$1,000 each per annum. Such a military expedition could not, therefore, have cost less than a quarter of a million of dollars, while the unexpended balance of appropriation for the construction of said wagon road was but about \$13,400.

3d. Because it is doubted by the best engineers and topographers whether the contemplated route can ever be opened through the so-called Bad Lands, over which it is expected to pass, as no practicable route has ever yet been discovered; and it is deemed probable that said road must diverge either to the north, and then follow the valley of the Missouri river, or to the south to the vicinity of the Niobrara route, now in course of construction, which would render this expenditure comparatively useless.

The department did not, therefore, deem it wise to attempt to disburse so trivial a balance on a work of doubtful utility, at so great a cost of treasure for military guard, and considerable peril to life, in the face of the remonstrance of the commissioners above named, until these obstacles should be removed, which it was hoped would occur in the course of a year.

I enclose copies of instructions from Colonel Simpson to Colonel Brookings, dated February 17 and 23, 1866, marked B and C. From these instructions it will be seen that the property of the said Big Sheyenne road, ordered by my direction to be turned over to Colonel Sawyers, superintendent of the Niobrara and Virginia City wagon roads, to be credited to the Big Sheyenne road.

I need only add that no part of the balance unexpended of said appropriation has been diverted to any other purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
February 20, 1866.

SIR: The undersigned commissioners to treat with the hostile Indians of the Upper Missouri last autumn have the honor to state, that, in their judgment, it would be highly impolitic and dangerous to make any further survey of routes through the country inhabited by the Teton bands of Sioux Indians before the negotiations contemplated with the bands and tribes, as well as those already consummated, have been fully completed, and the annuities under the latter fully paid as stipulated. There is serious doubt on the part of all the savages heretofore hostile as to the good faith of the government towards them, and it is

heretofore highly desirable that the treaties already made be ratified, and the annuities provided paid to the several bands with the least practicable delay.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. B. TAYLOR,
S. R. CURTIS,
H. H. SIBLEY,
HENRY W. REED.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENGINEER OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1866.

SIR: I am instructed by Hon. James Harlan, Secretary, for reasons of pending unfinished negotiations with the hostile Indian tribes inhabiting the regions through which the road from the mouth of the Big Sheyenne river to its intersection with the road from Niobrara will run, to direct you to suspend, for the present, all operations on said road. You will, therefore, suspend all expenditures, and close your accounts on said road and on the road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the mouth of the Sheyenne river, sending the same, as soon as practicable, to this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Col. Engineers, Chief Engineer.

W. W. BROOKINGS, Esq.,

Sup't and Disb'g Ag't, &c., Yancton, D. T.

P. S.—The property belonging to the expedition you will have secured, subject to the orders of this department, reporting the fact of your having done so, and rendering the proper receipts for the same to this office.

J. H. S.,
Lieut. Col. Eng's.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENGINEER OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1866.

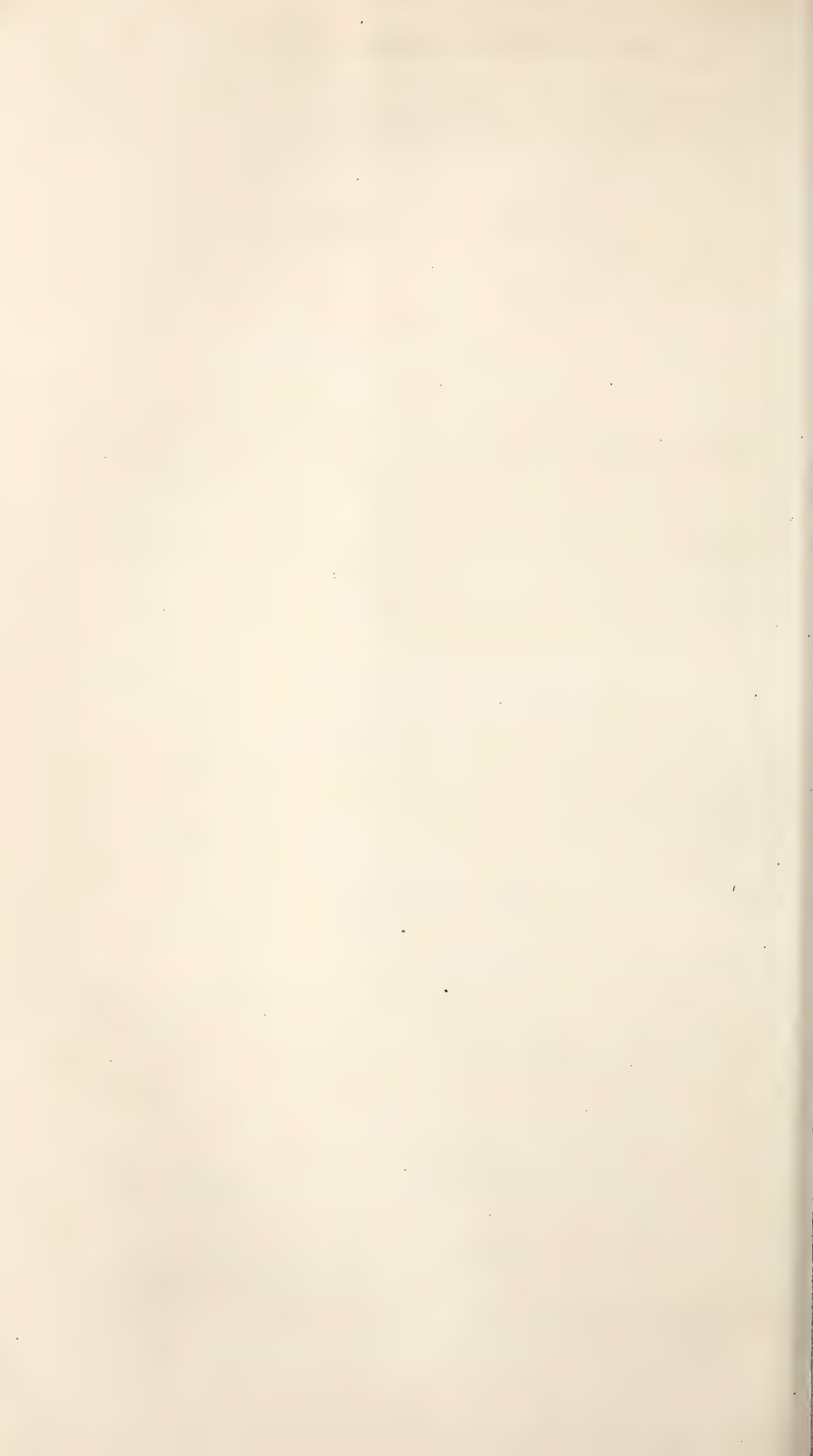
SIR: The Hon. Secretary of the Interior instructs me to direct, in view of the suspension of operations on your roads on account of pending unfinished Indian negotiations, of which you were advised on the 17th instant, that you turn over to James A. Sawyers, superintendent and disbursing agent Niobrara and Virginia City western road, on demand, all the property belonging to said roads, taking his receipts for the same, and placing opposite the several items the fair value of each, which you and Mr. Sawyers may agree upon, so that on rendering the receipts the roads may have the amount credited properly on the books of this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Col. Engineers, Chief Engineer

W. W. BROOKINGS, Esq.,

Sup't and Disb'g Ag't, &c., Yancton, D. T.



CLERKS OF DEPARTMENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th instant, relative to the clerks employed in his department.

MAY 9, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 7th instant, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General be directed to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments; from which States they were appointment [appointed;] what was their occupation before appointed, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment.”

In accordance with the resolution, I have to report that the whole number of clerks in the Navy Department is sixty-seven (67.) All male.

They were appointed from the States and District of Columbia, as follows:

Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 9; New York, 9; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 12; Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 1.

Their occupations before appointment were as follows:

Mercantile and other clerical duties, 24; bookkeepers, 3; lawyer, 1; engraver, 1; editors and publishers, 3; printer, 1; merchants, 4; teachers, 2; civil engineers, 2; draughtsmen, 2; ordnance duty, 1; collectors, 2; manufacturing establishment, 1; seafaring men, 4; photographer, 1; soldiers, 5; coast survey duty, 1; students, 3; reading law, 1; no special occupation, 5.

The following have served in the Union army or navy during the rebellion: Silas P. Wrisley, Ed. L. Taylor, Jno. W. Bell, Jos. Eells, H. N. Wood, S. T.

Ellis, Jno. R. Gisburne, D. A. Denison, S. Henriques, Monroe Dilley, James Patterson, Thomas Conant, J. F. Denson, C. C. Adams, E. Mellach, W. H. Doe, C. C. Bishop, Charles Sedgwick, Jos. L. Seymour, and R. Knapp.

There is no clerk in this department who has been in the late rebel army, or in the rebel service in any capacity.

I would further state, that since the passage of the resolution of March 3, 1865, to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers and sailors, with one exception (that of the chief clerk of one of the bureaus) no person has been appointed to office in this department who has not served either in the army or navy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXPENDITURES IN THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 23d ultimo, relative to expenditures in the Indian department.

MAY 10, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 7th instant, addressed to this department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that, in order to comply with the requirements of the House resolution of the 23d ultimo, in reference to expenditures in the Indian service without delay, it will be necessary to increase the clerical force of his office for a short time.

I concur in the opinion of the Commissioner, and respectfully request that the subject may be brought to the attention of the House, that authority may be granted and the requisite appropriation made for the employment of the additional force indicated by the Commissioner, viz: ten clerks for the space of one month.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 23d ultimo, requesting you to furnish the House with a "full statement of all moneys on hand on the 10th day of July, 1865, applicable to the support of the various Indian tribes, and for all other purposes connected with the

Indian service; also the entire amount which has been expended since that time and up to the 20th day of April, 1866, and the object for which such expenditures have been made, together with the amount now on hand applicable to said service under the following heads; also the amount which has been expended over and above the appropriations already made, viz:

- "Pay of superintendents and agents.
- "Pay of temporary clerks by superintendents.
- "Pay of interpreters.
- "Pay for presents to Indians.
- "Pay for provisions for Indians.
- "Pay for agency buildings and repairs.
- "For contingent expenses of the Indian department.
- "For making treaties with Indian tribes.
- "For transportation of Indian annuity goods.
- "Support of refugee Indians in the southern and middle superintendencies.
- "Amount expended for support of refugee and other Indians over and above the amount heretofore appropriated;" upon which resolution you direct me to make a report.

By "a full statement of all moneys on hand," I presume is meant all moneys in the treasury. When a request for a requisition is drawn in this office, it frequently happens that some days elapse before the requisition issues upon it, and that weeks, even months, pass before the amount is drawn from the treasury. The sum drawn for, however, is at once charged in this office. Therefore, in a statement of "moneys on hand" on any given day, there would be a considerable discrepancy between the amount as appeared from the books of this office and the actual amount in the treasury. This would be especially the case where, as in this instance, the statement includes fractional quarters. To attain accuracy in the report, therefore, I had the honor in a communication to you of the 2d instant to suggest that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury be requested to cause a statement to be furnished this department of the amount of funds in the treasury under appropriations for the Indian department on the 10th day of July, 1865, and the amount remaining on hand on the 20th April, 1866.

Although making this statement will necessarily consume much time, it is the least laborious part in preparing the information asked for by the resolution referred to. To ascertain "the entire amount which has been expended since July 10, 1865, and the objects for which such expenditures have been made," will involve an examination of the accounts of every superintendent and Indian agent in the country, and an immense amount of clerical labor in the way of copying.

The regular clerical force of this office is, as you are aware, insufficient to conduct the current business of the bureau. To neglect or postpone this would seriously embarrass the service and injure the public interests.

I desire, however, that the statement called for should be made at the earliest day practicable; and I would, therefore, suggest that the attention of the House of Representatives be called to the difficulties in the way of a prompt response to their resolution, and that they be requested, if the matter is deemed of sufficient importance, to provide additional clerical force to enable the department to furnish the information required without delay. It will require at least ten clerks for one month to perform the labor involved in the examination and report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

HON. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FURNISHED TO SOLDIERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 10, relative to artificial limbs furnished to soldiers at the expense of government.

MAY 14, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 11, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated April 10, 1866, respecting artificial limbs furnished to soldiers at the expense of the government, I have the honor to send herewith the Surgeon General's report on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report called for by resolution of House of Representatives of April 10, 1866, received April 11, 1866.

This report, commenced at once, was finished May 10, 1866, and embraces a list of manufacturers who are or have been authorized to furnish artificial limbs to soldiers at the expense of the government, with the names and residence of each soldier so supplied, the character of limb, and cost, covering 110 sheets of medium paper; it embraces 6,075 cases, viz: Arms, 2,134; legs, 3,784; hands, 44; feet, 9; apparatus, 104; total, 6,075, at a cost of \$357,728.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

List of all persons or firms, manufacturers of artificial limbs, who have been employed or authorized to furnish arms, legs, hands, or feet of their invention or construction to soldiers at the expense of the government.

E. D. Hudson, New York city, N. Y.

B. W. Jewett, Washington, D. C.

B. Frank Palmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Selpho, New York city, N. Y.

D. W. Kolbe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Stafford, Chicago, Ill.

Douglas Bly, New York city, N. Y.

George B. Jewett, Salem, Mass.

H. A. Gildea, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marvin Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

Small & McMillen, Indianapolis, Ind.

William Selpho & Sons, New York city, N. Y.

Salem Leg Company, Salem, Mass.

Jewett Leg Company, Washington, D. C.

Richard Clement, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. A. Marks, New York city, N. Y.

American Arm and Leg Company, Washington, D. C.

John Condell, Morristown, N. Y.

National Arm and Leg Company, New York city, N. Y.

J. M. Grenell & Company, New York city, N. Y.

E. Spellerberg, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. W. Jewett Patent Leg Company, New York city, N. Y.

J. W. Weston, New York city, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Agan, Hiram.....	Private	I	7th Michigan.....	.....	Leg.....	\$50	May 15, 1863	B. W. Jewett,
Arms, George W.....	do.	E	3d Michigan.....	.....	do.....	50	May 14, 1863	Do.
Adams, A. B.....	do.	C	6th Maine.....	East Wilton, Me.	do.....	50	Nov. 18, 1863	B. Frank Palmer.
Adams, I. R.....	do.	D	11th Michigan.....	Three Rivers, Mich.	Arm.....	50	May 11, 1864	Marvin Lincoln.
Adams, E. H.....	do.	C	12th Iowa.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 20, 1864	Charles Stafford.
Adams, James.....	do.	H	27th Ohio.....	Sabine, Ohio.....	do.....	75	Oct. 21, 1864	Douglas Bly.
Allaback, E. W.....	do.	A	52d Pennsylvania.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	do.....	75	Nov. 25, 1864	B. Frank Palmer.
Adams, Joseph.....	do.	A	39th Massachusetts.....	Assabett, Mass.....	Arm.....	50	Jan. 19, 1865	Marvin Lincoln.
Asb, William.....	do.	I	15th Ohio.....	Marselles, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	April 5, 1865	Douglas Bly.
Abrams, Joseph S.....	do.	B	10th New Jersey.....	Dennisville, N. J.....	Arm.....	50	April 17, 1865	E. Spellerberg.
Attwater, Thomas J.....	do.	C	112th Illinois.....	Munson, Ill.....	Leg.....	75	May 27, 1865	Charles Stafford.
Arlt, Michael.....	do.	F	26th Missouri.....	Pacific, Mo.....	do.....	75	April 27, 1865	Douglas Bly.
Adams, Samuel N.....	do.	D	110th Ohio.....	Spring Valley, Ohio.....	do.....	75	Aug. 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Adams, Samuel N.....	do.	D	.....do.....	.....do.....	do.....	50	Sept. 6, 1865	Do.
Arnacost, George W.....	do.	A	6th Maryland.....	Hampstead, Md.....	Support for leg.	50	Sept. 1, 1865	D. W. Kolbe.
Abrams, A. J.....	do.	K	9th N. Y. heavy artillery.....	Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Oct. 2, 1875	E. D. Hudson.
Adams, Lewis.....	do.	A	20th New York.....	Newark, N. J.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 19, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Allen, L. F.....	do.	I	35th New York.....	.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 1, 1865	B. W. Jewett.
Anderson, M.....	do.	K	115th Illinois.....	Petersburg, Ill.....	Leg.....	50	May 30, 1863	Charles Stafford.
Allen, James.....	do.	C	11th New Jersey.....	.....	do.....	50	June 22, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Alberts, Wm. B.....	do.	A	5th U. S. artillery.....	.....	do.....	50	Oct. 5, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Ackerman, J. H.....	do.	C	31st Iowa.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 4, 1863	H. A. Gildea.
Allen, H. C.....	do.	E	1st Massachusetts cavalry.....	Conway, Mass.....	Leg.....	50	Nov. 21, 1863	Douglas Bly.
Anderson, John.....	do.	I	21st Ohio.....	.....	Arm.....	50	Jan. 29, 1864	Marvin Lincoln.
Allen, D.....	do.	B	1st U. S. cavalry.....	.....	Leg.....	50	Jan. 23, 1864	B. Frank Palmer.
Allen, H.....	Sergeant	G	119th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	April 1, 1864	H. A. Gildea.
Aderhold, E.....	Private	E	6th Pennsylvania reserves.....	.....	Leg.....	50	April 30, 1864	B. Frank Palmer.
Allendorf, James.....	do.	I	28th Massachusetts.....	Roxbury, Mass.....	do.....	50	April 26, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Andrews, Joseph.....	do.	K	42d Ohio.....	Hinckley, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	June 4, 1864	Wm. Selpho.
Anderson, James.....	do.	B	161st New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	May 16, 1864	H. A. Gildea.
Anderson, George.....	do.	C	5th Connecticut.....	.....do.....	do.....	50	July 12, 1864	Marvin Lincoln.
Averill, Charles W.....	do.	F	6th Maine.....	Charlestown, Mass.....	do.....	50	Sept. 2, 1864	Do.
Anderson, John.....	Sergeant	F	54th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Sept. 8, 1864	Do.
Allen, Daniel.....	Private	K	7th Indiana.....	Lawrenceburg, Ind.....	Leg.....	50	Sept. 1, 1864	E. D. Hudson.
Arnell, James.....	do.	B	14th Iowa.....	Belvidere, Iowa.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 5, 1864	Wm. Selpho & Son.
Allen, John.....	do.	I	22d Illinois.....	Sparta, Ill.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 28, 1864	Douglas Bly.
Ackerlinicht, John F.....	do.	I	99th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	75	Jan. 30, 1865	B. Frank Palmer.
Alexander, Samuel B.....	do.	A	133th Pennsylvania.....	.....	Arm.....	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Marvin Lincoln.
Allen, James G.....	do.	A	77th New York.....	Chatham Four Corners, N.Y.....	do.....	50	Jan. 12, 1865	D. W. Kolbe.
Applebee, George B.....	do.	A	6th Maine battery.....	Hodgdon, Me.....	Leg.....	75	Jan. 6, 1865	Douglas Bly.
Allen, F. M.....	do.	A	29th Maine.....	North Turner, Me.....	do.....	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Marvin Lincoln.
Anderson, John L.....	do.	A	152th Pennsylvania.....	Anderson's Mills, Pa.....	do.....	50	April 11, 1865	Do.
Akley, Charles.....	do.	E	50th Pennsylvania.....	Towanda, Pa.....	do.....	50	Jan. 8, 1865	H. A. Gildea.
Ackerman, T.....	do.	I	51st Pennsylvania.....	Slickville, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	Mar. 18, 1865	B. Frank Palmer.
Acher, Martin.....	do.	B	37th Ohio.....	Fultenham, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	April 26, 1865	Marvin Lincoln.
.....	do.	G	.....	.....	do.....	50	Mar. 1, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Amblar, James.	Private.	F	170th New York	New York city	Arm	\$50	April 7, 1865	Marvin Lincoln.
Anderson, W. F.	do.	105	Knapp's Pa. battery	Allegheny City, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 26, 1865	Do.
Anderson, Peter	do.	A	2d batt. Vet'n Reserve Corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 25, 1865	J. M. Grenell & Co.
Albee, Henry.	do.	A	34th Massachusetts	Charlton, Mass.	do.	50	June 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Ackerman, Thomas J.	do.	B	6th New York heavy artillery.	West Chester, Pa.	do.	50	June 2, 1865	Spellerberg.
Agnew, W. G.	do.	E	3d Iowa.	Grinnell, Iowa.	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Palmer.
Avery, Lucius.	do.	C	6th Pennsylvania	Honesdale, Pa.	do.	50	July 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Altenberger, Jos.	do.	F	37th Ohio.	Upper Sandusky, Ohio.	Leg.	75	July 14, 1865	Bly.
Anderson, William	do.	F	5th U. S. colored troops.	Hillsborough, Ohio.	do.	75	May 30, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Allen, Benj. F.	do.	F	120th New York	New York city	do.	75	July 31, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Ashleman, John	do.	B	51st Ohio.	New Philadelphia, Ohio.	do.	50	Mar. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Abbey, Chas. F.	do.	C	107th New York.	Elmira, N. Y.	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Bly.
Anderson, Jos.	do.	K	18th Missouri.	Weston, Mo.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Allen, G. W.	do.	A	3d Massachusetts cavalry	New Bedford, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 12, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Azdell, James	do.	C	104th Ohio	Calcutta, Ohio	do.	75	June 13, 1865	Palmer.
Ammerman, R. W.	do.	B	148th Pennsylvania.	Fleming, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 12, 1865	R. Clement.
Allen, Charles W.	do.	G	62d New York	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 7, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Avery, Charles E.	do.	A	20th Maine	North Sidney, Me.	Arm	50	Sept. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Andrews, Albert C	do.	H	32d Massachusetts	Ashland, Mass.	Leg.	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Allen, Richard.	do.	A	59th Illinois	Knoxville, Ill.	do.	75	Oct. 16, 1865	Bly.
Abej, John.	do.	B	67th Pennsylvania	Rayne, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1865	Clement.
Atkinson, S. P.	Sergeant	G	67th New York	Wilmingon, Ohio.	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Atkinson, C. T.	Private.	G	11th Ohio.	Charlestown, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 2, 1863	Bly.
Addington, J. D.	do.	I	12th Massachusetts	Newark, N. J.	Arm	50	Feb. 20, 1864	Lincoln.
Atchison, J. M.	do.	F	2d New Jersey	Milledgeville, Ill.	Leg.	50	Jan. 20, 1864	Bly.
Allison, Jos. F.	Sergeant	H	15th Illinois.	Blackberry, Ill.	do.	50	July 16, 1864	Selpho.
Annis, Edwin E.	Private	G	64th New York	Alum Bank, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 8, 1864	Lincoln.
Alison, J. M.	do.	D	1st U. S. artillery	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 2, 1864	Do.
Aiken, John S.	do.	M	2d New York heavy artillery.	Monroe, Mich.	do.	50	April 6, 1865	Spellerberg.
Aisenhood, A.	do.	G	4th Michigan	Brookston, Ind.	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Alkire, Adam S.	do.	K	18th Indiana.	Kenyonville, N. Y.	Leg.	75	April 1, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Aldrich, B.	do.	A	151st New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	May 19, 1865	Bly.
Aikin, Samuel.	do.	C	138th Pennsylvania.	Cambridge, Mass.	Arm	50	June 7, 1865	Spellerberg.
Adkins, Jesse.	do.	A	6th Iowa	Star Furnace, Ky.	do.	50	Aug. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Artist, James.	do.	K	14th Kentucky.	Wellfleet, Mass.	Leg.	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Bly.
Armstrong, James.	do.	A	40th Pennsylvania	Washington, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 16, 1863	Gildea.
Atwood, W. N.	do.	K	12th Massachusetts	Treas. Dept., Washington.	Arm	50	Mar. 18, 1864	Gildea.
Arnold, E. C.	do.	H	15th Massachusetts.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	May 30, 1864	Do.
Ammon, Charles.	do.	C	41st New York	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leg.	50	June 2, 1864	Hudson.
Armstrong, Robert.	do.	G	14th U. S. infantry	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	75	Sept. 13, 1864	Bly.
Arnott, Jacob	do.	E	5th Kentucky	South Glastenbury, Conn.	do.	75	Nov. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Ambose, R.	do.	F	8th Connecticut.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Do.
Abbott, Thomas	do.	E	7th Pennsylvania reserves.	Woodstock, Vt.	do.	75	Dec. 20, 1864	Gildea.
Anthony, H. C.	do.	C	6th Vermont volunteers	do.	do.	50	Feb. 10, 1865	do.
Ancona, J. D.	do.		6th New York artillery	do.	Arm			

Arnold, D. S.	do.	G	119th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
Arnold, Thomas.	do.	I	32d Maine	Damariscotta, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Armstrong, Abner.	do.	A	106th New York	Russell, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 14, 1865	Hudson.
Abbott, Oscar A.	do.	A	14th Connecticut	Winnepauk, Conn	do.	75	May 18, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Allhouse, Levi.	do.	H	99th Pennsylvania	South Bend, Pa.	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Palmer.
Allston, Thomas.	do.	D	31st U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	May 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Abbott, Francis A.	do.	K	7th New Hampshire	Dover, N. H.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Abbott, Francis A.	do.	B	120th New York	Ulster, N. Y.	do.	75	May 2, 1865	Bly.
Armstrong, O. N.	do.	H	46th New York	New York city	do.	75	July 19, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Albroth, William	do.	K	31st Maine	Machias, Me.	do.	75	July 18, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Armstrong, A. F.	do.	E	69th Ohio	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Oct. 16, 1865	Kolbe.
Arnold Isaac N.	do.	C	23d Ohio	New Richmond, Ohio	Leg	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Aston, James D.	do.	I	143d Pennsylvania	Mount Top, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Arnold, Lewis.	do.	G	4th Vermont	Port Royal, Pa.	Apparatus	50	July 24, 1865	Hudson.
Abbott, George T.	do.	I	205th Pennsylvania	New York city	Arm	50	Nov. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Arnold, Steward.	do.	D	1st Connecticut artillery	Louisville, Ky.	do.	50	Dec. 19, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Anthony, Emanuel	do.	B	9th Kentucky	Reading, Pa.	Leg	50	July 18, 1863	Palmer.
Albany, Jno.	do.	B	50th Pennsylvania	Boothbay, Me.	do.	50	June 11, 1864	Do.
Augustine, A.	do.	A	5th Maine	Menatha, Wis	Arm	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Auld, James R.	do.	I	21st Wisconsin	Readville, W. V.	Leg	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Bly.
Augustine, F.	do.	B	14th West Virginia	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 16, 1864	Small & McMillen.
Asburn, James C.	do.	E	8th New York cavalry	Elkhart, Ind.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	Hudson.
Ayers, J. E.	do.	A	48th Indiana	Danvers, Ill.	Arm	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Lincoln.
Ayres, B. F.	do.	K	8th Illinois	New York city	do.	50	Nov. 16, 1865	Selpho.
Ayres, J. W.	do.	A	68th New York	Boston, Mass	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	Grenell & Co.
Aydt, Joseph.	do.	A	2d U. S. signal service	Phenixville, Pa.	Leg	50	Oct. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Bailey, Wesley F.	do.	F	11th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	July —, 1863	Palmer.
Blakeney, J. W.	do.	M	73d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Do.
Brassell, William	do.	K	4th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	June 26, 1863	Do.
Baker, James.	do.	B	73d New York	do.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1863	Bly.
Baker, James F.	do.	I	13th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Sept. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Barnes, William	do.	K	20th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Blake, James	do.	G	7th Ohio	do.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1863	Do.
Barritt, G. W.	do.	I	34th Illinois	do.	do.	50	July 28, 1863	Bly.
Baird, John N.	Sergeant	A	51st New York	New York city	do.	50	Oct. 26, 1863	Hudson.
Bates, Charles.	Private	G	111th Pennsylvania	Cook, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1863	Bly.
Bassett, William	Corporal	A	24th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1863	Bly.
Bailey, A. W.	Private	A	59th New York	New York city	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1863	Hudson.
Barrett, Frank	do.	D	12th Vermont	Westminster, Vt.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Barraba M.	do.	I	2d Corps d'Afrique, Louisiana.	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	Jan. 22, 1864	Hudson.
Barron, W. A.	Sergeant	B	76th New York	do.	Arm	50	Jan. 30, 1864	Gildea.
Barnes, John.	Private	G	8th Pennsylvania reserves	do.	Leg	50	Feb. 19, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bason, C.	do.	H	3d Iowa	do.	do.	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Bartholomew, C. F.	do.	D	16th Maine	do.	do.	50	Oct. 28, 1863	Do.
Babson, C. L.	do.	K	6th Maine	Northville, Mich	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1864	Do.
Bradish, J. L.	do.	G	24th Michigan	Kenton, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 2, 1864	Bly.
Babbitt, J. W.	do.	C	4th Ohio	York, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 12, 1864	Bly.
Bailey, J. C.	do.	D	130th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	May 19, 1864	Gildea.
Barrett, S. L.	do.	K	24th Michigan	Honesdale, Pa.	do.	50	May 19, 1864	Do.
Bain, R. A.	Sergeant	K	70th New York	New York city	Leg	50	April 3, 1864	Palmer.
Branagan, William	Private	H	39th New York	do.	do.	50	April 2, 1864	Do.
Baldis, Jose.	do.	C	5th Pennsylvania reserves.	Spruce Creek, Pa.	do.	50	April 28, 1864	Do.
Bathurst, Jas. F.	Sergeant	I						

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Batchelder, Wm. H.	Private	C	14th Massachusetts	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	April 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Bairer, John	do.	F	100th New York	Chillicothe, Ohio	Leg	50	April 14, 1864	Hudson.
Barleon, George	do.	C	33d Ohio	Vedder, Ill.	do.	50	April 5, 1864	Bly.
Baum, F. W.	do.	C	10th Missouri	Cambridge, Mass	do.	50	May 14, 1864	Bly.
Baudell, H. C.	do.	A	38th Massachusetts	Milwaukee, Wis.	Arm	50	Aug. 20, 1864	Lincoln.
Bramhall, E. H.	Sergeant	D	24th Wisconsin	Quincy, Ill.	do.	50	June 13, 1864	Do.
Bass, John B.	Private	K	59th Illinois	Keesville, N. Y.	Leg	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Barber, Joshua	do.	H	11th New Jersey	Dubuque, Iowa.	Apparatus	50	Nov. 11, 1864	Hudson.
Ball, Martin	do.	E	21st Iowa	New Boton, Ill.	Leg	75	Sept. 7, 1864	Stafford.
Bailey, T. S.	do.	A	3d Iowa	Potosi, Wis.	Arm	50	Oct. 18, 1864	Gildea.
Branham, James H.	do.	C	2d Wisconsin	Portland, Me.	do.	50	Oct. 24, 1864	Do.
Brady, John	do.	D	1st battery 17th U. S.	Boston, Mass	do.	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Bary, Pat	do.	D	39th Massachusetts	Sciota, Iowa.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1864	Do.
Baker, James G.	do.	H	4th Iowa	Dawitt, Iowa.	Leg	50	July 28, 1864	Bly.
Barnes, I. M.	do.	F	83d Illinois	Vincennes, Ind.	do.	75	Aug. 24, 1864	Bly.
Barron, J. G.	do.	C	4th U. S. artillery	Lindon, Ind.	do.	75	Sept. 12, 1864	Bly.
Barton, M.	do.	E	72d Indiana	Marietta, Ohio.	do.	75	Oct. 22, 1864	Bly.
Bartines, George J.	do.	G	36th Ohio	Rock City Falls, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 29, 1864	Bly.
Branch, E. B.	do.	D	77th New York	Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Brags, Wm.	do.	E	8th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Babe, Robert	do.	D	97th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Brady, John	do.	C	71st Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Baner, Albert	do.	A	102d New York	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Barnes, George	do.	A	143d Pennsylvania	Bridgewater, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Spellerberg.
Babcock, E. A.	do.	G	146th New York	West Sumner, Me.	Leg	75	Feb. 14, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Barrows, H. C.	do.	F	9th Maine	Marcellus, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 18, 1865	Hudson.
Barnett, B. W.	do.	E	3d New York light artillery	Milton Falls, Vt.	do.	75	Feb. 8, 1865	Do.
Barton, Peter	do.	A	19th Massachusetts	Bucyrus, Ohio.	Arm	50	Feb. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Blanchard, M.	do.	C	8th Ohio	Jonesville, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 8, 1865	Do.
Barber, James M.	do.	H	21st Ohio	Falls Gap, Ky.	Leg	75	Oct. 11, 1864	Bly.
Ball, Lewis	do.	F	3d Kentucky	Osageo, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Bly.
Barnes, B. C.	do.	C	146th New York	Clinton, Mich.	do.	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Bly.
Blakeman, M. A.	do.	D	34th Ohio veterans	Campello, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Baker, Horace	do.	I	12th Massachusetts	Kiel, Wis.	Arm	50	Jan. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Batchelder, Joseph M.	do.	G	1st Maine heavy artillery	Doty's Corner, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 28, 1865	Do.
Baker, Ernest	do.	A	38th Wisconsin	Troy, N. Y.	Leg	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Babcock, D. A.	do.	C	6th New York cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Apr. 6, 1865	Do.
Barker, Benjamin F.	do.	K	93d New York	Richmond, Ohio	do.	50	Apr. 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Bradley, A. J.	do.	E	183d Pennsylvania	Giffon, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
Banghart, Isaac	do.	G	52d Ohio	Hamilton, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Baker, Russell	do.	H	7th Ohio	Mont Gilesd, Ohio	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Gildea.
Backer, Jacob	do.	K	74th Ohio	Ottawa, Ill.	do.	50	Apr. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Bartlett, R. F.	do.	D	96th Ohio	Somerville, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 27, 1865	Do.
Barrett, Wm.	do.	A	104th Illinois	do.	do.	50	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.
Barkeloo, J. F.	do.	M	2d Ohio cavalry	do.	Leg	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.

Blair, John.....	do.....	A	105th Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	do.....	75	April 23, 1865	Palmet.
Brannon, M.....	do.....	B	9th Massachusetts.....	South Boston, Mass.....	do.....	75	April 1, 1865	Do.
Bates, Charles A.....	do.....	D	57th Massachusetts.....	Worcester, Mass.....	do.....	75	May 18, 1865	Do.
Balch, W. L.....	do.....	G	19th Indiana.....	Paisville, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	April 25, 1865	Do.
Baron, Charles.....	do.....	D	14th Connecticut.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	May 10, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Bradley, Henry.....	Ordnance serg't.....	H	United States army.....	West Troy, N. Y.....	do.....	75	May 23, 1865	do.
Bartle, Wm.....	Private.....	G	86th New York.....	Wood Hull, N. Y.....	do.....	75	May 25, 1865	do.
Blanchard, T. W.....	do.....	F	13th New Hampshire.....	Ipswich, N. H.....	Arm.....	50	May 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Baker, George.....	Pvt, teamster.....	F	72d Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	May 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bakeoven, G. J.....	Private.....	D	67th Pennsylvania.....	Nashua, N. H.....	do.....	50	May 5, 1865	Palmer.
Bartholomew, George.....	do.....	A	8th New Hampshire.....	Philadelphia, Ind.....	do.....	75	April 29, 1865	Do.
Barney, Hiram.....	do.....	A	77th Indiana.....	do.....	do.....	50	Nov. 11, 1864	Do.
Bales, Ahijah.....	do.....	K	51st Pennsylvania.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	April 18, 1865	Snall & McMillen.
Bank, Benjamin H.....	do.....	G	5th New York heavy artillery.....	Columbus, Pa.....	do.....	75	May 14, 1865	Palmer.
Bartlett, Joseph.....	do.....	G	147th New York.....	West Post, N. Y.....	do.....	75	June 8, 1865	Do.
Balyae, A.....	do.....	A	77th New York.....	Whitehall, Ill.....	Arm.....	75	June 8, 1865	Do.
Barnes, James E.....	do.....	F	61st Illinois.....	Lincoln, Vt.....	Leg.....	75	April 11, 1865	Bly.
Blanchfield, James.....	do.....	B	137th New York.....	Kirkwood, N. Y.....	do.....	75	May 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Barnes, R. H.....	do.....	A	5th Vermont.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	June 13, 1865	Hudson.
Balis, Burtis J.....	do.....	F	54th New York.....	Sparta, Wis.....	Arm.....	75	June 10, 1865	Do.
Ball, Thomas.....	do.....	B	7th Wisconsin.....	Monroe, Pa.....	do.....	50	May 31, 1865	Gildea.
Barth, Erasmus.....	do.....	F	198th Pennsylvania.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.....	50	July 2, 1865	Do.
Banghart, Peter.....	do.....	M	61st Ohio.....	Reading, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	May 27, 1865	Palmer.
Brazell, Michael.....	do.....	D	198th Pennsylvania.....	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	75	July 6, 1865	Do.
Backman, Charles.....	do.....	H	51st Pennsylvania.....	New York city.....	Arm.....	50	Nov. 1, 1864	Kolbe.
Baker, Reuben.....	do.....	I	7th Rhode Island.....	do.....	do.....	30	July 7, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Bradley, Patrick.....	do.....	E	164th New York.....	do.....	Leg.....	75	May 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Barnett, Robert.....	do.....	E	1st New York dragoons.....	do.....	do.....	75	Aug. 1, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Brady, Benjamin.....	do.....	D	73d Ohio.....	Monicello, Ill.....	do.....	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.
Barman, Samuel.....	do.....	I	30th U. S. colored troops.....	Churchill, Md.....	Arm.....	75	July 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Basker, Daniel.....	do.....	K	10th Illinois cavalry.....	Quincy, Ill.....	Leg.....	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Bly.
Bartelle, Charles P.....	do.....	A	59th Massachusetts.....	Reading, Mass.....	do.....	75	Aug. 25, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Blair, Charles W.....	Landsman.....	B	United States steamer.....	Jefferson, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Bash, Jacob.....	Private.....	G	54th Indiana.....	Hamilton, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	July 21, 1865	Palmer.
Bratton, William H.....	do.....	C	2d Penna. heavy artillery.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Bauvais, Dolphis.....	do.....	H	97th New York.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	Leg.....	75	July 29, 1865	Hudson.
Bradford, Luther.....	do.....	E	16th Maine.....	Turner, Me.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Barber, George W.....	do.....	F	9th New Hampshire.....	Orange, Mass.....	do.....	50	Aug. 25, 1865	Do.
Babcock, E. G.....	do.....	I	34th Massachusetts.....	North Brookfield, Mass.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 17, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Blasdel, William F.....	do.....	E	78th New York.....	Alden, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 29, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Barber, R. M.....	do.....	B	148th New York.....	Middlesex, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Do.
Barnes, William A.....	do.....	D	3d Ohio.....	Barnesville, Ohio.....	Leg.....	50	Sept. 23, 1865	Do.
Bates, O. W.....	do.....	M	1st Maine heavy artillery.....	Olamon, Me.....	do.....	75	Oct. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Brady, Edward.....	do.....	D	1st batt'n 17th U. S. infantry.....	Augusta, Me.....	Arm.....	50	July 22, 1865	Do.
Batchelor, Samuel K.....	do.....	K	7th Maryland.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	50	Oct. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Barrett, Salathiel.....	do.....	K	34th Massachusetts.....	West Hawley, Mass.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 14, 1865	do.
Bastain, M. D.....	do.....	B	69th Ohio.....	Tappan, Ohio.....	Arm.....	75	July 29, 1865	Spellerberg.
Balde, Fred.....	do.....	D	184th Pennsylvania.....	Sunbury Pa.....	do.....	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Do.
Brake, Granville.....	do.....	D	75th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	Jan. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Black, George.....	do.....	C	15th West Virginia.....	Jane Leu, W. Va.....	do.....	75	Oct. 15, 1864	Do.
			4th Maryland.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	75		

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Brayton, Stephen	Private	H	45th Illinois	Illinois City, Ill.	Arm	\$50	June 6, 1865	Gildea.
Bathurst, John B.	do.	D	45th Pennsylvania	Milesburg, Pa.	Leg	75	Nov. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bacon, George F.	do.	A	20th Maine	Westbrook, Me.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Babcock, J. R.	do.	D	118th Ohio	Fort Jennings, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 23, 1865	Bly.
Bappert, Michael	do.	G	47th Ohio	do.	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	Bly.
Bartram, A. E.	do.	I	8th Connecticut	do.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Bradley, Lyman F.	do.	I	do	Southbury, Conn.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	do.
Blanchard, Charles	do.	H	96th New York	Plattsburg, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Bates, Calvin	do.	E	20th Maine	Townsend, Mass.	Two legs	130	Oct. 3, 1865	Marks.
Barringer, J. D.	do.	M	100th Ohio volunteer cavalry	Ayersville, Ohio	Arm	50	Oct. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Baumister, John	do.	M	24th N. Y. volunteer cavalry	Buffalo, N. Y.	Leg	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Batch, Peter	do.	K	99th Ohio	Wapa Kocetta, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Bly.
Brader, S.	do.	M	4th New York cavalry	Washington, D. C.	do.	75	Nov. 23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brandenburg, A. W.	do.	H	6th Maryland	Burkettsville, Md.	do.	75	Dec. 12, 1865	do.
Brannon, John S.	do.	G	10th West Virginia	Glennville, W. Va.	do.	75	Oct. 9, 1865	Bly.
Barnett, N. W.	do.	I	25th Indiana	Booneville, Ind.	Hand	50	Dec. 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Barnhart, T. P.	do.	F	3d Wisconsin	Boscobel, Wis.	Leg	75	Nov. 27, 1865	Palmer.
Blackburn, John	do.	B	19th Illinois	Rewan, Ill.	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1866	do.
Barling, Henry	do.	L	9th Michigan	do.	do.	75	May 9, 1866	do.
Barnes, Brigham	do.	K	21st Massachusetts	Hardwick, Mass.	Arm	50	Nov. 22, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Blanchard, Wm. H. H.	do.	K	12th Iowa	Hopkinton, Iowa	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Brandt, Daniel	do.	J	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	Williamstown, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 13, 1866	do.
Bray, Parker	do.	G	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Salem, Mass.	Leg	75	Dec. 16, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Baker, Joseph	do.	G	7th N. Y. heavy artillery	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan. 4, 1866	Lincoln.
Blake, Charles A.	do.	C	14th New Jersey	Elizabethport, N. J.	Leg	75	Jan. 20, 1866	Hudson.
Bail, Lewis	do.	K	26th Pennsylvania	Chester, Del.	Arm	50	July 26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Baker, Peter	do.	B	1st Louisiana	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	May 15, 1865	Palmer.
Bassett, William	do.	E	4th New Jersey	Morestown, N. J.	Leg	50	July 28, 1865	do.
Bachtell, S. R.	do.	H	53d New York	Holmesburg, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 17, 1865	Clement.
Belcht, Andrew	do.	E	15th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Bender, J. jr.	do.	I	3d Michigan	do.	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1863	do.
Bergiven, P. P.	1st sergeant	H	do	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Bates, E. G.	Private	A	74th New York	do.	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Bly.
Beckert, August	do.	Bat. A	4th U. S. artillery	New York city	do.	50	April —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Bell, Haney	do.	H	66th New York	15th Connecticut	do.	50	April 8, 1863	Hudson.
Bennett, Charles	do.	F	do	do.	do.	50	May 2, 1863	do.
Benson, Jos.	do.	D	97th New York	do.	do.	50	May 16, 1863	Selpho.
Breen, Jas.	do.	B	4th Ohio cavalry	do.	do.	50	Aug. 6, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Beverly, D.	do.	D	7th Kansas cavalry	do.	do.	50	Aug. 20, 1863	Bly.
Bressin, C.	do.	K	23d New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1862	Bly.
Berg, Moses	do.	B	do	do.	do.	50	May 27, 1863	Bly.
Beckwith, D. G.	do.	K	do	do.	do.	50	Oct. 13, 1863	Bly.
Beer, A. G.	do.	D	do	do.	do.	50	July 27, 1863	Bly.
Beers, William	do.	C	15th New Jersey	Morristown, N. J.	do.	50	Nov. 20, 1863	Gildea.
Berran, B.	do.	K	160th New York	China, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 28, 1863	Hudson.
	do.				Leg			

Bearty, M.	do.	149th New York.	Middletown, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 2, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Beeks, A. W.	do.	124th New York.	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Jan. 15, 1864	Gildea.
Belt, George.	do.	5th New York.	Lyons, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 3, 1864	Do.
Belden, William C.	do.	27th New York.	North Hadley, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1864	Do.
Belville, L.	do.	52d Massachusetts.	Mashapaug, Conn.	Leg.	50	Jan. 26, 1864	Lincoln.
Benson, L. W.	do.	16th Connecticut.	Philadelphica, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1863	Palmer.
Becker, Charles.	do.	12th Missouri.	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	Mar. 22, 1864	Bly.
Bech, John S.	do.	2d U. S. infantry.	Richwood, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Feb. 26, 1864	Gildea.
Beil, A. F.	do.	82d Ohio.	do.	Leg.	50	Apr. 28, 1864	Selpho.
Beardsley, W. W.	do.	7th Michigan.	do.	do.	50	May 27, 1864	Bly.
Bell, William.	do.	52d New York.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	July 16, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bearing, Edward.	do.	162d New York.	Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	75	Aug. 25, 1864	Do.
Becker, Henry.	Corporal	14th Indiana.	Newcastle, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 14, 1864	Selpho.
Bettis, George W.	Private	76th Pennsylvania.	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	July 18, 1864	Do.
Bennett, E. F.	do.	9th Massachusetts.	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	July 18, 1864	Hudson.
Breen, John.	do.	100th New York.	Vermillion, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Oct. 22, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bens, Frederick.	do.	81st New York.	Homersville, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Beers, C. E.	do.	Battery 5th U. S. artillery.	New York city.	Leg.	75	Nov. 26, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Beaney, John H.	do.	74th New York.	Tipton, Pa.	Arm.	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Beuler, Peter.	do.	110th Pennsylvania.	Malone, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 8, 1864	Hudson.
Beumer, Thomas B.	do.	97th New York.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Leg.	50	Nov. 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Bran, David.	do.	164th New York.	Napier'sville, Ill.	do.	50	Oct. 21, 1864	Hudson.
Bell, Abraham.	do.	13th Illinois.	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 21, 1864	Lincoln.
Beckman, Charles.	do.	28th Massachusetts.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June 27, 1864	Do.
Beauchruher, V.	do.	53d Pennsylvania.	Alton, Ill.	Leg.	75	Jan. 4, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Beaver, A. J.	do.	9th Illinois.	Fairmount, Ill.	do.	50	Sept. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Bremankamp, Fred.	do.	7th Missouri.	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Aug. 13, 1864	Bly.
Berry, William F.	do.	3d Missouri.	Murray, Ind.	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1864	Bly.
Becker, Adam.	do.	22d Indiana.	White River, Mich.	do.	75	Oct. 24, 1864	Bly.
Bell, James A.	do.	46th Ohio.	Walton, Canada.	do.	75	Nov. 11, 1864	Bly.
Bellman, H.	do.	5th Michigan.	Andover, Mass.	do.	75	Dec. 16, 1864	Bly.
Becker, Henry.	do.	39th Massachusetts.	New York city.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Bergeron, Jos.	do.	1st Massachusetts heavy art.	West Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	75	Dec. 9, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Bell, Charles H.	do.	7th New York ind. battery.	Limestone, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Bergman, Julius.	do.	23d Ohio.	Amenia Union, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Jan. 12, 1865	Hudson.
Berschig, A.	do.	146th New York.	Hudson, Me.	do.	75	Jan. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Beers, John B.	do.	1st Virginia.	Norristown, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 4, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bennett, David.	do.	48th New York.	Salamonia, Ind.	do.	50	June 17, 1864	Palmer.
Bennett, F. H.	do.	11th Maine.	Shov's Point, Ill.	do.	75	Jan. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Bean, Charles H.	do.	6th Ohio cavalry.	Plain Grove, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 22, 1865	Do.
Beeves, Truman.	do.	138th Pennsylvania.	Oxford, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Bennett, W. W.	do.	40th Ohio.	Greenville, Ohio.	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Beard, Lewis.	do.	95th Pennsylvania.	Biddeford, Maine.	do.	50	Jan. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Bennet, John.	do.	2d Ohio cavalry.	Benson, Vt.	do.	50	Oct. 1, 1864	Kolbe.
Blevins, John.	do.	69th Ohio.	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Bly.
Brest, John P.	do.	32d Maine.	Kankakee, Ill.	Leg.	75	Apr. 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Beaton, D. P.	do.	2d Vermont.	do.	do.	75	Feb. 3, 1865	Bly.
Beers, Benjamin.	do.	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	do.	do.	75	Apr. 6, 1865	Bly.
Benson, Thomas.	do.	31st Illinois.	do.	do.	75	Apr. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Belden, Selden.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Belong, John.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	May 27, 1865	Spellerberg.
Bastian, Jos.	do.	do.	do.	Leg.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Stafford.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Becher, Heinrich.....	Private.....	F	50th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Leg.....	\$75	May 10, 1865	Palmer.
Belt, Wm. H. H.....	do.....	A	10th Ohio cavalry.....	Newark, Ohio.....	do.....	75	May 16, 1865	Do.
Beumer, Lewis O.....	do.....	F	126th Ohio.....	New Cumberland, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	May 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Beals, Benjamin F.....	do.....	A	30th Maine.....	East Hebron, Me.....	do.....	50	Oct. 4, 1864	Do.
Berry, Paul.....	do.....	A	31st Maine.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	50	May 15, 1865	Do.
Beals, Wesley L.....	do.....	G	29th Massachusetts.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	50	June 20, 1865	Do.
Beisch, George.....	do.....	C	160th New York.....	Lyons, N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	June 3, 1865	Palmer.
Bennett, George B.....	do.....	I	3d Wisconsin.....	Dodgeville, Wis.....	do.....	65	June 29, 1865	Marks.
Bightot, John.....	do.....	C	93d Pennsylvania.....	Moshannon, Pa.....	do.....	75	June 23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Betterleg, Charles W.....	do.....	H	138th Pennsylvania.....	Town Hill, Pa.....	do.....	75	July 6, 1865	Do.
Beachy, Josiah F.....	do.....	H	39th Illinois.....	Harnedsville, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	June 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Beck, George W.....	do.....	I	11th Pennsylvania.....	Hillsview, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Bleeker, Charles H.....	do.....	F	140th New York.....	New Paltz Landing, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	July 18, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Berthiaume, John B.....	do.....	A	10th Vermont.....	Burke, Vt.....	do.....	50	June 21, 1865	Do.
Bennett, William E.....	do.....	B	5th Maryland.....	Lindseyville, Md.....	do.....	50	July 18, 1865	Do.
Beary, John H.....	do.....	K	5th U. S. artillery.....	Homerville, Ohio.....	do.....	50	June 20, 1865	Do.
Begle, George.....	do.....	E	91st Indiana.....	Mary Hill, Ind.....	Leg.....	75	May 3, 1865	Bly.
Beers, Elias.....	do.....	C	113th Ohio.....	North Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	75	May 4, 1865	Bly.
Besley, S. B.....	do.....	H	147th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	July 30, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Bennett, Robert H.....	do.....	D	7th Maryland, colored.....	Cambridge, Md.....	do.....	75	May 30, 1865	Do.
Beringer, Charles.....	do.....	C	5th Wisconsin.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	Arm.....	50	July 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Brennen, George D.....	do.....	K	2d Conn. heavy artillery.....	Warren, Conn.....	Leg.....	75	June 27, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Bennett, Michael.....	do.....	B	125th New York.....	East Troy, N. Y.....	do.....	75	June 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bennett, David.....	do.....	A	1st Maryland cavalry.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Arm.....	50	Feb. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Bell, Charles.....	do.....	C	5th Excelsior, New York.....	Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 23, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Bentley, Asa C.....	do.....	D	93d New York.....	Northampton, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Palmer.
Beaverson, David.....	do.....	H	187th Pennsylvania.....	York, Pa.....	do.....	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Bell, James.....	do.....	D	150th New York.....	Elizabeth City, N. J.....	do.....	75	Sept. 5, 1865	Do.
Beeler, Andrew J.....	do.....	L	1st U. S. artillery.....	.....	do.....	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Brenbarger, Henry.....	do.....	B	110th Ohio.....	Arcanum, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 16, 1865	Do.
Berger, David.....	do.....	I	126th New York.....	Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Aug. 25, 1865	Do.
Bellew, Benjamin P.....	do.....	I	4th Delaware.....	Newport, Del.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Berget, Paul.....	do.....	K	11th Massachusetts.....	New York city.....	Arm.....	75	July 15, 1865	Palmer.
Best, Robert.....	do.....	D	1st N. Y. mounted rifles.....	West Troy, N. Y.....	Leg.....	50	Sept. 26, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Bentley, Benjamin F.....	do.....	H	169th New York.....	Sand Lake, N. Y.....	Arm.....	75	Sept. 21, 1865	Hudson.
Bergin, William S.....	do.....	A	121st Ohio.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Beverlin, Granville.....	do.....	B	11th West Virginia.....	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	Hand.....	50	June 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Bennett, P. S.....	do.....	F	1st Maine cavalry.....	East Newport, Me.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 23, 1865	Bly.
Beers, Charles F.....	do.....	F	185th New York.....	Cortlandville, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Nov. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Bell, William.....	do.....	D	30th U. S. colored troops.....	Millersville, Md.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Beers, Lewis R.....	do.....	F	188th Pennsylvania.....	Frenchtown, N. J.....	do.....	50	Jan. 22, 1866	Gildea.
Bertram, John.....	do.....	H	58th New York.....	New York city.....	Leg.....	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Breeze, Samuel.....	do.....	C	76th Pennsylvania.....	Banton, N. J.....	Arm.....	50	Jan. 29, 1866	Lincoln.
Behrens, John.....	do.....	C	12th Missouri.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Leg.....	75	Nov. 27, 1865	Palmer.
Beck, Granderson.....	do.....	B	35th Illinois.....	Beck's Creek, Ill.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
	do.....				do.....	50	Jan. 8, 1866	Do.

Bivens, Thomas E.	Private.	C	Engineers.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Mar. 13, 1863	Stafford.
Brian, Thomas O.	do.	A	69th New York	do.	do.	50	May 1, 1863	Palmer.
Bridgeman, L. H.	Sergeant	A	26th New York	do.	do.	50	Sept. 5, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Brink, Joseph	Seaman	K	United States navy.	do.	do.	50	April 4, 1863	Hudson.
Biddle, A. H.	Private	K	24th New Jersey	do.	do.	50	July 14, 1863	Palmer.
Bridge, J.	do.	K	57th New York	Wapping Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Bisbee, Andrew	do.	B	7th Maine	Norridgewock, Me.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Bishop, James H.	do.	F	18th Kentucky	Falmouth, Ky.	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1864	Bly.
Bimmanon, H.	do.	A	26th Indiana	Thornton, Ind.	Arm	50	Feb. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Bixly, L. C.	do.	G	4th Illinois	Rockford, Ill.	Leg	50	April 8, 1864	Stafford.
Brien, John	do.	I	7th Veteran Reserve Corps.	Baltimore, Md.	Arm	50	April 2, 1864	Gilden.
Briming, C. H.	do.	K	5th New York heavy artillery.	Leyden, N. Y.	do.	50	June 30, 1864	Do.
Brinker, J. H.	do.	E	11th Pennsylvania.	Unadilla, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 14, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bishop, R.	do.	C	43d New York	Lowville, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Bickford, Wm.	do.	B	59th New York	Pine Run, Mich.	do.	50	Aug. 22, 1864	Do.
Bigalow, David	do.	F	2d Michigan	Windham Station, Ohio.	do.	50	Sept. 25, 1864	Do.
Bierce, Philo	do.	A	1st Ohio artillery.	Navierre, Ind.	do.	50	Sept. 12, 1864	Do.
Biddle, Daniel	do.	E	107th Ohio.	Gentryville, Ind.	Leg	75	Nov. 12, 1864	Bly.
Bridges, B. F.	do.	A	25th Indiana	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1864	Bly.
Bristoff, G.	do.	A	2d New York mounted rifles.	Westchester, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 28, 1864	Hudson.
Biggett, H.	do.	L	15th Pennsylvania cavalry	Williamsburg, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Briody, Philip	do.	B	4th New York artillery	Clinton, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brittain, John H.	do.	A	91st Pennsylvania	Newport, R. I.	Arm	50	Feb. 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Blivin, C. J.	do.	K	4th Rhode Island	St. Albans, Me.	Leg	75	Feb. 3, 1865	Hudson.
Bigelow, Wilson	do.	D	65th Indiana	Evansville, Ind.	Arm	50	Feb. 16, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Bishop, Frank	do.	H	138th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept. 9, 1864	Palmer.
Biddle, Wm. B.	do.	K	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	New York city	do.	75	April 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Briggs, George L.	do.	41	73d New York	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Bidingmaier, Joseph	do.	H	1st Ohio cavalry.	Windham Station, Ohio.	Leg	75	April 24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bierce, Philo	do.	A	10th New Jersey	Elkhorn, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 15, 1865	Bly.
Brighton, Charles	do.	E	22d Wisconsin	New York city	Arm	50	April 24, 1865	Spellerberg.
Bright, Wm. H.	do.	C	13th New York	Cambridgeport, Mass.	do.	50	April 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Bissert, John	do.	G	32d Massachusetts	Monroeville, Ohio.	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Britton, Joseph	do.	D	11th Ohio.	Lexington, Mich.	do.	75	June 20, 1865	Bly.
Bishop, Isadore.	do.	K	22d Michigan	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Bishop, Hervy	do.	K	116th New York	Whitehall, Ind.	Leg	75	June 7, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Britting, John	do.	E	38th Indiana	Weld, Me.	do.	75	April 14, 1864	Palmer.
Brinson, Jonathan	do.	G	11th Maine	Hammond, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Do.
Billington, Seth A.	do.	C	142d New York	New York city	do.	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Briggs, Wm. D.	do.	A	170th New York	Wartsboro', Vt.	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Brien, Hugh	do.	C	9th Vermont	Phillips, Me.	Arm	50	July 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Bissell, Edward B.	do.	K	8th Maine	Windsor, Wis.	do.	50	Aug. 25, 1865	Do.
Billington, S. H.	do.	D	36th Wisconsin	Reading, Pa.	Leg	75	July 17, 1865	Stafford.
Brink, Samuel S.	do.	B	9th New York cavalry	New York city	do.	65	Sept. 12, 1865	Marks.
Biebell, Augustus	do.	L	88th Pennsylvania	Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Bishop, Henry	do.	A	39th New York	Newark, N. J.	do.	75	Sept. 27, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Briott, Charles A.	do.	C	95th New York	Bemis Heights, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1865	do.
Brice, John A.	do.	C	9th New Jersey	Dewitt, Iowa.	Arm	50	Oct. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Biehl, Ernest	do.	D	49th Illinois	do.	Leg	75	Oct. 9, 1865	Bly.
Blithy, Reese	do.	K	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	do.	Arm	50	July 3, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Britton, John	do.	118	26th Iowa	do.	Leg	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Hudson.
Bissell, I. B.	Sergeant major.							

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Boss, Edward	Private	K	44th New York	.....	Leg	\$50	Jan. 27, 1863	Palmer.
Boardman, Thomas	do	A	— Massachusetts	.....	do	50	Dec. 27, 1862	Do.
Bovee, John U	do	E	18th New York	.....	do	50	Mar. 1, 1863	Do.
Bloomer, Samuel	Sergeant	B	1st Minnesota	.....	do	50	April —, 1863	Do.
Bowen, F. A	Private	K	36th New York	Dobb's Ferry, N. Y	do	50	May 19, 1863	Se-lpho.
Booth, H	do	H	40th Pennsylvania	.....	do	50	June 17, 1863	Hudson.
Brodlie, H. H	do	E	11th Pennsylvania	.....	do	50	April —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Bowers, James	do	I	69th Pennsylvania	.....	do	50	July 19, 1863	Palmer.
Brown, R	do	G	28th New York	.....	do	50	Aug. 23, 1863	Do.
Brown, T. W	do	C	24th New York	.....	do	50	Sept. 30, 1863	Bly.
Bowles, James L.	do	A	101st New York	West Somers, N. Y	do	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Hudson.
Brown, William F	Sergeant	G	24th New Jersey	Bridgeton, N. J	do	50	Nov. 6, 1863	Do.
Bond, Enos	Private	I	69th Indiana	New Castle, Ind	do	50	Oct. 24, 1863	Bly.
Brondstetter, William	do	G	9th New Jersey	Elizabeth, N. J	do	50	Dec. 18, 1863	Hudson.
Brown, C. N	do	I	1st U. S. artillery	Cheshire, Mass	do	50	Nov. —, 1863	Palmer.
Boorman, F	do	C	6th New Jersey	Jersey City, N. J	Arm	50	Nov. 10, 1863	Gildea.
Broderick, J	do	D	36th New York	New York city	Leg	50	Jan. 23, 1864	Hudson.
Brown, George A	do	D	11th Connecticut	Boston, Mass	Arm	50	Jan. 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Brown, J. D	do	I	109th New York	.....	Leg	50	Feb. 27, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Booley, Charles	do	K	28th Iowa	.....	do	50	Jan. 19, 1864	Bly.
Bowen, Jeremiah	do	C	42d Illinois	Orange, Illinois	do	50	April 30, 1864	Stafford.
Bowers, F. A	do	C	25th Massachusetts	Clinton, Mass	Arm	50	April 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Blood, J. D	do	C	16th Massachusetts	.....	Leg	50	Mar. 30, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Brown, L. K	do	H	Purnell Legion	.....	do	50	June 2, 1864	Do.
Borgeson, Joel	do	F	15th Wisconsin	Madison, Wis	do	50	May 21, 1864	Stafford.
Bornig, William	do	I	7th Illinois	.....	do	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Do.
Brooks, Edward	do	C	New York city	New York city	do	50	July 25, 1864	Hudson.
Blotner, John	do	E	40th Ohio	Versailles, Ohio	Arm	50	June 25, 1864	Lincoln.
Bowles, John H	do	D	1st Massachusetts	Cambridgeport, Mass	do	50	June 18, 1864	Do.
Brott, J. C	do	B	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Durhamville, N. Y	Leg	75	Nov. 4, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brown, Thomas	do	K	15th Massachusetts	Providence, R. I	do	50	May 16, 1864	Palmer.
Bowne, W. H	do	C	24th New York	Oswego, N. Y	Arm	50	Dec. 14, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Brown, James R.	do	D	11th Pennsylvania	Jersey Shore, Pa	do	50	Oct. 31, 1864	Lincoln.
Bond, George C	do	A	74th New York	Allegheny City, Pa	do	50	Nov. 12, 1864	Do.
Brown, J. G	do	H	103d Pennsylvania	Pilly Cove, Pa	do	50	Oct. 4, 1864	Do.
Bowman, George	do	B	88th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa	do	50	Oct. 6, 1864	Do.
Bower, H. H	do	D	10th New York	Stapleton, N. Y	Leg	75	Jan. 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brooks, Robert	do	C	150th Pennsylvania	Sutton's Corners, Pa	Arm	50	Dec. 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Bodirke, G	do	C	6th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo	Leg	50	Aug. 11, 1864	Bly.
Brockman, H. B	do	C	6th Kentucky	Louisville, Ky	do	75	Dec. 7, 1864	Bly.
Brown, T. D	do	K	75th Ohio	West Jefferson, Ohio	do	75	Dec. 31, 1864	Bly.
Bourgueney, N	do	K	155th New York	Buffalo, N. Y	do	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Brotts, H. A	do	H	8th Ohio	Guilford, Ohio	do	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Brown, Clinton	do	F	156th Ohio	New Paris, Ohio	Arm	50	Nov. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Brown, Samuel	do	K	69th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y	do	50	Jan. 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.

Brosnan, John	do.	E	164th New York	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Borehardt, Edward	do.	B	49th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1865	Do.
Brown, James	do.	A	150th Pennsylvania	Beverly, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Boos, Louis J.	do.	B	6th Pennsylvania cavalry	Spartansburg, Ind.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brown, Robert M.	do.	G	23d Massachusetts	Chicago, Ill.	Leg	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Bly.
Bowen, James H.	do.	K	19th Indiana	Lockport, N. J.	do.	75	Jan. 12, 1865	Bly.
Brown, A. P.	do.	F	74th Illinois	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Bly.
Brooks, John	do.	C	151st New York	Washington, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Bloom, Charles	do.	D	2d New Hampshire	Williamsport, Md.	Arm	50	Jan. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Boughton, James M.	do.	C	54th Ohio	Lisbon, N. H.	do.	50	Apr. 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brooks, Nathaniel	do.	B	4th U. S. colored troops	East Saginaw, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Brooks, John	do.	A	1st N. H. cavalry	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 17, 1864	Gildea.
Block, Fred.	do.	H	27th Michigan	Champaign, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Bohn, Albert	do.	I	36th Wisconsin	Monroe, Wis.	do.	50	Apr. 22, 1865	Do.
Bowson, L. E.	do.	D	98th New York	Covington, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 4, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Brown, William H.	do.	K	38th Wisconsin	New York city	Leg	75	Apr. 11, 1865	Do.
Boden, Edward	do.	I	1st Vermont cavalry	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Mar. 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Broderick, John	do.	F	92d New York	Clayville, Ohio	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Do.
Bowen, Eugene	do.	B	97th Ohio	Union Forge, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Brown, James W.	do.	E	36th Pennsylvania	West Bend, Wis.	Leg	75	Mar. 2, 1865	Kolbe.
Boeshore, William	do.	C	16th Michigan	Hubbardston, Mich.	Arm	50	Mar. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Boardswell, James	do.	H	48th New York	New York city	do.	50	Feb. 24, 1865	Do.
Brown, George	do.	F	54th New York	do.	do.	50	May 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brown, T. M. G.	do.	F	3d Vermont	do.	Leg	75	Apr. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Bolle, Henry	do.	B	147th New York	Williamburg, Ind.	do.	75	May 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brown, Charles W.	do.	A	93d Ohio	Plover, Wis.	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1865	Bly.
Brownley, William	do.	K	32d Wisconsin	Masonville, Iowa	Arm	50	May 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brown, William C.	do.	E	29th Conn.	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Blood, Alvin	do.	F	11th Massachusetts	Manchester, N. H.	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Do.
Blood, Andrew J.	do.	D	20th Massachusetts	West Newton, Pa.	Leg	75	May 6, 1865	Do.
Boehne, Frank	do.	C	35th Massachusetts	Hartford, Conn.	do.	75	May 12, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Brackett, E. J.	do.	F	1st Connecticut cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Brown, Charles F.	do.	D	28th Pennsylvania	Freehold, N. J.	Arm	75	Mar. 21, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Brown, George W.	do.	D	14th New Jersey	Stockbridge, Mich.	Leg	75	May 29, 1865	Kolbe.
Brower, Charles A.	do.	D	7th Michigan	Mariaville, N. Y.	Arm	75	May 30, 1865	Palmer.
Bodish, Lucius	do.	B	58th Pennsylvania	New York city	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Brockham, Adam	do.	E	16th U. S. infantry	Greenbank, Pa.	Apparatus	50	June 13, 1865	Hudson.
Brouk, Daniel	do.	F	3d Massachusetts	West Andover, N. H.	do.	50	June 23, 1865	Do.
Bolnsack, Henry	do.	T	6th U. S. colored troops	Kittanning, Pa.	Leg	75	June 17, 1865	Palmer.
Blockson, William J.	do.	K	do.	Fislerville, N. J.	do.	75	June 22, 1865	Do.
Book, George	do.	E	1st New Hampshire cavalry	Stryker, Ohio	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brown, Alston	do.	B	139th Pennsylvania	New Hampshire, Ohio	Leg	75	July 13, 1865	Palmer.
Bouch, William B.	do.	B	91st Pennsylvania	Paul, Ind.	Arm	75	June 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Boyier, Henry	do.	K	38th Ohio	Lockport, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	Bly.
Boothman, M. M.	do.	H	71st Ohio	do.	do.	75	May 31, 1865	Do.
Bodwell, John	do.	G	33d Indiana	do.	Arm	50	July 3, 1865	Kolbe.
Brown, A. C.	do.	K	151st New York	do.	Leg	75	July 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Brotherson, C.	do.	G	19th Massachusetts	do.	do.	75	July 21, 1865	Palmer.
Brown, William J.	do.	D						

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Bolton, Pat.	Private.	F	51st New York	New York city	Leg.	\$50	May 5, 1864	Palmer.
Brown, Josiah F.	do.	C	10th Illinois	Quincy, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.
Brown, William	do.	C	15th U. S. infantry	Walkersville, Ill.	do.	75	June 24, 1865	Do.
Bollaw, William.	do.	C	142d New York	Waddington, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Brown, Henry	do.	K	22d U. S. colored troops	Kennett Square, Pa.	2 legs.	150	Aug. 2, 1865	Palmer.
Blomley, Arthur.	do.	C	91st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg.	75	July 28, 1865	Do.
Brown, George	do.	C	97th Pennsylvania	London, C. W.	do.	75	July 8, 1865	Hudson.
Brown, Henry C.	do.	H	87th Indiana	La Porte, Ind.	Arm.	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Boice, Daniel.	do.	D	39th New Jersey	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	Sept. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Brown, Chas. E.	do.	D	1st Massachusetts heavy art.	East Toledo, Ohio	Leg.	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Brown, John A.	do.	D	5th Maryland	Uniontown, Md.	Arm.	50	Oct. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Brocklehurst, R.	do.	53	2d batt'n Vet. Reserve Corps.	Frankfort, Pa.	Apparatus	25	Sept. 4, 1865	Kolbe.
Bosworth, Charles W.	do.	I	1st Maine heavy artillery	Old Town, Me.	Leg.	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Brown, George W.	do.	B	157th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm.	50	Oct. 16, 1865	Kolbe.
Brown, Charles.	do.	A	9th Missouri	Cincinnati, Ohio	Leg.	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Brown, C. K.	do.	A	7th Wisconsin	Lafayette, Wis.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Stafford.
Brooks, Eli.	do.	A	3d Indiana cavalry	Craig, Ind.	Arm.	50	May 8, 1865	Gildea.
Brown, John	do.	K	100th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Bly.
Boob, Levi.	do.	A	148th Pennsylvania	Laurelton, Pa.	Arm.	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Spellerberg.
Borman, John M.	do.	I	61st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg.	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Blossom, William E.	do.	B	184th New York	Scriba, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Boice, Augustine	do.	G	91st Ohio	Keyger, Ohio	Apparatus	50	Oct. 2, 1865	Hudson.
Brown, L. C.	do.	E	30th U. S. colored troops		Foot	50	Aug. 14, 1865	Do.
Bloomer, A. S.	do.	G	55th Ohio	Sherman, Ohio	Leg.	75	Sept. 12, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Brown, Wm. M.	do.	F	91st Ohio	Franklin Furnace, Ohio.	do.	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Bly.
Brown, James F.	do.	C	10th Kentucky	Hodgensville, Ky	Arm.	50	Oct. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Bromberger, Cornelius	do.	G	15th N. H. heavy artillery	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Bohn, Adolph.	do.	D	19th Maine	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Nov. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Bourns, William	do.	G	1st Michigan sharpshooters	Adrian, Mich.	Leg.	75	Nov. 30, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Bochner, Gottlieb	do.	H	32d Ohio	Lima, Ohio	Arm.	50	Dec. 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Brooks, F. C.	do.	D	3d Tennessee	Concord, Tenn	Leg.	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Bly.
Brown, John C.	do.	E	4th Ohio	Holmes's Mill, Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 31, 1865	Bly.
Blodgett, E. F.	do.	E	2d Vermont	East Harwick, Vt.	do.	75	Dec. 13, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Bohme, Charles.	do.	E	52d New York	New York city	do.	75	Nov. 29, 1865	B. W. Jewett.
Booth, John J.	do.	B	12th West Virginia	Rosby's Rock, W. V.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Bly.
Brown, Wm.	do.	H	69th Pennsylvania		Apparatus	25	Dec. 20, 1865	Gemrig.
Bronson, A. B.	do.	K	38th Wisconsin	Spring Creek Wis	Leg	75	Oct. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Brogden, Wm.	do.	A	23d U. S. colored troops	Washington, D. C.	Arm.	50	Dec. 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Brownson, H. C.	do.	C	83d Pennsylvania	Oil City, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 23, 1865	Kolbe.
Boulter, James B.	do.	D	5th New Hampshire	Kittery, Me.	do.	50	Nov. 20, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Boyington, A. J.	do.	H	13th Wisconsin	Whitewater, Wis	Leg	50	Dec. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Bower, Esau.	do.	B	2d U. S. colored troops	Portsmouth, Va.	do.	75	Oct. 12, 1862	Palmer.
Brubach, David	do.	B	1st Pennsylvania artillery		do.	50	Dec. 12, 1863	Hudson.
Bulmer, Benjamin	do.	A	71st Pennsylvania		do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Palmer.
Buttle, Samuel W.	do.	G	36th New York		do.	50	April 21, 1863	Hudson.

Burrill, Jonah.....	do.	9th New York	Fennimore, Wis	do.	50	June	1, 1863	Hudson.
Brunemer, J. H.....	do.	7th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	July	1, 1863	Stafford
Burr, D. B.....	do.	14th Connecticut	do.	do.	50	Sept.	1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Buttinger, C.....	do.	20th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	April	4, 1863	Palmer.
Buck, David.....	do.	84th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm.	50	Oct.	—, 1863	Gildea.
Burke, M.....	Corporal	2d U. S. infantry	do.	do.	50	Sept.	2, 1863	Do.
Bullent, A.....	Private	18th New York	do.	Leg	50	Sept.	16, 1863	Bly.
Burns, C. E.....	do.	12th Massachusetts	Salem, Mass.	do.	50	Jan.	7, 1864	George B. Jewett.
Burbank, D. N.....	do.	11th New York	Union Springs, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Dec.	30, 1863	Gildea.
Butler, John.....	do.	3d Michigan	West Falls, N. Y.	Leg	50	Feb.	15, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bufum, T. J.....	Corporal	100th New York	Valley Falls, R. I.	do.	50	Feb.	5, 1864	Hudson.
Bucklin, H.....	Private	2d Rhode Island	do.	Arm	50	April	9, 1864	Lincoln.
Bull, Henry.....	do.	7th Indiana	New York city	Leg	50	Mar.	18, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Bush, George W.....	do.	90th New York	do.	Arm	50	May	14, 1864	Selpho.
Butterworth, J.....	do.	1st Rhode Island	Warren, R. I.	do.	50	May	24, 1864	Do.
Burbank, B.....	do.	75th New York	Auburn, N. Y.	Leg	50	June	3, 1864	Hudson.
Burtz, J. O.....	do.	48th Indiana	do.	do.	50	April	12, 1864	Bly.
Butz, G. W.....	do.	2d Pennsylvania cavalry	Pottstown, Pa.	Arm.	50	June	2, 1864	Gilden.
Burr, H. C.....	do.	8th Connecticut volunteers	Fair Haven, Conn	Leg	50	June	28, 1864	Hudson.
Burtz, Anton.....	do.	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Oct.	14, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Burtz, Henry.....	do.	5th New Jersey	Trenton, N. J.	Arm.	50	Aug.	24, 1864	Lincoln.
Burke, John R.....	Corporal	85th Pennsylvania	Hillsboro, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept.	1, 1864	Hudson.
Buck, John.....	Private	73d Illinois	Terre Haute, Ind.	Arm	50	July	30, 1864	Lincoln.
Burt, A. S.....	do.	70th New York	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	Sept.	1, 1864	Gilden.
Buckman, G. C.....	do.	12th Massachusetts	Oxford, Mass.	do.	50	Dec.	6, 1864	Lincoln.
Blunt, George A.....	do.	3d Massachusetts battery	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Dec.	10, 1864	Do.
Burnside, George M.....	do.	2d New York heavy artillery	Oakdale, Mass.	do.	50	Dec.	21, 1864	Do.
Buckridge, John M.....	do.	89th New York	Barberville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Dec.	1, 1864	Hudson.
Brubaker, D.....	do.	6th New York artillery	Hummelstown, Pa.	do.	75	Dec.	28, 1864	Do.
Burns, Edward.....	do.	127th Pennsylvania	West Troy, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec.	6, 1864	Palmer.
Buchanan, W. L.....	do.	175th New York	Indiana, Pa.	Hand	50	Dec.	7, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Brierle, James.....	do.	61st Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Dec.	24, 1864	Lincoln.
Burke, John.....	do.	61st New York	Washington, D. C.	Leg	75	Feb.	8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Burns, James F.....	do.	7th New York heavy artillery	Syracuse, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb.	13, 1865	Do.
Burbridge, Charles.....	do.	20th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan.	3, 1865	Palmer.
Bruce, V. W.....	do.	88th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Dec.	1, 1864	Do.
Butler, John M.....	do.	17th Michigan	Adrian, Mich	do.	75	Nov.	19, 1864	Bly.
Burns, William.....	do.	5th Iowa	Path, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec.	21, 1864	Bly.
Brunley, William.....	do.	14th Ohio	Meeme, Wis	do.	50	Aug.	23, 1864	Palmer.
Busher, Jacob.....	do.	6th Missouri cavalry	Fredricksburg, Mo.	Arm.	50	Nov.	9, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Blunt, A. J.....	do.	1st Ohio	Canton, Ohio	Hand	50	Feb.	8, 1865	Do.
Burke, R.....	do.	4th U. S. artillery	Hazel Green, Pa.	Arm	50	July	5, 1864	Palmer.
Butler, John H.....	do.	8th U. S. colored troops	Medina, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug.	4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Barrows, Edward.....	do.	3d U. S. colored troops	Baltimore, Md	Leg	75	Feb.	10, 1865	Hudson.
Butt, E.....	do.	19th New York light artillery	Lockport, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar.	17, 1865	Palmer.
Bushy, F. P.....	do.	30th Indiana	Lima, Ind.	Arm.	50	Apr.	6, 1865	Lincoln.
Burke, John.....	do.	56th Massachusetts	Sheldon, Vt.	Leg	75	Mar.	21, 1865	Hudson.
Bullock, Samuel J.....	do.	13th New Hampshire	Lowell, Mass.	do.	75	Apr.	29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Bush, Benjamin.....	do.	108th New York	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	50	July	20, 1864	Bly.
Buckley, Henry.....	do.	97th Ohio	Mohawk Valley, Ohio.	Arm	50	May	1, 1865	Lincoln.
do.	do.	2d Maryland	do.	Leg	75	May	25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	C o.	State and regiment.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Bachanan, Robert.	Private.	F	1st U. S. colored troops.	Washington, D. C.	Arm.	\$50	May 22, 1865	Spellerberg,
Burrongs, M.	do.	A	148th New York	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	June 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Burns, Timothy.	do.	D	8th New York artillery.	Lockport, N. Y.	Leg.	75	June 7, 1865	Bly.
Burkett, Jesse.	do.	A	5th U. S. cavalry.	West Milton, Ohio.	do.	75	July 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Buckley, Charles	do.	E	1st U. S. colored troops.	Washington, D. C.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Hudson.
Buckley, B.	do.	A	47th New York	New York city.	Apparatus.	50	July 11, 1865	Do.
Burke, C. J.	do.	A	140th Pennsylvania	Waynesburg, Pa.	Leg.	75	June 10, 1865	Palmer.
Burns, Jacob.	do.	F	29th Pennsylvania	Kensington, Pa.	do.	75	June 21, 1865	Do.
Butterfield, C. M.	do.	C	121st New York	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Arm.	50	June 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Buckley, John.	do.	A	15th U. S. infantry.	Carettsville, Pa.	Leg.	75	June 27, 1865	Bly.
Brush, Daniel S.	do.	B	56th Pennsylvania	...	Arm.	50	July 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Bushnell, M. D.	do.	H	154th New York	Napoli, N. Y.	Leg.	75	July 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Butler, John	do.	A	41st New York.	Tompkinsville, N. J.	do.	75	July 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Butler, Charles H.	do.	F	2d Conn. heavy artillery.	Seymour, Conn.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Do.
Butler, William H.	do.	C	6th U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	June 23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Burr, Charles M.	do.	E	2d Conn. heavy artillery.	Norfolk, Conn.	do.	75	June 29, 1865	Do.
Burd, William	do.	C	82d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm.	50	July 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Brunett, David	do.	F	12th Wisconsin	Fort Howard, Wis.	do.	50	July 15, 1865	Do.
Burner, Jeff.	do.	D	103d Pennsylvania	Butler, Pa.	Leg.	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Palmer.
Buckley, Malachi.	do.	D	69th New York	New York city.	Arm.	50	June 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Burd, Samuel.	do.	B:	188th Pennsylvania.	Worth, Pa.	Leg.	75	Sept. 5, 1865	Clement.
Bruce, Jacob	do.	B:	49th Pennsylvania	Iowa City, Iowa.	do.	75	Sept. 20, 1865	Do.
Burt, P. T.	do.	C:	22d Massachusetts	Berkeley, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Bunker, Abraham.	do.	E:	10th Iowa.	Richmond, Iowa.	Arm.	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Gildea.
Burbank, J. M.	do.	E:	5th Wisconsin.	Northport, Wis.	do.	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Burke, J. L.	do.	E:	165th New York	New York city.	Apparatus.	50	Oct. 3, 1865	Hudson.
Butler, A. C.	do.	D:	11th Maine	...	Leg.	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Butler, Peter	do.	E:	2d New Hampshire cavalry	Nashua, N. H.	Arm.	50	Oct. 12, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Burke, Michael	do.	B:	20th Massachusetts	New York city.	Leg.	75	July 24, 1865	Palmer.
Burgess, Charles	do.	D:	32d U. S. colored troops.	Washington, D. C.	Apparatus.	15	Dec. 23, 1865	Kolbe.
Buzzell, S. P.	do.	H	10th Wisconsin.	New Lisbon, Wis.	Leg.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Buckriss, John	do.	C	6th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Apparatus.	70	Nov. 28, 1865	Hudson.
Butler, F. A.	do.	A	100th Illinois	Wilmington, Ill.	Arm.	50	Dec. 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Burns, John.	do.	A	17th New York	New York city.	2 legs.	150	Feb. 3, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Burns, Richard	do.	A	35th Illinois	Decatur, Ill.	Leg.	75	Mar. 3, 1866	Do.
Bunger, William	do.	G	118th Illinois	La Harpe, Ill.	do.	50	May 9, 1864	Palmer.
Bryant, Joseph	do.	E	54th Pennsylvania.	...	do.	50	Oct. 9, 1862	Do.
Bymes, Barney	do.	B	22d New York	...	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1863	Hudson.
Bryant, Jos.	do.	C	42d New York	...	do.	50	June 25, 1863	Do.
Bryan, W. A.	do.	C	11th Pennsylvania reserves.	Bruin, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 12, 1863	Bly.
Bryan, John C. O.	do.	K	45th Pennsylvania	Marietta, Pa.	Leg.	75	Dec. 27, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Byington, Aaron	do.	I	6th New York cavalry	Reading, Conn.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Byrne, John	do.	F	133d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Jan. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Bryant, John	do.	I	24th Michigan	Bradford, Mich.	Hand.	50	April 4, 1865	Selpho & Son.

Bryan, D. M.	Private	B	84th Pennsylvania	Hughesville, Penn.	do.	75	Aug. 15, 1865	Clement.
Byersdorf, Fred.	do.	A	13th Missouri	Kunniwick, Mo.	Arm	50	Oct. 26, 1864	Gildea.
Byers, A. F.	do.	H	13th Tenn. mounted vols.	Carthage, Tenn.	Leg	75	Nov. 11, 1865	Bly.
Bryant, Levi J.	do.	C	3d Wisconsin	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Sept. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Capper, Henry M.	Sergeant	G	10th Connecticut	do.	Leg	50	Jan. 6, 1865	Hudson.
Charlesmalne, A.	Private	A	55th New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 1, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Caufman, C. E.	do.	C	1st Pennsylvania	Glenn's Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1863	Hudson.
Champlin, D. M.	do.	A	10th U. S. army	do.	Arm	50	Feb. 19, 1863	Selpho.
Gavanagh, John	do.	B	12th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	May 15, 1863	Palmer.
Carr, Charles	do.	E	26th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	April 28, 1863	Do.
Carrol, John	do.	H	25th New York	do.	do.	50	May 4, 1863	Hudson.
Carson, A.	do.	K	42d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Sept. 15, 1863	Palmer.
Chapman, H. E.	do.	A	6th New Hampshire	do.	do.	50	Sept. 6, 1863	Do.
Caldwell, S.	do.	D	88th Penn. R. V. C.	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 14, 1863	Gildea.
Castater, A. J.	do.	G	20th Indiana	do.	Leg	50	Sept. 24, 1863	Stafford.
Carey C.	do.	F	5th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	50	Sept. 17, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Case, John E.	do.	E	16th Connecticut	Avon, Conn.	do.	50	Oct. 7, 1863	Hudson.
Campbell, Alex.	do.	D	95th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Nov. 10, 1863	Gildea.
Carcy, Thomas	do.	J	25th New York	Plymouth, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 13, 1863	Do.
Crandell, Robert	do.	F	73d Indiana	do.	do.	50	Nov. 15, 1863	Do.
Clark George.	do.	E	2d Rhode Island	do.	Leg	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Bly.
Gallahad, D.	do.	C	48th New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 5, 1863	Bly.
Cator, A.	do.	G	1st Kansas	New York city	do.	50	Nov. 3, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Carpenter, H.	do.	A	121st New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 10, 1863	Do.
Clarke, George W.	Sergeant	C	30th New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Do.
Cady, E. A.	Private	H	33d New York	Detroit, Mich.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Crawford, Thomas	do.	I	8th Michigan	Mapleville, Ill.	do.	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Gildea.
Chatfield, A. B.	do.	B	33d Illinois	Bridgeton, N. J.	Arm	50	Jan. 5, 1864	Do.
Chance, E.	do.	C	9th New Jersey	Johnson Creek, Wis.	do.	50	Jan. 4, 1864	Stafford.
Case, S.	do.	D	11th Wisconsin	Mattapan, Mass.	Leg	50	Jan. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Clafey, Wm.	do.	C	1st Massachusetts	Philadelphia, Penn.	Arm	50	Mar. 15, 1864	Palmer.
Campbell, Wm.	do.	C	69th Pennsylvania	Brooklyn, L. I.	Leg	50	Feb. 9, 1864	Selpho.
Caulfield, D.	do.	B	3d U. S. cavalry	Newark, N. J.	Arm	50	Feb. 26, 1864	Do.
Callan, E. D.	Sergeant	F	13th New Jersey	Syracuse, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 35, 1864	Bly.
Champlin, W. H.	Private	E	14th New York	Bowling Green, Ind.	Leg	50	Feb. 6, 1864	Bly.
Campbell, Daniel	do.	F	71st Indiana	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	Mar. 18, 1864	Hudson.
Cantelli, A.	do.	A	1st U. S. artillery	East Haverhill, Mass.	do.	50	April 8, 1864	Lincoln.
Chase, A. S.	do.	A	19th Massachusetts	Natic, R. I.	Arm	50	April 9, 1864	Do.
Campbell, B.	do.	I	4th Rhode Island	New Boston, Ill.	do.	50	April 30, 1864	Palmer.
Can, Jos. H.	do.	I	17th Illinois	Wyalusing, Wis.	Leg	50	April 28, 1864	Do.
Crandell, O. C.	do.	B	7th Wisconsin	Roxbury, Mass.	do.	50	Nov. 14, 1863	Do.
Call, C. K.	do.	K	55th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1863	Do.
Clark, Samuel A.	do.	E	1st United States S. S.	do.	do.	50	April 10, 1864	Do.
Casey, Pat.	do.	H	1st U. S. cavalry	East Bridgewater, Mass.	do.	50	May 18, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Crawford, J. A.	Corporal	K	6th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1864	Do.
Cavanaugh, J. E.	Serg't major	D	20th Indiana	do.	do.	50	May 16, 1864	Do.
Case, Charles P.	Private	K	8th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	do.	50	May 18, 1864	Lincoln.
Crawford, J. A. T.	do.	K	10th United States V. R. C.	Walnut Grove, N. J.	Arm	50	May 23, 1864	Do.
Canon, W. S.	do.	K	1st New York engineers	Castine, Ohio.	do.	50	June 6, 1864	Bly.
Caywood, P.	do.	B	110th Ohio	Boston, Mass.	Leg	50	July 22, 1864	Gildea.
Clancy, M.	do.	99	2d battalion Invalid Corps	do.	Arm	50		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Cappers, A.	Private.	H	4th Wisconsin cavalry	Kewanee, Wis	Leg	\$50	June 16, 1864	Stafford.
Crabtree, N	do.	F	112th Illinois	Lafayette, Ill.	do.	50	July 18, 1864	Do.
Carroll, J	do.	B	1st New York cavalry	do.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Clapp, F	do.	K	2d Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Aug. 1, 1864	Do.
Clark, W. H	do.	89	2d battalion V. R. C	do.	do.	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Selpho.
Cain, James	Corporal	I	104th New York	Albany, N. Y	do.	50	July 29, 1864	Hudson.
Chase, J. F	Private	...	5th Maine battery	Augusta, Me	Arm	50	July 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Carl, J. E	do.	A	20th Michigan	Lansing, Mich	Leg	75	Oct. 7, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Cavender, L.	do.	A	5th Michigan	Croton, Mich	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1864	Do.
Capshaw, Alkin	do.	H	98th New York	East Constable, N. Y	do.	75	Oct. 3, 1864	Do.
Carson, Daniel	Sergeant	I	86th New York	Gibson, N. Y	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1864	Jewett's Patent Leg Co.
Carl, Benton	Private	C	13th Ohio	Harrisonville, Ohio	Arm	50	Oct. 4, 1864	Lincoln.
Carpenter, Lyman	do.	H	14th Ohio	Defiance, Ohio	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1864	Selpho.
Cammett, W. B	do.	A	26th Maine	Morrill, Me	Leg	50	July 11, 1864	Palmer.
Carpenter, C. W	do.	F	39th Illinois	Northfield, Ill	Apparatus	50	Nov. 30, 1864	Hudson.
Chamberlin, S. S	do.	D	8th Michigan	Jamestown, Mich	Arm	50	Nov. 4, 1864	Lincoln.
Cassady, Peter	do.	G	67th New York	Jersey City, N. J	do.	50	Nov. 16, 1864	Do.
Caskerlin, John A	do.	D	148th New York	Fayette, N. J	do.	50	Sept. 28, 1864	Gildea.
Carr, Richard	do.	D	69th New York	New York city	do.	50	Oct. 10, 1864	Do.
Carroll, Timothy	do.	C	58th Massachusetts	Stoughton, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Cayford, Jackson	do.	H	19th Maine	Pishon's Ferry, Me	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Chapin, A. J	do.	B	10th Wisconsin	Neosha, Wis	do.	50	July 12, 1864	Bly.
Campbell, J. W	do.	C	25th Ohio	Clarington, Ohio	Leg	75	Aug. 24, 1864	Bly.
Carson, Edward	do.	...	United States artillery	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 16, 1864	Bly.
Chamberlin, A. H	do.	K	8th Michigan	Somerset, Mich	do.	75	July 12, 1864	Bly.
Cram, Hiram	do.	E	89th Illinois	Oneida, Ill	do.	75	Nov. 26, 1864	Hudson.
Clark, H. W	do.	H	100th New York	Geneseo, N. Y	Two arms	100	Dec. 16, 1864	Do.
Carly, John H	do.	D	27th Michigan	Flushing, Mich	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Clark, O. H	do.	H	1st Massachusetts	Manchester, N. H	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Clark, George W	do.	E	12th New Hampshire	West Romney, N. H	do.	75	Dec. 1, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Clark, F. E	do.	C	86th New York	Honby, N. Y	Arm	50	Dec. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Clark, George W	do.	E	12th New Hampshire	West Romney, N. H	do.	50	Jan. 22, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Caulfield, Martin	do.	B	34th Massachusetts	Blackstone, Mass	Hand	75	Feb. 11, 1865	Do.
Casey, Thomas	do.	A	69th New York	New York city	Leg	50	Jan. 24, 1865	Spellerberg.
Cannon, John	do.	D	7th Maryland	Baltimore, Md	Arm	50	Feb. 9, 1865	Hudson.
Carpenter, Joseph V	do.	B	70th New York	Huguenot, N. Y	Leg	75	Sept. 22, 1864	Palmer.
Carn, Charles	do.	D	30th U. S. colored troops	Bucyrus, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Charlton, Oliver	do.	E	34th Ohio	Buffalo, N. Y	do.	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Bly.
Clark, William S	do.	Bat. G	5th United States artillery	Buffalo, N. Y	do.	50	Aug. 2, 1864	Bly.
Cranston, D. J	do.	H	26th Iowa	Dewitt, Iowa	do.	50	Aug. 25, 1864	Palmer.
Chamberlain, W. H	do.	H	42d Illinois	Rushford, N. Y	do.	50	Sept. 3, 1864	Do.
Crapsey, Jacob	do.	A	110th Ohio	Piqua, Ohio	Arm	50	Mar. 17, 1864	Kolbe.
Chandler, William	do.	G	8th U. S. colored troops	Wort, Pa	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Chase, George W	do.	G	56th Massachusetts	Bridgeport, Mass	Leg	75	April 11, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Crane, James H	do.	H	1st Maine	Prospect Harbor, Me	Arm	50	Feb. 17, 1865	Gildea.

Cary, James S.	do.	D	106th Pennsylvania	Uniontown, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 27, 1865	Palmer.
Chadwick, George H.	do.	F	28th Massachusetts	Dover, N. H.	Arm	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Grewell & Co.
Clark, Godfrey D.	do.	K	14th New York	Hemlock, N. Y.	do.	50	April 4, 1865	Do.
Cantrell, Edward	do.	A	143d New York	Monticello, N. Y.	do.	50	April 4, 1865	Do.
Carpenter, Simon	do.	A	124th Ohio	Strongsville, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Cady, Robert M.	do.	C	18th United States Infantry	Clèves, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 10, 1865	Do.
Clauser, Samuel	do.	F	184th Pennsylvania	Troy, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Kolbe.
Caulfield, Thomas	do.	F	125th New York	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	April 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Campbell, A. A.	do.	D	2d Maine	Circleville, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Cadwell, G. P.	do.	A	4th Ohio	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Do.
Carter, John	do.	H	5th U. S. Infantry	Dwight, Ill.	do.	50	April 1, 1865	Do.
Cann, John	do.	B	129th Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Do.
Cary, Michael	do.	K	23d Illinois	Richardville, Pa.	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Do.
Craven, Milton	do.	D	105th Pennsylvania	Lundy's Lane, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1865	Do.
Crane, F.	do.	D	83d Pennsylvania	Phoenicia, N. Y.	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Do.
Carson, G. P.	do.	B	120th New York	Lansing, Mich.	Leg	75	April 14, 1865	Do.
Clark, Edgar W.	do.	F	5th Michigan	Taylorville, Ill.	do.	75	April 17, 1865	Bly.
Calloway, A. R.	do.	A	115th Illinois	Agricult' Col., Centre co., Pa.	Leg	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Grewell & Co.
Call, George	do.	D	6th New York cavalry	East Coventry, Vt.	do.	75	April 13, 1855	Hudson.
Carter, William A.	do.	D	148th Pennsylvania	Johnstown, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 14, 1864	Do.
Clark, P. D.	do.	D	3d Vermont	Wales, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Cauldwell, James P.	do.	A	115th New York	East Palmyra, N. Y.	do.	75	June 24, 1864	Do.
Cadyugan, A.	do.	I	116th New York	New York city	do.	50	April 7, 1865	Palmer.
Clark, H. G.	do.	A	111th New York	Iowa Centre, Iowa	Arm	50	April 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Casebolt, Thomas D.	do.	C	134th New York	Bedford, Mass.	do.	50	April 18, 1865	Spellerberg.
Cann, James B.	do.	E	3d Iowa	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 21, 1865	Do.
Champion, D. B.	do.	H	17th Maine	Greene county, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1865	Grewell & Co.
Clark, William A.	do.	A	183d Pennsylvania	Montpelier, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Do.
Cargan, Silas	do.	I	7th N. Y. heavy artillery	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	May 4, 1865	Do.
Chadwick, C.	do.	G	146th New York	do.	do.	50	May 13, 1865	Do.
Canfield, William A.	do.	H	1st New Hampshire artillery	Platteville, Wis.	Leg	50	June 10, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Cary, James H.	do.	F	9th New Hampshire	Athens, Me.	do.	50	June 6, 1865	Spellerberg.
Carlyle, Thomas	do.	I	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Centreville, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 12, 1865	Jewett's Patent Leg Co.
Campier, Noah	do.	I	4th U. S. colored troops	Belchertown, Mass.	Leg	75	June 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Cavanaugh, John	do.	C	7th Wisconsin	Stowe, Vt.	do.	75	June 21, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Clark, H. B.	do.	F	20th Maine	Livermore, Me.	do.	75	June 5, 1865	Do.
Carroll, Henry	do.	E	145th Pennsylvania	Smyrna, Del.	Arm	50	May 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Chamberlain, N.	do.	H	37th Massachusetts	Brant, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Champion, Alex.	do.	E	11th Vermont	Chambersburg, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Bly.
Cary, John	do.	H	3d New Hampshire	Chatham, Ill.	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Jewett's Pat. Leg. Co.
Carver, Willard	do.	H	14th Maine	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	July 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Carrow, James T.	do.	E	4th Delaware	New Albany, Pa.	do.	50	June 11, 1865	Do.
Crawford, H. M.	do.	F	116th New York	Clinton, Mo.	do.	50	July 21, 1865	Do.
Chamberlin, D.	do.	K	21st Pennsylvania cavalry	New York city	Apparatus	30	June 2, 1865	Hudson.
Cassidy, Levi	do.	D	10th Illinois cavalry	Easton, Md.	Leg	75	June 17, 1865	Palmer.
Campbell, Davis	do.	B	139th Pennsylvania					
Campbell, James	do.	K	107th Pennsylvania					
Carter, John P.	do.	G	13th Ohio cavalry					
Canavan, Patrick	do.	H	88th New York					
Chase, Perry	do.	E	7th Maryland					
		C						

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Chatsburg, A. F.	Private	M	4th N. Y. heavy artillery	Watertown, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	July 17, 1865	Arm.
Carlin, James.	do.	I	3d Vermont	Bernard, Vt.	Leg	75	July 26, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Carl, Moses.	do.	G	107th Pennsylvania	Sacramento, Pa.	do	75	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Callahan, Richard.	do.	G	203d Pennsylvania	Jersey Mills, Pa.	do	75	July 11, 1865	Do.
Clark, George W.	do.	C	27th Illinois	Perry, Ill.	Arm	50	July 20, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Clark, Jacob.	do.	I	140th New York	Greece, N. Y.	Hand	50	June 2, 1865	Do.
Cameron, John	do.	E	48th Pennsylvania	Silver Creek, Pa.	Arm	50	July 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Campbell, A. M.	do.	M	10th Michigan cavalry	do	do	50	July 14, 1865	Do.
Carpenter, John Y.	do.	C	141st New York	Elmira, N. Y.	do	50	May 31, 1865	Kolbe.
Chatter, M.	do.	A	37th Wisconsin	Farmington, Wis.	Leg	75	Mar. 4, 1865	Bly.
Carmody, Richard	do.	B	13th Michigan	Pier Cove, Mich.	do	75	Feb. 7, 1865	Bly.
Chapman, S. S.	do.	E	27th Massachusetts	North Lee, Mass.	do	75	July 15, 1865	Palmer.
Carqueville, William.	do.	I	4th New York cavalry	Chicago, Ill.	Apparatus	25	Aug. 8, 1865	Kolbe.
Carter, C. E.	do.	B	11th Maine	Jonesville, Me.	Leg	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Clement.
Campbell, Jacob.	do.	L	24 Pennsylvania artillery	Burtonville, Pa.	do	75	July 11, 1865	Do.
Casselburg, George	do.	F	51st Pennsylvania	Eagleville, Pa.	do	75	Aug. 4, 1865	Do.
Crawford, J. B.	do.	A	75th Illinois	Dixon, Ill.	Arm	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Chapell, M. H.	do.	K	8th New York heavy artillery	Kendall, N. Y.	do	50	Feb. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Campbell, John H.	do.	E	95th Pennsylvania	Frankfort, Pa.	Leg	75	July 28, 1865	Palmer.
Clayton, Henry	do.	E	77th New York	Saratoga, N. Y.	do	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.
Crane, Lewis G.	do.	C	39th Ohio	Nelsonville, Ohio	do	75	July 14, 1865	Do.
Carver, Jacob	do.	E	18th Kentucky	Warsaw, Ky.	do	75	July 28, 1865	Do.
Claden, Moran.	do.	I	108th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	75	Aug. 3, 1865	Do.
Carl, William	do.	B	14th U. S. infantry	Hereford, Pa.	do	75	July 28, 1865	Hudson.
Carter, S. H.	do.	A	36th Massachusetts	Leominster, Mass.	do	75	July 19, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Crawford, L. M.	do.	M	13th Pennsylvania cavalry	Bath, Me.	do	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Do.
Carpenter, Isaac	do.	H	102d New York	Watt's Flats, N. Y.	do	75	July 31, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Champion, Robert D.	do.	C	157th New York	Union Valley, N. Y.	Hand	50	July 21, 1865	Do.
Carr, Francis	do.	F	73d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 14, 1865	Clement.
Chadbourne, J. W.	do.	F	16th Maine	Welchville, Me.	Arm	50	Oct. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Cramer, Adam.	do.	B	55th Ohio	Foestner, Ohio	Leg	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Palmer.
Clark, I. B.	do.	H	1st Vermont heavy artillery	Montpelier, Vt.	do	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Bly.
Clarkson, Lewis	do.	K	23d Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 16, 1865	Spellerberg.
Crawford, Daniel S.	do.	A	47th Pennsylvania	Easton, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Casey, James.	do.	C	100th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	do	75	Sept. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cranshaw, Steph.	do.	B	70th New York	Factoryville, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Callaghan, Patrick	do.	F	4th New Jersey battery	New York city	Hand	50	Oct. 19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Cavence, Eli	do.	F	33d Missouri	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	do	50	Oct. 7, 1865	Do.
Carpenter, S. B.	do.	D	11th Vermont	Bloomington, Vt.	Leg	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Carroll, Fielder	do.	D	32d U. S. colored troops	Washington, D. C.	do	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cavanagh, William	do.	D	5th New York heavy artillery	New York city	do	75	Sept. 7, 1865	Hudson.
Cardwell, James E.	do.	C	123d Indiana	New York city	do	75	Aug. 12, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Crawford, Emory	do.	F	105th Ohio	Mentor, Ohio	do	75	Sept. 12, 1865	Do.
Clark, R. A.	do.	F	14th New Jersey	Point Pleasant, N. J.	do	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Clark, John	do.	E	89th Illinois	Marengo, Ill.	do	75	July 10, 1865	Bly.

Carter, Jos. W.	do.	do.	85th Illinois.	Havana, Ill.	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Bly.
Carr, Alexander C.	do.	do.	7th Ohio.	Kent, Ohio	Arm.	50	Oct. 18, 1865	Gildea.
Chamberlin, Thomas	do.	do.	79th Pennsylvania	Bart, Pa.	Leg.	75	Dec. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Clark, Frank	do.	do.	4th Michigan	Morenci, Mich.	do.	75	Nov. 25, 1865	Do.
Campbell, J. N.	do.	do.	2d Michigan cavalry	Hudson, Mich.	do.	75	Dec. 25, 1865	Do.
Chapman, Edward T.	do.	do.	58th Massachusetts	New Bedford, Mass.	Arm.	50	Nov. 20, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Class, Christian	do.	do.	25th Massachusetts	Greenfield, Mass.	Leg.	75	Dec. 23, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Caffrey, Terrence	do.	do.	155th New York	New York city	Arm.	75	Feb. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Carpenter, George B.	do.	do.	4th Rhode Island	Ashway, R. I.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Camp, James	do.	do.	12th Wisconsin	Dellona, Wis.	Apparatus.	25	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Carr, Samuel H.	do.	do.	90th Ohio.	London, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Jan. 4, 1866	Lincoln.
Cazeau, Lewis J.	do.	do.	113th Illinois	do.	do.	50	Dec. 18, 1865	Do.
Capp, Alfred	do.	do.	2d Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	Leg.	75	Jan. 18, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Clark, William	do.	do.	11th U. S. Infantry	Washington, D. C.	do.	75	Jan. 27, 1866	Do.
Cassell, Robert	do.	do.	29th U. S. colored troops	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1866	Do.
Cleary, M.	do.	do.	5th U. S. cavalry	do.	do.	50	May —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Clements, James	do.	do.	18th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1863	Do.
Cetty, S.	do.	do.	58th Pennsylvania	Tionesta, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Crew, Jos.	do.	do.	31st Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Bly.
Greswell, W. C.	do.	do.	1st New York mounted rifles	do.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Cheever, A. J.	do.	do.	11th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	July 29, 1864	George B. Jewett.
Creamer, J. W.	do.	do.	87th Illinois	Zif, Ill.	do.	50	July 6, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Clegborn, J. E. F.	do.	do.	1st New Jersey cavalry	New York city	Apparatus.	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Hudson.
Cleaver, Richard	do.	do.	125th Illinois	Newport, Ind.	Leg.	50	Aug. 23, 1864	Palmer.
Clement, F. S.	do.	do.	6th New York artillery	West Groton, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 2, 1864	Bly.
Chesbro, Oliver	do.	do.	105th Illinois	Sycamore, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Bly.
Clements, S. W.	do.	do.	40th Indiana	Versailles, Ohio.	do.	75	Mar. 22, 1865	Bly.
Cherry, Isaac	do.	do.	19th Indiana	Bluff Point, Ind.	do.	75	May 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cendo, Samuel	do.	do.	98th Ohio	Eddy's Junction, Ohio	Arm.	50	June 16, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cheesbro, Jerome	do.	do.	126th New York	Ossati, N. Y.	Leg.	75	June 28, 1865	Bly.
Cherrington, D. W.	do.	do.	2d West Virginia cavalry	Camba, Ohio	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Bly.
Cregar, Henry	do.	do.	35th Ohio	Dartown, Ohio	do.	75	June 27, 1865	Bly.
Clegg, Thomas	do.	do.	11th Ohio	Pleasant Ridge, Ohio	Arm.	50	July 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Cleveland, J. H.	do.	do.	85th Illinois	Havana, Ill.	do.	50	July 25, 1865	Do.
Clemoille, Claud	do.	do.	146th New York	Coldbrook, N. H.	do.	50	July 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Cleveland, W. H.	do.	do.	1st Maine cavalry	New York city	Leg.	50	Sept. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Crede, Frederick	do.	do.	178th New York	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Aug. 30, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Creamer, Daniel	do.	do.	9th Maryland	do.	do.	75	Oct. 6, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Clements, Isaac N.	do.	do.	122d New York	Marcellus, N. Y.	do.	75	June 24, 1865	Palmer.
Greager, W. H.	do.	do.	121st Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	do.	75	May 29, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Chellis, John C.	do.	do.	41st Ohio	Burton, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Bly.
Cleveland, George	do.	do.	27th Michigan	Mason, Mich.	Arm.	50	June 8, 1865	Palmer.
Clifton, George	do.	do.	3d United States artillery	do.	Leg.	50	Dec. 6, 1865	Hudson.
Clinton, F. D.	do.	do.	25th New Jersey	Paterson, N. J.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1863	Selpho.
Cline, J. H.	do.	do.	4th New York	Wewhaken, N. J.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Hudson.
Cliff, Henry	do.	do.	76th New York	Dryden, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1863	Palmer.
Clitchett, Thomas	do.	do.	12th Massachusetts	East Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Do.
Clingman, George	do.	do.	8th Pennsylvania	Silver Creek, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Christy, Herbert	do.	do.	113th New York	Marysville, Ohio	Arm.	50	Sept. 9, 1864	Gildea.
Christ, A.	do.	do.	70th Missouri	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg.	50	July 22, 1864	Bly.
Criley, E. B.	do.	do.	32d Iowa	Baltimore, Md.	Arm.	50	Dec. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Christner, William	do.	do.	2d Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	Leg.	75	Feb. 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Christy, Thomas.	Private	B	69th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	\$50	Jan. '13, 1865	Lincoln.
Christofferson, J.	do.	B	10th N. Y. Veteran Reserves	New York city	Leg	75	Dec. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Chidister, J. M.	do.	H	3d Virginia mounted infantry	Morgan's Glade, W. Va.	Arm	50	April 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Chicker, Stables	do.	D	94th New York	East Aurora, N. Y.	do.	50	May 27, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Christensen, W.	do.	I	115th New York	New York city	Leg	75	June 8, 1865	Jewett's Patent Leg Co.
Christopher, Lewis	do.	G	2d Penn. heavy artillery	Bloomburgh, Pa.	Arm	50	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Christ, C. B.	do.	G	134th Pennsylvania	Arendtsville, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Christ, William	do.	I	57th Pennsylvania	Custer's, Pa.	Leg	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Chichester, Andrew	do.	E	127th New York	Amityville, L. I.	do.	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Childs, H. F.	do.	G	95th Illinois	Belvidere, Ill.	Arm	50	Sept. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Criss, S. T.	do.	A	10th West Virginia	Boothville, W. Va.	Leg	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Palmer.
Crites, William B.	do.	B	10th West Virginia	Rock Cove, W. Va.	Arm	50	May 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Clinger, I. W.	do.	I	26th Ohio	Galipolis, Ohio.	Leg	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Crowe, John	do.	I	63d New York	do.	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Collins, William T.	Corporal	A	2d U. S. sharpshooters	do.	do.	50	Feb. 21, 1863	Do.
Coogan, R.	Private	E	4th United States artillery	Murressin, Ill.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1863	Palmer.
Cronk, Edgar	do.	F	21st Missouri	do.	do.	50	April 15, 1862	Stafford.
Crocker, P. B.	Sergeant	F	14th New York	do.	do.	50	April 11, 1863	Hudson.
Connors, James	Private	G	11th Connecticut.	do.	do.	50	July —, 1863	Do.
Clowlay, D.	do.	F	25th New York	do.	do.	50	July —, 1863	Do.
Coulon, James H.	do.	B	5th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	June 24, 1863	Do.
Crocker, A. B.	do.	I	64th New York	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Do.
Croft, A. C.	Corporal	D	7th Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	June 2, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Coleman, John	Private	A	14th Maine	do.	do.	50	July 23, 1863	Stafford.
Colby, A. T. G.	do.	B	28th New York	do.	do.	50	July 14, 1863	Hudson.
Cortelyou, W. V. H.	do.	B	9th New York	do.	do.	50	Feb. 22, 1863	Palmer.
Cromwell, George	do.	K	73d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Aug. 11, 1863	Do.
Collon, J. G.	do.	E	27th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Oct. —, 1863	Gildea.
Cooly, George W.	do.	E	75th Ohio	do.	do.	50	Oct. —, 1863	Do.
Conroy, J.	Corporal	C	4th U. S. infantry	Carbondale, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept. 20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Covert, Benj. C.	Private	B	67th New York	New Utrecht, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Hudson.
Coyne, P.	do.	B	69th New York	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Collins, M.	do.	K	13th Kansas	Atchison, Kansas	do.	50	Nov. 9, 1863	Do.
Connor, W. B.	do.	D	28th Illinois	Glasgow, Ill.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Bly.
Coyle, C. D.	do.	D	83d Pennsylvania	McKean, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 17, 1863	Bly.
Connors, John.	do.	F	76th Pennsylvania	Altoona, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Cotton, Alva	do.	F	22d Massachusetts	Woburn, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1864	Hudson.
Cook, Samuel A.	do.	A	3d Wisconsin	Pardeeville, Wis.	Leg	50	Mar. 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Coveny, Wm	do.	B	33d Massachusetts	East Woburn, Mass.	Arm	50	Mar. 12, 1864	Stafford.
Conley, B.	do.	D	21st Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Do.
Connell, J.	do.	B	7th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	50	Jan. 27, 1864	Bly.
Crowe, David	do.	E	107th New York	Pine Grove, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 5, 1864	Bly.
Cobb, Solomon	do.	H	17th Maine	Sacarappa, Me.	Arm	50	April 14, 1864	Lincoln.
Crosby, E.	do.	I	6th Maine	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	April 5, 1864	Selpho.
Coleman, C. T.	do.	B	75th New York	Victory, N. Y.	do.	50	April 18, 1864	Lincoln.

Cotter, T	do	do	Lowell, Mass.	Leg	April 14, 1864	Palmer.
Cookson, R. B.	do	do	Freedom, Me	do	Feb. 15, 1864	Do.
Copeland, E. C.	do	do	Dexter, Me	Arm	April 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Crouse, John	do	do		Leg	April 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Cobaugh, W. D.	do	do		do	May 27, 1864	Do.
Cox, James R.	do	do	Greenbury, Ind	Arm	April 18, 1864	Lincoln.
Compton, Thomas	do	do	Port Monmouth, N. J	Leg	May 2, 1864	Hudson.
Crocken, John	do	do	Lynn, Mass	Arm	May 21, 1864	Lincoln.
Corroll, V.	do	do	Baltimore, Md	do	June 2, 1864	Gildea.
Cook, J. H.	do	do	Carthage, Ind	do	June 16, 1864	Do.
Crowers, Robert	do	do		do	May 27, 1864	Do.
Crowell, P. T.	do	do	Hyde Park, Vt	do	Mar. 25, 1864	Lincoln.
Covey, James W	do	do	Washington, D. C.	do	June 25, 1864	Do.
Coger, John	do	do	Newark, N. J	Leg	July 1, 1864	Selpho.
Conofort, James	do	do	New York city	do	Aug. 11, 1864	Hudson.
Cobstock, W. W.	Corporal		Springport, Mich	do	Oct. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Cooly, S. J.	Private		Claymer, N. Y	do	Oct. 4, 1864	Do.
Crosby, J. Q.	Sergeant		Boston, Mass	Arm	Oct. 4, 1864	Lincoln.
Colson, Charles	Private		New Bedford, Mass.	do	Oct. 6, 1864	Do.
Connor, James	do	do	Philadelphia, Pa	do	Sept. 23, 1864	Do.
Crout, Thomas J	do	do	West Philadelphia, Pa	do	Aug. 27, 1864	Do.
Corvell, E. R.	do	do	Harlem, N. Y	Foot	Oct. 28, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Coffin, Wm	do	do	Chicago, Ill.	Arm	Nov. 26, 1864	Do.
Condon, Thomas	do	do	Southbury, Conn	Leg	Oct. 10, 1864	Hudson.
Collins, John W	do	do	Albany, N. Y	do	Nov. 4, 1864	Do.
Corr, D. W.	do	do	Mount Holly, N. J	Arm	Sept. 22, 1864	Gildea.
Colson, Charles H	do	do	Columbia Falls, Me	Leg	Dec. 20, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Crowley, Lyman	do	do	South Wales, N. Y	Arm	Jan. 12, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Crowley, Dennis	do	do	Boston, Mass	do	Dec. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Cooper, Wm. H. M.	do	do	Xenia, Ind.	Leg	Sept. 8, 1864	Bly.
Copp, W. P.	do	do	Saugus Centre, Mass	do	Jan. 12, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Coleman, M. J.	do	do	Newark, N. J	do	Nov. 26, 1864	Hudson.
Crooke, Andrew	do	do	Murdocksville, Pa	do	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Cook, George L.	do	do	Duncannon, Pa.	do	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Crosley, John	do	do	Tyson Furnace, Vt	Hand	Dec. 16, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Cornell, R. H.	do	do	New York city	do	Dec. 22, 1864	Do.
Concaunon, Edward C	do	do	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	Jan. 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cocates, Cassius	do	do	Mecca, Ohio	Arm	Oct. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Collier, L.	do	do	Tipton, Mo.	Leg	Aug. 26, 1864	Bly.
Cole, Levi.	do	do	Middlesex Centre, N. Y.	Arm	Jan. 30, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Connor, Edward	do	do	Johnstown, Pa	do	Jan. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Coe, Samuel A	do	do	Brewster Station, N. Y	do	Feb. 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Conover, John	do	do	Newark, N. J	Leg	Jan. 31, 1865	Hudson.
Cox, James	do	do	Jersey City, N. J	Arm	Feb. 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cozier, John A	do	do	Troy, N. Y	do	Feb. 20, 1865	Do.
Coates, Michael	do	do	Buffalo, N. Y	Leg	Mar. 9, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Connoly, Daniel	do	do	Somerset Corners, N. Y	do	Feb. 20, 1865	Bly.
Conner, Henry	do	do	Malden, Mass.	do	Mar. 20, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Crouse, F. H.	do	do	Sheakleyville, Pa.	do	July 22, 1864	Bly.
Coy, Stephen	do	do	Elsie, Mich	do	Mar. 25, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Cooger, G. M.	Sergeant		Competine, Iowa	do	June 23, 1864	Palmer.
Colwell, T. B.	Private		Washington, D. C	Arm	April 18, 1865	Lincoln.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	State and regiment.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Coyle, Philip	Private	E	90th Pennsylvania	East Whiteland, Pa.	Leg	\$75	Mar. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Connelly, Thomas	do.	H	115th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	April 10, 1865	Do.
Cook, Alvise	do.	G	56th Pennsylvania	Lazear county, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 28, 1865	Spellerberg.
Clogsten, C. H.	do.	E	17th Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	do.	50	Dec. 28, 1864	Kolbe.
Crothers, John L.	do.	G	6th Maryland	Zion, Md.	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Conway, Patrick	do.	H	12th Connecticut	New York city	do.	50	Feb. 8, 1865	Do.
Connell, James	do.	A	51st Illinois	Hebron, Ill.	Leg	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.
Crowell, B.	do.	I	20th Massachusetts	Holmes's Hole, Mass.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Collins, Thomas	do.	E	136th Pennsylvania	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Coffee, Thomas	do.	K	112th New York	do.	Sup't for arm	20	April 28, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Connors, John	do.	128	24th bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Repairs, &c.	Leg	30	May 4, 1865	do.
Corcoran, Patrick	do.	C	100th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 14, 1864	Bly.
Cole, A. J.	do.	C	44th Ohio	Potter Centre, N. Y.	do.	50	July 25, 1864	Bly.
Cooper, John	do.	F	47th Ohio	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 7, 1865	Bly.
Cole, William	do.	H	31st Massachusetts	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Bly.
Cook, Daniel	do.	F	118th Ohio	Delphos, Ohio	do.	75	April 21, 1865	Bly.
Crowl, James	do.	F	100th Pennsylvania	Eastbrook, Pa.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Palmer.
Cobbitt, George W	do.	F	22d Massachusetts	Woburn, Mass.	do.	75	May 6, 1865	Do.
Connor, Cornelius	do.	B	14th Ohio	Madaryville, Ind.	Arm	50	April 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Cook, H. M.	do.	A	145th Pennsylvania	Conneaut, Ohio	do.	50	May 16, 1865	Selpho & Son
Coony, Owen	do.	M	12th U. S. infantry	New York city	do.	50	May 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Coates, James	do.	I	13th Iowa	Muscatine, Iowa	do.	50	Jan. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Cotton, John H.	do.	K	17th Maine	Auburn, Me.	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Do.
Corbett, James	do.	G	12th Maine	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	Palmer.
Connelly, Patrick	do.	K	7th New York	New York city	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Hudson.
Cottae, G. E.	do.	M	4th N. Y. heavy artillery	North Norwich, N. Y.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Conner, C. B.	do.	B	19th Ohio	Youngstown, Ohio	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Palmer.
Coughlin, Matthew	do.	H	94th New York	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Bly.
Closs, Wm.	do.	K	10th New York artillery	New York city	do.	65	July 15, 1865	Marks.
Crompton, Wm.	do.	G	25th Ohio	Gilboa, Ohio	Arm	50	June 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Crouse, A.	do.	G	15th New Jersey	Frenchtown, N. J.	do.	50	June 28, 1865	Do.
Cook, Edward R	do.	E	9th Vermont	Sunderland, Vt.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Grenell.
Cross, John P.	do.	F	1st Massachusetts	Gonnie, N. H.	Leg	75	June 19, 1865	Hudson.
Collins, N. B.	do.	A	11th New Hampshire	Epping, N. H.	Apparatus	50	June 10, 1865	Do.
Collins, Albert	do.	F	38th Wisconsin	Forks ville, Ill.	Arm	50	May 1, 1865	Gildea.
Conlin, John	do.	D	49th Pennsylvania	Westchester, Pa.	do.	50	June 13, 1865	Spellerberg.
Conway, Jesse	do.	H	13th Pennsylvania cavalry	Norristown, Pa.	Leg	75	May 16, 1865	Palmer.
Costa, David	do.	K	6th U. S. colored troops	Dover, Del.	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Do.
Coon, O. C.	do.	H	65th New York	Germantown, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 14, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Cook, Orrin	do.	F	18th Connecticut	Preston, Conn.	do.	50	July 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Colburn, A. T.	do.	A	34th Massachusetts	Milford, Mass.	Leg	75	June 15, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Connolly, John F	do.	G	7th Maine	Biddeford, Me.	do.	75	Jan. 31, 1865	Hudson.
Collum, George	do.	D	83d Ohio	Preston, Ohio	do.	75	May 12, 1865	Bly.
Courtney, William R.	Serg't major	...	118th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Ohio	Arm	50	July 24, 1865	Kolbe.
Cooper, Alexander	Private	F	101st New York	New York city	Leg	50	July 17, 1864	Palmer.

Conkleman, Ferd.....	do.	Washington, D. C.	do.	Support for arm	75	July 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cole, A. V.....	do.	Buckeye Station, Iowa.....	Leg	Leg	20	July 11, 1865	Do.
Coder, P. N.....	do.	Plumville, Pa.....	Arm	Arm	75	Mar. 4, 1865	Bly.
Cochrane, William S.....	do.	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	do.	50	July 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Cornish, Thomas.....	do.	Brunswick, Me.....	Leg	Leg	50	Aug. 2, 1865	Do.
Cobb, George W.....	do.	20th Massachusetts.....	Apparatus	Apparatus	75	Aug. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Crozier, James.....	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Leg	Leg	25	July 21, 1865	Kolbe.
Courter, W. C.....	do.	Berkshire, Ohio.....	do.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Clement.
Conroy, Peter.....	do.	Newtown, L. I.....	do.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Cook, James.....	do.	Olean, Ill.....	do.	do.	75	April 13, 1865	Bly.
Cross, Samuel F.....	do.	Alton, Ill.....	do.	do.	75	Mar. 18, 1865	Do.
Cox, Robert M.....	do.	Mattoon, Ill.....	do.	do.	75	April 27, 1865	Do.
Corley, J. D.....	do.	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Do.
Combs, F. M.....	do.	Gray's Summit, Mo.....	do.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Do.
Coburn, Russell.....	do.	McKane, Pa.....	Arm	Arm	50	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Copeland, D. B.....	do.	Roxbury, Mass.....	Leg	Leg	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Corson, G. F.....	do.	Nashua, N. H.....	do.	do.	75	Aug. 16, 1865	Do.
Colvin, Rhodes.....	do.	Phoenix, R. I.....	Hand	Hand	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Connor, William.....	do.	New York city.....	Arm	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Cross, L. M.....	do.	Bradford, Pa.....	Leg	Leg	75	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Connell, Michael.....	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	do.	75	April 21, 1865	Do.
Crowley, Richard.....	do.	Yorkville, New York city.....	Arm	Arm	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Hudson.
Cobb, Edwin.....	do.	Limerick, Me.....	Arm	Arm	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Conover, James.....	do.	Bath, Ill.....	do.	do.	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Do.
Cosford, David.....	do.	Gambier, Ohio.....	do.	do.	50	Sept. 4, 1865	Do.
Conklin, Almon.....	do.	Owego, N. Y.....	Leg	Leg	75	May 11, 1865	Palmer.
Cromwell, Charles.....	do.	Geneseo, Ill.....	do.	do.	75	July 26, 1865	Stafford.
Coles, A. W.....	do.	Charlestown, Mass.....	Arm	Arm	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Cousins, John A.....	do.	Upper Still Water, Me.....	Leg	Leg	50	Aug. 21, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Closser, Solomon.....	do.	East Granger, N. Y.....	do.	do.	50	April 16, 1864	Palmer.
Cornell, M. E.....	do.	Aurora, Ill.....	do.	do.	75	Dec. 17, 1864	Stafford.
Cole, James.....	do.	Meadville, Pa.....	do.	do.	75	Sept. 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Constable, William M.....	do.	Saugatuck, Conn.....	do.	do.	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Do.
Coons, George W.....	do.	Byhalia, Ohio.....	do.	do.	50	Nov. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Cooper, D. W.....	do.	Port Huron, Mich.....	Arm	Arm	50	Sept. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Clouts, Albertson.....	do.	Steelville, Mo.....	Leg	Leg	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Cook, William W.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	75	Feb. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Courter, Henry.....	do.	Boonton, N. J.....	Arm	Arm	50	Oct. 4, 1865	Kolbe.
Clouser, E.....	do.	Bloomfield, Pa.....	Apparatus	Apparatus	50	Oct. 2, 1865	Do.
Croft, Marion.....	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1865	Do.
Clobridge, S. C.....	do.	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	Arm	Arm	25	Aug. 7, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Conlon, James.....	do.	Conesus Centre, N. Y.....	do.	do.	50	Oct. 9, 1866	Kolbe.
Cost, George T.....	do.	Xenia, Ohio.....	do.	do.	50	Oct. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Collins, Pat.....	do.	Washington, D. C.....	Leg	Leg	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Collier, E. S.....	do.	Cooperstown, N. Y.....	Arm	Arm	50	Mar. 18, 1865	Gildea.
Cockburn, William.....	do.	New York city.....	Leg	Leg	75	July 11, 1865	Bly.
Coffin, James D.....	do.	Poland, N. Y.....	Arm	Arm	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Spellenberg.
Collier, Cyrus.....	do.	Laurel, Del.....	Leg	Leg	75	July 11, 1865	Palmer.
Coombs, Levi.....	do.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.	do.	75	Oct. 16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Coyle, Jos.....	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Arm	Arm	75	Oct. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cockfair, William.....	do.	New York city.....	do.	do.	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Do.
Cook, William L.....	do.	Belleville, N. Y.....	do.	do.	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Contant, E. H.	Private.	A	75th New York.	Geneva, N. Y.	Apparatus.	\$50	July 28, 1865	Hudson.
Connors, Peter.	do.	H	13th New Jersey.	New York city.	do.	50	Sept. 20, 1865	Do.
Croysant, D. I.	do.	I	61st New York.	Clark's Mills, Wis.	Arm.	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Cogswell, A. H.	do.	B	1st Mass. heavy artillery.	Methuen, Mass.	Leg.	75	Oct. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Connell, Quinlan.	do.		4th Maine battery.	Portland, Me.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Do.
Cook, Sidney.	do.	137	2d battalion V. R. C.	Flat Rock, Mich.	Arm.	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Connolly, Michael.	do.	D	63d New York.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ccchrane, Geo. K.	do.	G	8th New Hampshire artillery.	East Pembroke, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 2, 1865	Do.
Collins, Thomas I.	do.	A	21st Pennsylvania cavalry.	York, Pa.	Apparatus.	50	Oct. 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Congdon, Jeremiah.	do.	H	29th Ohio.	Coldbrook, Ohio.	Leg.	75	May 31, 1865	Bly.
Cox, Lewis C.	do.	D	6th Pennsylvania.	Knoxville, Tenn.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1865	Do.
Coolidge, Nelson.	do.	K	46th Illinois.	Picatonica, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Do.
Cover, Peter.	do.	G	14th Pennsylvania cavalry.	Jones's Mills, Pa.	do.	75	May 4, 1865	Do.
Coughlin, Michael.	do.	A	15th United States.	Fall River, R. I.	do.	75	Nov. 24, 1865	Palmer.
Corlev, H. M.	do.	G	11th Vermont.	Walpole, N. H.	do.	75	Dec. 13, 1865	Do.
Conant, James H.	do.	A	80th Illinois.	Chester, Ill.	Arm.	50	Jan. 6, 1866	Kolbe.
Coleman, William M.	do.	D	17th Michigan.	Bedford, Mich.	do.	50	Dec. 29, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cook, Amster.	do.	E	31st Iowa.	Anamosa, Iowa.	Leg.	75	Dec. 12, 1865	Palmer.
Coney, O. W. H.	do.	I	3d Massachusetts cavalry.	Lynfield, Mass.	Arm.	50	Nov. 20, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Coalwell, William H.	do.	A	14th Ohio.	Genoa, Ohio.	Leg.	75	Oct. 30, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Costello, Jeremiah.	do.	E	164th New York.	New York city.	Apparatus.	50	Dec. 30, 1865	Hudson.
Conley, William.	do.	G	17th N. Y. veteran vols.	Morristown, N. J.	Leg.	75	Dec. 30, 1865	Do.
Coleman, W. P.	do.	I	8th Michigan.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Arm.	50	Dec. 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cole, D. D.	do.	A	2d New York cavalry.	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Jan. 15, 1866	Hudson.
Corney, D. R.	do.	F	13th Michigan.	Matherton, Mich.	Arm.	50	Dec. 29, 1864	Palmer.
Crown, George.	do.	H	2d Vermont.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Feb. 3, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Cotton, Theodore.	do.	I	26th U. S. colored troops.	Barrowville, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb. 21, 1866	Do.
Cornish, Joseph.	do.	B	39th U. S. colored troops.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Feb. 21, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cunningham, William.	do.	H	1st Virginia.	Middletown, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Clune, John.	do.	F	14th United States regulars.		do.	50	May 8, 1863	Hudson.
Curran, Owen.	do.	A	63d New York.		do.	50	July 24, 1863	Do.
Cruger, Edward.	do.	E	5th New York.		do.	50	June 20, 1863	Palmer.
Church, George H.	do.	G	6th Pennsylvania reserves.		do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Curtis, H. H.	do.	C	7th Wisconsin.		do.	75	Sept. 3, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Curtiss, J. B.	do.	I	6th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Leroy, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1864	Do.
Cutler, Frederick.	do.	K	72d Pennsylvania.	Chester, Pa.	Arm.	50	July 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Curtis, O. B.	do.	D	24th Michigan.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	50	Oct. 3, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Culley, Joseph.	do.	K	7th Missouri.	St. Wendall's, Ind.	Leg.	75	Sept. 7, 1864	Bly.
Curtis, E. D.	do.	I	1st Pennsylvania rifles.	Bradford, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Cunningham, Charles.	do.	D	140th Pennsylvania.	Ten Mile, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Currier, H. C.	do.	G	11th New York.	Bath, N. H.	Arm.	50	Jan. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Currier, C. P.	do.	I	39th Massachusetts.	Natick, Mass.	Leg.	75	Mar. 15, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Church, George.	do.	G	17th New York.	New York city.	Arm.	50	Dec. 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Curran, Dennis.	do.	C	1st Mass. heavy artillery.	South Hadley Falls, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1865	Do.
Curlev, Michael.	do.	G	2d Conn. heavy artillery.	East Bridgeport, Conn.	Leg.	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Hudson.

Curtis, George A.	do.	A	61st Pennsylvania	Jersey Shore, Pa.	do.	75	April 21, 1865	Palmer.
Cummings, Jr., William	do.	F	14th New Hampshire	Groveston, N. H.	Arm	50	April 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Churcher, James H.	do.	I	2d Iowa	Clinton, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Gollum, D.	do.	E	32d Ohio	St. Mary's, Ohio	Leg	75	May 1, 1865	Palmer.
Cunningham, A.	do.	C	19th Maine	Hallowell, Me.	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Curie, H.	do.	F	7th Connecticut	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Currier, Lewis D.	do.	H	11th New Hampshire	Enfield, N. H.	Arm	50	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Gunliffe, James G.	do.	E	51st New York	England	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Do.
Cullen, R. J.	do.	F	9th New Hampshire	Andover, Mass.	do.	50	June 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cunningham, G. W.	do.	A	61st Illinois	State Line City, Ind.	do.	50	May 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Cuthbert, Thomas	do.	G	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Alexander, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Cullins, Anthony	do.	E	36th U. S. colored troops	Norfolk, Va.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Curtin, Thomas	do.	G	142d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Sept. 8, 1865	Kolbe.
Curran, Thomas	do.	B	157th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Curtis, R. D.	do.	K	18th Connecticut	Killingly, Conn.	Leg	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Cummins, John W.	do.	L	5th Michigan	Schoolcraft, Mich.	2 legs.	150	Oct. 4, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Curran, Thomas S.	do.	E	7th Ohio	Norwalk, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Curran, John W.	do.	G	5th Wisconsin	Hixton, Wis.	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1865	Do.
Curry, Jos.	do.	H	7th Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Dec. 2, 1865	Do.
Curran, Thomas	do.	H	2d Iowa	Washington, Iowa	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Crummy, Dennis	do.	I	27th Connecticut	Seymour, Conn.	Arm	50	June 30, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Culler, James	do.	145	2d bat. veteran reserve corps.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Cue, Edward	do.	F	97th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	May 23, 1865	Palmer.
Cyre, J. D.	do.	D	34th Indiana	Sunmistsville, Ind.	do.	50	May 27, 1865	Bly.
Dart, E. S.	do.	G	8th Michigan	do.	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
David, Adolph.	do.	H	1st New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1863	Hudson.
Davis, James	do.	I	88th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Palmer.
Davis, John B.	do.	B	96th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	50	July 17, 1863	Do.
Dalton, Thomas W.	do.	G	82d New York	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	July 25, 1863	Hudson.
Danniker, E. F.	do.	A	1st Maryland artillery	Shiellville, Ind.	do.	50	July 14, 1864	Palmer.
Daniels, Jacob	do.	K	47th Indiana	Hopkinton, Mass.	Arm	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Bly.
Drake, A. S.	do.	B	16th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	April 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Drake, C. N.	do.	C	12th New Hampshire	Weymouth, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Damon, A.	do.	I	19th Massachusetts	West Northwood, N. H.	do.	50	June 11, 1864	Bly.
Day, H. F.	do.	K	12th New Hampshire	do.	do.	50	July 3, 1864	Hudson.
Daverio, Charles	do.	E	3d Maryland	do.	do.	50	July 7, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Daniels, Vulkur	do.	E	76th New York	do.	do.	50	July 7, 1864	Do.
Davis, H. T.	do.	G	5th Vermont	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 2, 1864	Do.
Dalrymple, James	do.	B	79th New York	Dedham, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 9, 1864	Hudson.
Dale, Henry	do.	F	5th New Hampshire	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 8, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Davis, Shepard	do.	D	Vet. res. corp. (unattached)	Terre Haute, Ind.	Arm	50	Oct. 15, 1864	Lincoln.
Daller, John	do.	C	11th Indiana	Hanover, N. H.	Leg	50	July 26, 1864	Bly.
Daniels, Henry	do.	C	5th New York	Findley, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 23, 1864	Hudson.
Darrach, H. C.	do.	I	1st Iowa	Hooksett, N. H.	Arm	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Davis, D. C.	do.	I	11th New Hampshire	Birdsborough, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Davis, John W.	do.	K	9th veteran reserve corps	Avon, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 21, 1864	Lincoln.
Davis, Mortimer	do.	M	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	do.	do.	50	Feb. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Daugter, James H.	do.	D	1st New York cavalry	Eatonstown, N. J.	Leg	75	Feb. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Duff, Jos. G.	do.	C	14th New Jersey	Elizabethport, N. J.	Arm	50	April 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Davis, J. M.	do.	E	5th New Hampshire	Sunapee, N. H.	do.	50	April 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Davidson, Silas	do.	B	7th Indiana	Pittsboro', Ind.	Leg	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Bly.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Davis, John	Private.	A	57th Massachusetts	Worcester, Mass.	Arm	\$50	April 17, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Davis, James	do.		2d bat. veteran reserve corps.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Repairs	30	May 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Day, Anderson	do.	H	31st U. S. colored troops.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	May 5, 1865	Palmer.
Danley, S. B.	do.		15th New Jersey	Alamachy, N. J.	do.	75	May 7, 1865	Hudson.
Darkes, John	do.	B	10th U. S. infantry	Fredericksburg, Pa.	do.	75	May 13, 1865	Do.
Davis, Murray	do.	F	14th New Hampshire	Chesterfield, N. H.	do.	75	May 24, 1865	Do.
Dalton, James	do.	G	151st New York	Murray, N. Y.	do.	75	June 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Day, Charles H.	do.	A	32d Maine	Waterboro', Me.	do.	75	Mar. 2, 1865	Palmer.
Daniels, Wm. H.	do.		1st Mass. heavy artillery	North Abington, Mass.	do.	75	June 3, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Drane, Wm. J.	do.	E	5th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Palmer.
Davis, Jos.	do.	F	61st Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Do.
Day, Charles	do.	B	64th New York	Utica, N. Y.	do.	75	May 10, 1865	Bly.
Darrah, James C.	do.	D	9th Michigan cavalry	Monroe, Mich.	do.	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Davidge, Jr., John	do.	B	4th U. S. colored troops.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	July 9, 1865	Do.
Davis, Charles A.	do.	C	11th Maine	Augusta, Me.	Arm	50	June 27, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Day, R. M.	do.	B	54th Mass. vols., (col'd)	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	June 16, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Davis, John H.	do.	D	97th Ohio	Roseville, Ohio	do.	75	May 25, 1865	Bly.
Davis, G. S.	do.	A	185th New York	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	do.	75	July 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Drake, A. H.	do.	C	13th Michigan	Waverly, Mich.	do.	65	Aug. 1, 1865	Marks.
Davis, Melville	do.	E	15th Iowa	Keosauqua, Iowa	do.	75	Mar. 13, 1865	Bly.
Dathie, Charles	do.	D	6th Wisconsin	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Davis, William B.	do.	C	10th New York	Staten Island, N. Y.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat Leg Co.
Daniels, Horace	do.	D	1st Louisiana	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	Sept. 29, 1864	Palmer.
Dayton, Benjamin F.	do.	B	57th Massachusetts	Franklin City, Mass.	do.	75	Sept. 27, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Davis, Theo.	do.	E	82d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Davis, W. S.	do.	C	32d Maine	Casco, Maine	Arm	50	Sept. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Daley, George W.	do.	D	53d Pennsylvania	Philipsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	July 18, 1865	Bly.
Daily, Peter	do.	G	140th New York	Churchville, N. Y.	do.	75	July 24, 1865	Bly.
Drach, W. S.	do.	F	7th Maryland	Uniontown, Md.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Danbert, John	do.	D	24th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Do.
Drake, Simon R.	do.	E	47th Illinois	Delavan, Ill.	Arm	50	Feb. 9, 1864	Gildea.
Davis, Daniel	do.	G	1st Maine heavy artillery	Orland, Me.	do.	50	Oct. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Davis, Leander	do.	A	9th West Virginia	Pitcher, Ohio	Leg	75	Oct. 10, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Davis, Thomas	do.	H	141st Pennsylvania	Lemon, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Davis, Fred.	do.	B	2d Pa. heavy artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apparatus	25	Dec. 20, 1865	Gemig.
Dalley, James A.	do.	B	67th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
DeWolf, Henry	do.	D	7th Michigan	Boston, Mass.	Leg	50	Mar. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Dennis, A. W.	do.	D	1st New York artillery	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1863	Palmer.
Devlin, Joseph K.	do.	E	20th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	May 1, 1863	Do.
Dresser, George F.	do.	A	35th New York	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	June 3, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Dell, F.	do.	F	10th New York	New York city	do.	50	July 1, 1863	Bly.
Dennis, F.	do.	K	98th Illinois	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 11, 1863	Stafford.
Dewey, George	do.	D	51st New York	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Sept. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Desmond, H.	do.	F	28th Massachusetts	Morris Mills, Mo.	do.	50	Oct. 17, 1863	Do.
						50	Aug. 4, 1863	Bly.

Demand, George.	do.	K	145th Pennsylvania	Erie, Pa.	do.	50	June 4, 1864	Bly.
Deniston, W. H.	do.	K	15th Ohio	Van Wirt, Ohio	do.	50	June 10, 1864	Bly.
Dewalt, J. S.	do.	M	100th Pennsylvania	New Wilmington, Pa	do.	75	Sept. 9, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Detwiler, C.	do.	B	do.	New Wilmington, Pa	do.	75	Nov. 11, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dresser, William.	do.	G	35th Massachusetts	Haverhill, Mass.	do.	50	Sept. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Deitz, William.	do.	I	29th New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 5, 1864	Hudson.
Demar, Charles.	do.	A	49th Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Depue, H. J.	do.	F	105th Illinois	Winona, Ill.	do.	50	Oct. 25, 1864	Do.
DeDemer, Lewis N.	do.	E	1st Wisconsin	Kenosha, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Gildea.
Dellabelli, F.	do.	D	2d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	75	Oct. 11, 1864	Bly.
Derkler, Peter.	do.	I	23d Indiana	Memphis, Ind.	do.	50	Aug. 8, 1864	Bly.
Dennis, A.	do.	G	79th Pennsylvania	Lancaster, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
De Forrest, Daniel.	do.	H	100th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 8, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Deery, Samuel.	do.	K	90th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 8, 1864	Do.
Deplitch, William.	do.	E	3d Massachusetts	Fall River, Mass.	do.	75	Dec. 31, 1864	Do.
Deboo, John.	do.	H	22d New York cavalry	East Walwith, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Decker, Lewis.	do.	H	81st Veteran Reserve Corps.	Scranton, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 31, 1864	Do.
Denney, William.	do.	B	29th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1865	Kolbe.
Dreibellis, A.	do.	G	15th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Wisconsin, Pa.	Leg	75	Jan. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Decker, Alfred.	do.	M	1st Massachusetts	Huguenot, N. Y.	Arm	50	Mar. 13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
De Castro, William.	do.	D	3d New York cavalry	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Delcher, Peter.	do.	K	21st New York cavalry	New York city.	Leg	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Devon, Simon.	do.	A	9th N. Y. heavy artillery	Bangor, Maine	Arm	50	Jan. 12, 1865	Gildea.
De Bold, Charles N.	do.	H	121st New York volunteers	Buffalo, N. Y.	Leg	75	Apr. 15, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Dewey, Dennis A.	do.	B	53d Pennsylvania	West Winfield, N. Y.	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Do.
Deichley, Samuel.	do.	I	170th New York	Goodville, Pa.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Deery, Patrick.	do.	C	91st New York	New York city	do.	75	Aug. 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Devlin, John.	do.	I	20th Massachusetts	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Dresser, E. C.	do.	A	61st New York	Stockbridge, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Devlin, John.	do.	I	38th Indiana	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Dennis, Alson.	do.	E	126th Ohio	Dalton, Ind.	do.	75	July 31, 1865	Jewett's Patent Leg Co.
Derry, J. M.	do.	B	31st Maine	Freepport, Ohio	do.	75	July 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Demons, M. H.	do.	H	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Whitney, Me.	Arm	50	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.
Dearbon, John.	do.	H	18th Massachusetts	Ballardvale, Mass.	do.	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Denham, Daniel.	do.	C	2d battalion V. R. C.	North Carver, Mass.	do.	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Dempsey, James.	do.	46	2d Mass. heavy artillery	Kilkenny, Mhn.	do.	50	July 22, 1865	Do.
Dexter, D. K.	do.	H	26th Michigan	Muskegon, Mich.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1865	Do.
Delameter, John.	do.	C	13th Michigan	Allegar, Mich.	Leg	75	Oct. 14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
De La Bar, George.	do.	C	109th New York	Jacksonville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 18, 1864	National Leg and Arm Co.
Deen, O. K.	do.	G	83d New York	Morial, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Delong, Abraham.	do.	D	148th Pennsylvania	McCunessville, Pa.	Leg	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Derr, Jacob.	do.	K	30th Mass. (unassigned)	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	Do.
Demostriare, Joseph.	do.	E	3d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Gildea.
Decker, Michael.	do.	H	112th New York	Jamestown, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 26, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Denton, Egbert.	do.	H	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Hudson.
DeForrest, Alfred.	do.	D	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Alba, N. Y.	do.	65	Oct. 7, 1865	Marks.
Derson, Franklin.	do.	H	61st Pennsylvania	West Finley, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 20, 1865	Kolbe.
Denzer, Jacob.	do.	I	31st Illinois	Carbondale, Ill.	do.	50	Oct. 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Dellinger, John.	do.	G	3d Wisconsin	Jefferson, Ohio	Leg	75	Nov. 28, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Devan, R. P.	do.	D						

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
DeHaven, J. B.	Private	F	183d Pennsylvania	Concord, N. H.	Apparatus	\$25	Sept. 30, 1865	Gemrig.
Delury, William.	do.	A	5th New Hampshire	Orange, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Sept. 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dewalt, George M.	do.	H	147th New York	Yohogheny, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 8, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Dewalt, William.	do.	A	155th Pennsylvania	Lancaster, Pa.	Arm.	50	Jan. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Deckert, Abraham.	do.	B	79th Pennsylvania veterans	Chapel Hill, Ohio	Leg.	75	Nov. 27, 1865	Do.
Den, Andrew	do.	I	31st Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 1, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Dean, John	do.	I	90th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Palmer.
Dean, Andrew	do.	F	40th New York	do.	Leg.	50	Mar. 18, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Dillon, George.	do.	A	4th Maine	do.	do.	50	June 5, 1863	Do.
Dickey, L.	do.	K	20th Massachusetts	Cedarville, N. J.	do.	50	June 24, 1863	Do.
Dillen, John.	do.	K	25th New Jersey	do.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Dilks, J.	do.	D	1st Minnesota	Lyons, Ill.	do.	50	May 8, 1864	Bly.
Dietrich, V.	do.	A	127th Illinois	Middletown, Conn.	do.	50	July 12, 1864	Stafford.
Dierolf, E.	do.	H	7th Connecticut	Burbridgeville, Mass.	do.	50	June 27, 1864	Hudson.
Dinnoek, Thomas	do.	B	31st Massachusetts	Lafayette, Ill.	Arm.	50	June 13, 1864	Lincoln.
Dynell, Joseph W	Corporal	G	127th Illinois	Aledo, Ill.	do.	50	July 30, 1864	Selpho.
Dickinson, R. J.	Private	B	30th Illinois	Fort Madison, Iowa.	Leg.	75	Aug. 31, 1864	Bly.
Detwiler, Martin	do.	A	do.	East Randolph, Wis.	do.	75	Sept. 3, 1864	Bly.
Diedrick, Henry	do.	I	20th Wisconsin	Paloalto, Iowa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Dibble, C. A.	do.	E	11th U. S. infantry	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dixon, James H.	do.	C	1st U. S. colored troops	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm.	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Dixon, George S.	do.	A	139th Pennsylvania	Williamsburg, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Do.
Divans, Nathan	do.	G	77th New York	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Hudson.
Divinay, Patrick	do.	B	33d New York	Nunda, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Feb. 2, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Diamond, William	do.	I	48th Pennsylvania	Beaverille, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Dibble, A. H.	do.	F	2d Penn. heavy artillery	Detroit, Mich.	Leg.	75	April 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dietz, David	do.	B	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Reading, Pa.	Arm.	50	May 22, 1865	Spellerberg.
Dildre, N. C.	do.	G	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Ransomville, N. Y.	do.	50	June 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Divine, R. M.	do.	L	147th New York volunteers	New York city	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Hudson.
Dixon, Jeremiah	do.	F	5th New York	Lafayette, Wis.	Apparatus	50	Sept. 23, 1864	Palmer.
Driscoll, Dennis	do.	I	3d Wisconsin	Gardner, Me.	Leg.	50	Jan. 4, 1865	Bly.
Dillon, Robert	do.	F	Hancock's 1st A. C., (mass'd)	New London, Conn.	do.	75	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Driver, James	do.	H	14th U. S. infantry	McComb, Ill.	Arm.	50	Nov. 18, 1864	Palmer.
Dixon, S. A.	do.	D	16th Illinois	Georgetown, Ill.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Driscoll, D. O.	do.	B	125th Illinois	Fulton, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Dillon, James J.	do.	D	2d N. Y. mounted rifles	Newark, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Dillon, George.	do.	E	15th Illinois	Mahomet, Ill.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1865	Do.
Dismore, Jno. M.	do.	E	109th Pennsylvania	Allegheny City, Pa.	Leg.	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Bly.
Dixon, William	do.	F	4th R. I. artillery	Goshen, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 31, 1865	Clement.
Dixon, Andrew	do.	E	United States navy	East Troy, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 18, 1862	Do.
Dixon, William	do.	I	5th U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	July 18, 1863	Hudson.
Downing, Henry	do.	C	41st Indiana	do.	do.	50	June 1, 1863	Stafford.
Dowell, Jno.	Seaman		1st Wisconsin cavalry	do.	do.	50	June 27, 1863	Do.
Dornschmidt, W	Private	M						
Dodge, B. C.	do.	B						
Doyle, Jos	do.							

Downing, E. S.	Private	20th Massachusetts	do.	July 24, 1863	Do.
Douglass, Jas. S.	Private	88th New York	do.	Sept. 7, 1863	Hudson.
Downs, Thomas	do.	24th Illinois	do.	Mar. 21, 1864	Stafford.
Donnelly, James	do.	5th Ohio	do.	June 21, 1864	Bly.
Doyle, Michael	Sergeant	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	Arm	June 21, 1864	Gildea.
Douglass, J. E.	Private	145th New York	do.	Mar. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Downey, Jno.	do.	99th Illinois	Leg	Apr. 25, 1864	Bly.
Donahoe, P.	Sergeant	84th New York	Arm	June 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Dowed, Patrick	Private	8th New Hampshire	do.	July 14, 1864	Do.
Donnelly, Charles	do.	2d Louisiana	do.	May 13, 1864	Do.
Dow, George E.	do.	12th New Hampshire	Leg	June 18, 1864	Do.
Doyle, Jos.	do.	83d New York	Arm	Oct. 22, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Dolly, T. W.	do.	30th Maine	Leg	Oct. 28, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Douglas, A. C.	do.	97th New York	do.	Nov. 11, 1864	Do.
Doyle, Patrick	do.	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	Arm	Dec. 20, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dolan, James	do.	5th New Hampshire	do.	Oct. 15, 1864	Lincoln.
Dowd, Jno.	do.	10th Missouri cavalry	do.	Dec. 16, 1864	Do.
Dougherty, Alfred	do.	18th Pennsylvania	Leg	July 12, 1864	Bly.
Dougherty, J. L.	do.	14th Connecticut	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Doyle, Thomas	do.	5th Ohio	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Don, R. P.	do.	48th Illinois	Arm	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Dobbs, I. L.	do.	15th New York	do.	Jan. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Doxador, P. E.	do.	143d Pennsylvania	do.	Feb. 17, 1875	Selpho & Son.
Dotter, Jos.	do.	29th Pennsylvania	Leg	Feb. 3, 1865	Spellerberg.
Downey, James	do.	91st Pennsylvania	do.	Jan. 12, 1865	Palmer.
Douglas, Jno. H.	do.	93d Pennsylvania, veterans	do.	Mar. 30, 1865	Do.
Dorn, D. H.	do.	1st U. S. cavalry	do.	Mar. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Doner, Augustus	do.	1st N. H. cavalry	Arm	Feb. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Down, Samuel N.	do.	19th Maine	Leg	Feb. 11, 1864	Palmer.
Dougall, William H.	do.	6th Connecticut	Arm	Jan. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Donovan, Jno.	do.	9th Massachusetts	do.	Feb. 2, 1865	Do.
Down, H. K.	do.	44th New York	Leg	Mar. 11, 1865	Hudson.
Donaldson, Simon	do.	10th Illinois	Arm	Dec. 31, 1864	Gildea.
Dooling, Thomas	do.	155th New York	do.	Feb. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Dolan, Bernard	do.	69th New York	do.	Apr. 28, 1865	Greuell & Co.
Douglas, William	do.	6th Wisconsin	Leg	Apr. 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Dorr, William	do.	7th U. S. colored troops	Arm	May 22, 1865	Spellerberg.
Drost, Michael	do.	1st Maryland	Leg	June 7, 1865	Palmer.
Donovan, Jeremiah	do.	15th Massachusetts	Arm	June 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Dowling, Cornelius	do.	6th New Jersey	do.	June 10, 1865	Gildea.
Donahoe, F. P.	do.	90th Pennsylvania	do.	June 6, 1865	Spellerberg.
Donley, James P.	do.	18th Pennsylvania cavalry	Leg	June 6, 1865	Palmer.
Doyle, Pat	do.	35th Massachusetts	Arm	June 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Doherty, Edward	do.	9th Massachusetts	Leg	June 11, 1865	Palmer.
Dowe, J. H.	do.	29th Massachusetts	do.	Aug. 14, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Donahue, John	do.	67th Pennsylvania	do.	July 26, 1865	Palmer.
Donovan, Daniel	do.	68th Ohio	Arm	Sept. 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Douglass, James A.	do.	11th U. S. infantry	Leg	Sept. 15, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Dougherty, Benjamin	do.	31st Illinois	2 legs	Sept. 20, 1865	Marks.
Dobyns, Thomas	do.	10th Massachusetts	Arm	Sept. 7, 1865	Lincoln.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	State and regiment.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Doloway, Hiram	Private	D	50th Pennsylvania	Montrose, Pa.	Leg	\$75	July 11, 1865	Bly.
Dotts, John L.	do.	G	54th Pennsylvania	Thorndale, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Downing, Peter	do.	C	36th U. S. colored troops	Roanoke Island, N. C.	Arm	50	Aug. 20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Dougan, David	do.	C	105th Pennsylvania	Clarion, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 7, 1865	Do.
Doran, Miles	do.	C	14th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	75	Oct. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Donaldson, L. J.	do.	F	20th Ohio	Oberlin, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 6, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Dorran, Dennis	do.	C	14th New York cavalry	Port Chester, N. Y.	Apparatus	50	Jan. 17, 1866	Hudson.
Dowling, William	do.	F	59th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 26, 1865	Do.
Dobbin, Samuel S	do.	E	125th Illinois	Danville, Ill.	Arm	50	Jan. 1, 1866	Lincoln.
Ducourt, Alex.	do.	F	32d New York	do.	Leg	50	Feb. 14, 1863	Do.
Drumm, George W	do.	I	82d Ohio	do.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1863	Hudson.
Duffy, Thomas	do.	I	1st New York	do.	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Duffy, John	do.	O	28th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1862	Do.
Duffany, A. D.	do.	I	6th Vermont	do.	do.	50	July 1, 1863	Do.
Dunlap, I. N.	do.	I	17th Illinois	do.	do.	50	Aug. 18, 1863	Hudson.
Dunlap, J. H.	do.	F	3d New York artillery	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1863	Bly.
Duffy, P. H.	do.	B	2d Colorado	Sandown, N. H.	Arm	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Lincoln.
Duples, Edgar	do.	F	3d New Hampshire	do.	Leg	50	Jan. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Dunn, J. W.	do.	K	3d Wisconsin	East Brookfield, Vt.	do.	50	May 14, 1864	Palmer.
Durkee, W. P.	do.	B	4th Vermont	Hannibal, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 5, 1864	Hudson.
Dumass, M. A.	do.	C	44th New York	New York city	do.	50	May 18, 1864	Do.
Duncan, J. H.	do.	B	79th New York	Liberty, Me.	Arm	50	May 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Dunton, A. J.	do.	B	4th Maine	Keokuk, Iowa	do.	50	Apr. 7, 1864	Bly.
Durkey, E. W.	do.	G	18th Wisconsin	Deavertown, Ohio	Arm	50	July 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Dusenburg, H.	do.	D	30th Ohio	Clymer, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 16, 1864	Do.
Dutton, I. K.	do.	G	49th New York	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1864	Spellerberg.
Dunbar, George	do.	C	19th Maine	Grand View, Ohio.	Leg	75	Oct. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Dugan, W. C.	do.	F	63d Ohio	Portland, Me.	Arm	50	May 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Dunn, Crawford	do.	H	5th Maine	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 22, 1865	Palmer.
Dunton, A. A.	do.	I	27th Pennsylvania	Germanstown, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Dunlap, Isaac	do.	I	6th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Do.
Duffy, Edward	do.	C	95th Pennsylvania	Sidney Plains, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Dunham, Isaac	do.	A	144th New York	Johnsburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Dunn, Joseph R	do.	H	96th New York	Kingston, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Dumond, E. B.	do.	A	120th New York	Rahway, N. J.	do.	50	June 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Dunklow, H.	do.	A	26th Michigan	Portland, Me.	do.	50	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Dunham, W. H.	do.	E	14th New York	Kalamazoo, Mich.	do.	50	May 31, 1865	Do.
Dunn, Charles	do.	L	5th Michigan	Portland, Me.	do.	50	June 13, 1865	Do.
Dunton, A. B.	do.	G	56th Massachusetts	Henningsford, C. E.	Leg	75	May 31, 1865	Bly.
Dunlap, William	do.	I	9th New Hampshire	Lancaster, Pa.	Arm	50	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Dunkel, Jacob	do.	5	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Spellerberg.
Dupan, Louis	do.	I	98th Pennsylvania	Ludlow, Vt.	do.	50	June 21, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Dunbar, I. M.	do.	H	10th Vermont	Newcastle, Pa.	do.	50	July 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Dushane, T. W.	do.	K	100th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	July 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Duffie, Thomas	do.	C	2d New Jersey	do.	do.	50	do.	do.

Name	Rank	Regt.	Co.	Locality	Date	Remarks
Dunn, Michael	do.	do.	do.	Raymond, Pa.	130 Aug. 5, 1865	130 Aug. 5, 1865
Duffy, Hugh	do.	do.	do.	Orangeville, C. W.	75 Aug. 7, 1865	75 Aug. 7, 1865
Drummond, R. A.	do.	do.	do.	Adams, Ind.	75 Mar. 11, 1865	75 Mar. 11, 1865
Dudenhausen, A.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75 Apr. 8, 1865	75 Apr. 8, 1865
Duran, Josiah	do.	do.	do.	Mechanic's Falls, Me.	75 Apr. 22, 1865	75 Apr. 22, 1865
Duffy, Barney	do.	do.	do.	Flemington, N. J.	50 Aug. 17, 1865	50 Aug. 17, 1865
Durant, E.	do.	do.	do.	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	75 Jan. 9, 1865	75 Jan. 9, 1865
Dudley, Wm. F.	do.	do.	do.	Kingfield, Me.	75 Aug. 19, 1865	75 Aug. 19, 1865
Duffy, Pat.	do.	do.	do.	Boston, Mass.	75 Sept. 6, 1865	75 Sept. 6, 1865
Ducy, Morris	do.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	100 Aug. 10, 1865	100 Aug. 10, 1865
Dukes, Geo.	do.	do.	do.	do.	75 Dec. 29, 1864	75 Dec. 29, 1864
Duncan, Geo. W.	do.	do.	do.	Watertown, N. Y.	75 Oct. 15, 1865	75 Oct. 15, 1865
Dunn, John	do.	do.	do.	Sparland, Ill.	75 Oct. 18, 1865	75 Oct. 18, 1865
Dudley, A. H.	do.	do.	do.	New York city	75 Oct. 27, 1865	75 Oct. 27, 1865
Ducy, James	do.	do.	do.	Simonsville, Vt.	75 Sept. 5, 1865	75 Sept. 5, 1865
Dunlap, Lewis J.	do.	do.	do.	Stanton, Ohio.	75 Aug. 22, 1865	75 Aug. 22, 1865
Dunn, John	do.	do.	do.	Levington, Philadelphia, Pa.	50 Feb. 21, 1866	50 Feb. 21, 1866
Dwyer, John	do.	do.	do.	New York city	50 July 31, 1863	50 July 31, 1863
Dyer, Samuel M.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 Mar. 31, 1864	50 Mar. 31, 1864
Dyer, George A.	do.	do.	do.	Franklin, Me.	50 Oct. 13, 1864	50 Oct. 13, 1864
Dwyer, Anthony	Sergeant	do.	do.	Utica, N. Y.	75 Mar. 9, 1865	75 Mar. 9, 1865
Dyke, W. J.	Private	do.	do.	North East, Pa.	50 Apr. 12, 1865	50 Apr. 12, 1865
Dwyer, Michael	do.	do.	do.	Junius, N. Y.	50 Mar. 27, 1865	50 Mar. 27, 1865
Dwyer, John M.	do.	do.	do.	Washington, D. C.	75 Sept. 4, 1865	75 Sept. 4, 1865
Dwyer, Jackson	do.	do.	do.	Whitney Point, N. Y.	75 Nov. 17, 1865	75 Nov. 17, 1865
Dwyre, Daniel	do.	do.	do.	West Charleston, Vt.	50 Dec. 30, 1865	50 Dec. 30, 1865
Evans, A. M.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 July 13, 1863	50 July 13, 1863
Evans, C.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 Oct. 22, 1863	50 Oct. 22, 1863
Ewald, H.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 Sept. 30, 1863	50 Sept. 30, 1863
Erway, J. B.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 Nov. 2, 1863	50 Nov. 2, 1863
Eaton, G.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50 Apr. 19, 1864	50 Apr. 19, 1864
Evans, F. H.	do.	do.	do.	Clairmont, N. H.	50 June 4, 1864	50 June 4, 1864
Eastham, E.	do.	do.	do.	Auburn, N. Y.	50 June 11, 1864	50 June 11, 1864
Eastbrooks, A. J.	do.	do.	do.	Towanda, Pa.	50 Sept. 23, 1864	50 Sept. 23, 1864
Eaton, George L.	do.	do.	do.	Hartford, Conn.	75 Nov. 1, 1864	75 Nov. 1, 1864
Eva, James H.	do.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 Oct. 24, 1864	50 Oct. 24, 1864
Erway, Julius	do.	do.	do.	Newfield, N. Y.	50 Oct. 24, 1864	50 Oct. 24, 1864
Evans, James M.	do.	do.	do.	Lexington, Ill.	50 Mar. 14, 1864	50 Mar. 14, 1864
Eastman, E. H.	do.	do.	do.	Rock Island, Ill.	50 June 15, 1864	50 June 15, 1864
Edwards, F. W.	do.	do.	do.	Washington, D. C.	75 Jan. 18, 1865	75 Jan. 18, 1865
Edwards, E.	do.	do.	do.	Findley, Ohio.	50 Dec. 17, 1864	50 Dec. 17, 1864
Eastbrook, A. B.	do.	do.	do.	East Constable, N. Y.	50 Jan. 16, 1865	50 Jan. 16, 1865
Eaton, R. P.	do.	do.	do.	Bath, Me.	50 Dec. 29, 1864	50 Dec. 29, 1864
Evans, John	do.	do.	do.	New Haven, W. Va.	75 Mar. 3, 1865	75 Mar. 3, 1865
Ehrmann, Charles	do.	do.	do.	St. Louis, Mo.	50 Apr. 3, 1865	50 Apr. 3, 1865
Eaton, Charles H.	do.	do.	do.	Lafayette, Ind.	75 Feb. 8, 1865	75 Feb. 8, 1865
Edwards, A. W.	do.	do.	do.	Mendota, Ill.	50 Nov. 10, 1864	50 Nov. 10, 1864
Edwards, Charles S.	do.	do.	do.	Oakford, Ind.	75 Feb. 10, 1865	75 Feb. 10, 1865
Edwards, John C.	do.	do.	do.	Boston, Mass.	50 June 2, 1865	50 June 2, 1865
Eagon, Owen	do.	do.	do.	Manchester, N. H.	75 May 29, 1865	75 May 29, 1865
Edwards, Evan	do.	do.	do.	Danville, Pa.	50 June 26, 1865	50 June 26, 1865

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Edwards, George	Private	F	30th U. S. colored troops	Eastern Shore, Md.	Leg	\$75	July 11, 1865	Palmer.
Evans, David	do	D	51st Ohio	West Bedford, Ohio.	do	50	July 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Eastman, John M.	do	E	1st Wisconsin	Wheeler, Ind.	do	75	April 26, 1865	Bly.
Eaton, George W.	do	A	6th Maine	Portland, Me.	do	75	June 27, 1865	Palmer.
Eakol, Otto	do	K	15th Missouri	Highland, Ill.	do	75	July 21, 1865	Bly.
Eastman, Joseph S.	do	L	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Boston, Mass.	do	75	July 19, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Eschbach, Henry	do	I	118th Pennsylvania	Morristown, Pa.	do	75	July 29, 1865	Do.
Ebb, Alexander	do	A	30th U. S. colored troops	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Sept. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Edwards, Morris	do	H	120th New York	Philad. ont, N. Y.	Leg	50	June 26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Eades, James M.	do	F	70th Indiana	Acton, Ind.	do	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Bly.
Eagan, John	do	F	6th Vermont	New York city	Arm	50	Nov. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Evans, James	do	K	76th Pennsylvania	Minersville, Pa.	do	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Edwards, S. M.	do	K	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	Moscow, Pa.	do	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Do.
Eaton, U.	do	H	19th Indiana battery	Dublin, Ind.	do	50	Nov. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Eastwood, John S.	do	I	48th Illinois	Mount Carmel, Ill.	Leg	75	April 26, 1865	Bly.
Ewens, John	do	I	19th Michigan	Port Huron, Mich.	do	75	Sept. 22, 1865	Bly.
Erdmann, Charles W.	Serg't major	A	121st Ohio	Louisville, Ky.	Arm	50	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Ehle, Wallace	Private	K	14th New York	Fort Plain, N. Y.	Leg	50	Feb. 24, 1863	Selpho.
Everett, Peter	do	E	53d Pennsylvania	Greenburg, Pa.	do	50	June 16, 1863	Do.
Englebrecht, H.	do	K	2d Kentucky	Washington, D. C.	do	50	June 24, 1863	Bly.
Ebert, Charles	do	K	1st New York	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Dec. 3, 1863	Gildea.
Elmer, Henry	Corporal	A	11th Massachusetts	New York city	Leg	50	Feb. 26, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Edgeworth, R. B.	Private	B	25th New York	Machias, Me.	Arm	50	April 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Elderkin, W. A.	do	C	6th Maine	Indianapolis, Ind.	Leg	50	Aug. 2, 1864	Palmer.
Essex, George F. L.	do	F	10th Indiana	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm	50	Oct. 25, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Ellen, Henry	do	C	3d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	75	Sept. 27, 1864	Bly.
Elser, Constantine	do	B	20th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do	50	April 8, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Esrey, Edmund	do	B	97th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 25, 1865	Spellerberg.
Estelle, James S. P.	do	H	27th Ohio	New Petersburg, Ohio	Leg	75	April 22, 1865	Palmer.
Edgell, S. W.	do	B	15th Massachusetts	Fitchburg, Mass.	Arm	50	April 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Embree, H. A.	do	C	5th New York heavy artillery	Brookfield, Pa.	Leg	75	April 29, 1865	Palmer.
Evercott, George	do	B	27th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	75	May 4, 1865	Do.
Emery, Jonathan	do	A	36th Indiana	Kokomo, Ind.	do	75	April 10, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Everts, Duncan	do	H	142d New York	Athol, N. Y.	do	65	July 1, 1865	Marks.
Essex, Jacob	do	A	108th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do	75	May 23, 1865	Palmer.
Eggleston, Allen J.	do	M	2d Pennsylvania artillery	Bowman's Creek, Pa.	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	Do.
Estell, Edward	do	I	3d New Jersey cavalry	Trenton, N. J.	do	50	June 9, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Everts, George	do	B	1st Vermont artillery	Westfield, Vt.	Hand.	50	July 27, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Emery, John D.	do	Bat. D	139th Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	Leg	75	Aug. 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Egen, John	do	B	1st New Jersey	Mount Long, N. J.	Arm	50	Nov. 30, 1865	Kolbe.
Erskeline, Edward	do	B	16th Illinois	Decatur, Ill.	do	50	Oct. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Eberlee, Wm. B.	do	B	20th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Edelmann, Wm. D.	do	L	129th Illinois	Hampton, Ill.	do	50	Nov. 2, 1865	Bly.
Ehle, John N.	do	D	2d Wisconsin	Brodhead, Wis.	Leg	75	Oct. 2, 1864	Palmer.
Ellis, Thomas S.	do	G	2d U. S. sharpshooters	do	do	50	April —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.

Ellis, Wm. F.	do.	2d Maine	do.	50	April 1, 1863	Do.
Elliott, Patrick	do.	15th Massachusetts	do.	50	April 23, 1863	Hudson.
Elligott, Thomas	do.	105th New York	do.	50	July 10, 1863	Do.
Beichel, John	Sergeant	2d U. S. infantry	do.	50	Nov. 26, 1863	Gildea.
Ellis, F.	Private	21st Maine	do.	50	Jan. 28, 1864	Palmer.
Ellis, H. H.	Corporal	16th New York	do.	50	June 3, 1864	Hudson.
English, James	Private	12th Veteran Reserve Corps	do.	50	Sept. 5, 1864	Selpho.
Eisenhart, S. A.	Corporal	8th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	75	Oct. 13, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Erskine, W. W.	Private	1st Maine heavy artillery	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1864	Do.
Ensheld, Isaac	do.	2d Ohio	do.	50	Oct. 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Ellis, Luther	do.	6th Maine cavalry	do.	75	Dec. 9, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
English, W. W.	do.	71st Indiana	do.	50	Oct. 26, 1864	Palmer.
Elliott, T.	Corporal	119th Pennsylvania	do.	75	Feb. 21, 1864	Do.
Ellis, Alfred	Private	19th Massachusetts	do.	50	April 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Ellis, H. E.	do.	1st Maine heavy artillery	do.	50	April 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Elliott, James H.	do.	34th Massachusetts	do.	75	May 1, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Elliott, John	do.	11th Illinois	do.	50	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Erving, R. M.	do.	26th Massachusetts	do.	50	May 27, 1865	Palmer.
Elliott, William	do.	7th New Hampshire	do.	75	May 25, 1865	Do.
Elliott, John G.	do.	1st Maine cavalry	do.	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Clement.
Eldridge, Nathan	do.	77th New York	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Eisnerhardt, Hugo	do.	39th New York	do.	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Kolbe.
Elliott, James F.	do.	8th Indiana	do.	50	Sept. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Ellis, O. A.	do.	61st Pennsylvania	do.	50	July 28, 1865	Spellerberg.
Eisert, C. H. F.	do.	17th United States infantry	do.	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Palmer.
English, John	do.	23d Ohio	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Small & McMullen.
Einwechter, William	do.	183d Pennsylvania	do.	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Ellis, Runion	do.	81st Indiana	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1865	Bly.
Ellis, A. F.	do.	57th Massachusetts	do.	75	Sept. 27, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Elliott, George H.	do.	9th Massachusetts	do.	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Edmunds, C.	do.	1st Ohio artillery	do.	50	Feb. 2, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Elwood, John	do.	17th Michigan	do.	75	Nov. 23, 1864	Bly.
Edson, S. W.	do.	28th Massachusetts	do.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Edmunds, James J.	do.	90th Pennsylvania	do.	75	Dec. 12, 1864	Palmer.
Edmunds, John	do.	32d U. S. colored troops	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Eustice, James B.	do.	149th New York	do.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Bly.
Euscher, Augustus	do.	49th New York	do.	50	June 21, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Franklin, J. S.	Corporal	74th New York	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Frazier, J. B.	do.	26th New York	do.	50	June 1, 1863	Do.
Flack, M.	Private	135th Pennsylvania	do.	100	Sept. 1, 1863	Do.
Fahey, John	do.	111th New York	2 legs.	50	Sept. 14, 1863	Gildea.
Frounricht, H.	do.	2d Missouri	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1863	Bly.
Farrell, James	do.	119th New York	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1864	Palmer.
Faas, Charles	do.	7th Massachusetts	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1864	Bly.
Fay, John S.	Sergeant	13th Massachusetts	do.	50	Oct. 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Faulkner, Thomas	Private	70th New York	do.	50	April 11, 1864	Do.
Fallon, Thomas	do.	11th Massachusetts	do.	50	Oct. 3, 1863	Palmer.
Fay, John S.	Sergeant	13th Massachusetts	do.	50	April 19, 1864	Do.
Facks, Joseph	Private	6th Wisconsin	do.	75	May 18, 1864	Bly.
Fayant, F.	do.	7th Wisconsin	do.	50	Sept. 17, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Farley, Henry	do.	28th Massachusetts	do.	75	Oct. 13, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Favour, C. L.	do.	16th Maine	do.	50	April 25, 1864	Palmer.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Flaherty, Thomas	Private	C	8th New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.	Leg	\$50	June 30, 1864	Palmer.
Farrall, John	do.	K	2d United States artillery	Terry, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Frazier, J. Q.	do.	K	58th Pennsylvania	Terrycross, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Spellerberg.
Faulk, P. K.	do.	F	11th Pennsylvania	Sharon Cross Roads, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Faling, Josiah	do.	A	122d New York	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Bly.
Flemmer, Charles	do.	H	4th U. S. colored troops	Denton, Md.	do.	75	Feb. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Farrall, William A.	do.	26	2d battalion V. R. C.	New York city	Arm	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Farrington, G. G.	do.	C	121st New York	Frankfort, N. Y.	do.	50	April 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Fallon, Thomas	do.	H	93d Illinois	Neponset, Ill.	do.	50	May 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Falk, Philip	do.	D	7th New York	New York city	do.	50	April 6, 1865	Do.
Flanagan, Edward	do.	D	9th New Hampshire	Salmon Falls, N. H.	do.	50	May 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Farmer, M.	do.	K	10th New Hampshire	Garden City, Minn.	Leg	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Farrall, William	do.	K	15th New York	New York city	do.	75	May 5, 1865	Palmer.
Fauls, John	do.	F	13th Connecticut	Providence, R. I.	Arm	50	May 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
Fauls, Jesse	do.	G	116th Ohio	Silver Run, Ohio	do.	50	May 16, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Frazier, Jesse	do.	A	43d New York	Cooperstown, N. Y.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Do.
Flansbury, Peter	do.	B	170th New York	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 3, 1865	Palmer.
Fagan, Patrick	do.	B	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Salem, Mass.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Fairfield, S. G.	do.	C	117th New York	South Trenton, N. Y.	do.	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Francis, William	do.	A	5th Penn. reserve corps	Nashville, Tenn.	Arm	50	June 19, 1865	Lincoln.
France, Hiram	do.	C	140th Pennsylvania	Industry, Penn.	Leg	75	June 28, 1865	Palmer.
Frazier, Wm.	do.	I	1st West Virginia	Sardis, Ohio	do.	75	June 6, 1865	Do.
Farmer, Samuel	do.	H	54th Massachusetts	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Do.
Franklin, Stephen	do.	G	17th Massachusetts	Lowell, Massachusetts	do.	75	June 20, 1865	Do.
Flanders, Wm. M. T.	do.	B	6th Missouri cavalry	Weston, Missouri	do.	75	July 21, 1865	Bly.
Faulkner, Isaac	do.	D	13th Tennessee	State line station, Tenn.	do.	75	May 31, 1865	Bly.
Faulkes, N. G.	do.	F	57th Massachusetts	Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Farnsworth, J. W.	do.	C	5th New York artillery	Morrisiana, N. Y.	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Hudson.
Francis, Fred.	do.	E	1st Vermont heavy artillery	Wilmington, Vt.	do.	75	July 25, 1865	Do.
Farnum, G. W.	do.	M	10th N. Y. heavy artillery	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Farlick, Wm. A.	do.	M	U. S. art. det. at West Point	West Point, N. Y.	Arm	75	Oct. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Farrall, Michael	do.	K	4th U. S. artillery	Tampa Bay, East Fla.	Leg	75	Oct. 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg. Co.
Fabry, Julius	do.	H	14th New Jersey	Janesburg, N. J.	do.	75	Aug. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Fairgraves, George B.	do.	G	51st New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Do.
Farny, Thomas F.	do.	M	10th N. Y. heavy artillery	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Farrall, Thomas	do.	K	3d New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.	do.	50	Oct. 4, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Favrean, Jos.	do.	B	146th New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Frank, Charles	do.	H	149th New York	Centerville, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 10, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Flanary, John	do.	B	5th N. Y. heavy artillery	Woodside, Staten Island	do.	75	Dec. 22, 1865	Clement.
Faulkner, L.	do.	C	2d U. S. artillery	Mooreville, Ind.	do.	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Fahlbusch, Fred	do.	38	2d bat. veteran reserve corps	New York city	Arm	50	June 29, 1865	Gildea.
Flander, R. W.	do.	I	186th New York	Mansville, N. Y.	do.	50	July 29, 1865	Do.
Freely, Michael	do.	A	38th New York	do.	Leg	50	Dec. 17, 1862	Hudson.
Freeman, Jas. C.	do.	A	9th New York	do.	do.	50	April 18, 1863	Palmer.
Fleming, A. L.	do.	E	6th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	Arm	50	Nov. 25, 1863	Gildea.

Flexter, W. G.	do.	B	93d Pennsylvania	Leg	50	Feb. 10, 1864	Palmer.
Fleming, Samuel.	do.	D	12th Virginia	do.	50	May 30, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Fleetwood, L. A.	do.	C	54th Massachusetts	do.	50	May 13, 1864	Hudson.
Fernald, C. O.	do.	B	4th Maine	Arm	50	May 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Fee, Pat.	do.	F	20th Massachusetts	do.	50	May 20, 1864	Do.
Fenner, Jacob	do.	E	6th Missouri	Leg	50	April 22, 1864	Bly.
Fleming, A. J.	do.	I	83d Pennsylvania	do.	50	June 9, 1864	Bly.
French, B. F.	do.	H	7th New Hampshire	do.	50	Sept. 1, 1864	Hudson.
Fletcher, D. C.	do.	H	40th New York	do.	50	June 2, 1864	Palmer.
French, B. F.	do.	H	20th Maine	do.	50	June 13, 1864	Do.
Ferrington, H. W.	do.	I	4th Vermont	Arm	50	Dec. 14, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Fellows, T. D.	do.	C	2d N. Y. mounted rifles	do.	50	Dec. 28, 1864	Do.
Felch, John L.	do.	H	15th Missouri	Leg	75	Nov. 17, 1864	Bly.
Felsburg, Charles	do.	E	119th New York	do.	75	Jan. 9, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Fletcher, J. A.	do.	I	45th Pennsylvania	Arm	50	Jan. 24, 1865	Spellenberg.
Ferguson, W. R.	do.	C	5th Michigan	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1865	Do.
Freeman, N.	do.	D	2d New Hampshire	do.	50	Jan. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Ferner, N.	do.	M	8th N. Y. artillery	do.	50	Jan. 9, 1865	Do.
Frees, John	do.	D	188th Pennsylvania	Leg	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Fleming, James	do.	D	2d U. S. artillery	do.	75	Feb. 24, 1865	Bly.
Feeler, D. A.	do.	A	79th Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Fletcher, J. W.	do.	I	8th Vermont	Arm	50	Mar. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Foig, Henry	do.	H	95th New York	do.	50	Nov. 5, 1864	Kolbe.
Felly, Michael	do.	K	69th New York artillery	do.	50	Dec. 13, 1864	Do.
Fell, Irwin	do.	C	2d Pennsylvania	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Frey, George	do.	D	2d New Hampshire	do.	50	April 28, 1865	Do.
Frederick, John	do.	K	2d Michigan	Leg	75	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Freeman, A. B.	do.	E	69th Indiana	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Bly.
Fezer, Herman	do.	K	7th Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Bly.
Flesh, John	do.	B	73d Ohio	do.	75	April 10, 1865	Bly.
Frey, Adolphus	do.	I	97th Pennsylvania	Arm	50	June 15, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Fellers, James	do.	I	87th Pennsylvania	Leg	75	June 15, 1865	Palmer.
French, S.	do.	D	16th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	75	July 1, 1865	Do.
Freeman, Charles	do.	B	210th Pennsylvania	do.	75	July 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Fenton, P. S.	do.	C	116th Illinois	Arm	50	Aug. 26, 1865	Lincoln.
Frederick, John	do.	D	15th Massachusetts	Leg	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Palmer.
Frey, William	do.	K	123d Ohio	do.	65	Aug. 11, 1865	Marks.
Fenlin, William H.	do.	F	88th Pennsylvania	do.	75	Mar. 20, 1865	Palmer.
Fletcher, T. E.	do.	I	82d New York	do.	75	June 6, 1865	Do.
Ferhman, Henry	do.	I	1st Maryland	do.	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Do.
Free, Samuel S.	do.	B	170th New York	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Do.
Fergus, James	do.	A	3d New Jersey cavalry	do.	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Freyer, John	do.	L	69th Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Freshman, George W.	do.	F	74th Indiana	Arm	50	Dec. 2, 1865	Do.
Freeland, John Y.	do.	I	3d New Jersey cavalry	Leg	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Bly.
Freund, Franz	do.	5	35th Massachusetts	Arm	50	Aug. 25, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Fletcher, William	do.	H	11th Massachusetts	Leg	75	Dec. 11, 1865	Palmer.
French, S. S.	do.	I	9th New Hampshire	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Do.
Ferris, J. A.	do.	A	2d Conn. heavy artillery	do.	75	Feb. 13, 1866	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
French, Walter	do.	D	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	75	Oct. 13, 1865	Clement.
Friel, James	do.	H	63d Pennsylvania vols.	do.	50	Dec. 29, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Fitzmaurice, E.	do.	K	13th New York	do.	50	June 11, 1863	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Finnegan, P.	Private.	D	108th New York	Leavenworth, Kansas	Leg	\$50	May 29, 1863	Bly.
Fisher, John P.	do.	A	7th Missouri cavalry	East Cambridge, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 30, 1863	Bly.
Fiefield, L. B.	do.	A	16th Massachusetts	Charlotte, Mich.	do.	50	Nov. 3, 1864	Palmer.
Filloon, Robert	do.	E	6th Michigan	Harrison, N. Y.	do.	50	May 12, 1864	Hudson.
Frizzel, William	Corporal	H	2d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Finnegan, Thomas	Private	F	72d New York	Patterson, Pa.	Leg	50	Aug. —, 1864	Hudson.
Fink, R. P.	do.	F	16th Pennsylvania	Windsor, Vt.	do.	75	Oct. —, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Fitch, S. N.	do.	C	6th Vermont	Onidnick, R. I.	Arm	50	Oct. 21, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Fieser, Henry	do.	Bat. C	4th Rhode Island artillery	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Fisher, Thad.	do.	B	27th Michigan	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Fisher, Nicholas	do.	H	4th U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	July 23, 1865	Palmer.
Finley, John F.	do.	C	37th Ohio	Charlestown, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 6, 1865	Do.
Fisher, C. B.	do.	C	3d Massachusetts battery	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Finney, John H.	do.	A	143d Pennsylvania	Glenso, Ohio	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Spellenberg.
Finnegan, Charles	do.	E	98th Ohio	do.	do.	50	Jan. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Fitzpatrick, Rd.	do.	D	51st New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Frisbie, P. W.	do.	B	115th Pennsylvania	Waterloo, Ohio	do.	50	May 10, 1865	Spellenberg.
Fisher, Alanson	do.	D	31st Iowa	Newburgh, N. Y.	do.	50	May 22, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Fink, Jacob	do.	C	7th New Hampshire	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 5, 1865	Do.
Fink, Chris.	do.	E	8th New York artillery	Perryburg, Ohio	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Clement.
Fink, Fred.	do.	L	3d Iowa cavalry	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75	May 6, 1865	Bly.
Fisher, Albert	do.	F	10th Illinois	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	July 29, 1865	Bly.
Fitch, G. M.	do.	A	48th Pennsylvania	Utica, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Finkbone, John	do.	B	1st New York artillery	Versailles, Ohio	do.	50	Sept. 20, 1865	Kolbe.
Fineal, Samuel	do.	A	124th Indiana	Detroit, Mich.	do.	50	Sept. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Fielding, R. D.	do.	K	5th Michigan	Prescott, Wis.	do.	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Do.
Field, Albert	do.	B	6th Wisconsin	Mifflinville, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Fish, R. M.	do.	C	113th Ohio	La Pierre, Mich.	do.	50	Aug. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Forney, R.	do.	I	24th Michigan	Minersville, Pa.	do.	50	May —, 1863	Do.
Forrester, P.	do.	H	48th Pennsylvania	Guilford, Conn.	do.	50	June —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Ford, Charles.	do.	G	99th Pennsylvania	Frankfort, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Follas, R.	do.	C	106th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 23, 1863	Gildea.
Foot, George A.	do.	K	72d New York	Bloomington, Ill.	do.	50	May 19, 1864	Palmer.
Foy, Philip	do.	I	14th Connecticut	Glenburn, Me.	do.	50	Dec. 7, 1863	Bly.
Fouts, Samuel	do.	H	8th Pennsylvania cavalry	Bernham Village, Me.	do.	50	April 12, 1864	Hudson.
Fordice, J. K.	do.	B	2d Iowa	Gloucester, Mass.	Arm	50	June 7, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Foss, Henry	do.	H	39th Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1864	Palmer.
Frost, L. B.	do.	C	9th Ohio	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Foster, W. G.	do.	E	17th Maine	Waverly, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Foster, John F.	do.	F	16th Maine	do.	do.	50	Dec. 5, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Flockhart, D. S.	do.	F	35th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Foxon, John	do.	E	119th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1865	Spellenberg.
Foster, George W.	do.	M	2d New York cavalry	do.	do.	50		
Foster, G. E.	do.	F	72d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50		
	do.		147th New York	do.	do.	50		

Forseyth, George	do.	E	14th New Jersey	Rahway, N. J.	Leg	75	Jan. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Fogarty, M. I.	do.	F	31st United States infantry	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 6, 1865	Bly.
Foley, Timothy	do.	G	31st New York	New York city	Arm	50	April 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Foster, Moses F.	do.	H	59th Massachusetts	Beverly, Mass	Leg	75	Mar. 31, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Foss, B. M.	do.	I	1st Maine heavy artillery	Orono, Me.	Arm	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Fogarty, M.	do.	B	14th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	do.	50	Mar. 22, 1865	Do.
Ford, Thomas	do.	K	35th Massachusetts	Chicago, Ill.	Leg	75	April 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Foster, John	do.	G	16th N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	do.	75	May 10, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg. Co.
Forman, John W.	do.	H	13th United States infantry	Quasqueton, Iowa	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Fox, Herman	do.	E	126th New York	Geneva, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 26, 1865	Gildea.
Foley, James	do.	H	61st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	June 8, 1865	Spellenberg.
Foster, Thomas J.	do.	K	140th Pennsylvania	Frankford Springs, Pa.	Leg	75	June 16, 1865	Palmer.
Fox, Joseph	do.	H	1st United States cavalry	Buchanan, Mich.	do.	75	June 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Forman, Richard	do.	D	151st New York	Albion, N. Y.	do.	75	June 27, 1865	Do.
Foley, William	do.	I	62d New York	Belvidere, N. Y.	do.	65	Aug. 5, 1865	Marks.
Flood, William	do.	C	1st Md. P. H. B. cavalry	Hartford, Conn.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Palmer.
Fox, John	do.	D	16th Michigan	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Frost, Robert	do.	B	7th New York artillery	Cohoes, N. Y.	Hand	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Foster, H. L.	do.	E	104th New York	Ossian, N. Y.	Leg	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Froust, Elias	do.	C	126th Ohio	Deersville, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 25, 1865	Do.
Folk, Nathan	do.	K	93d Pennsylvania	Greenwich, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Folsom, H. W.	do.	E	1st Maine cavalry	Etma, Me.	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Fox, Charles	do.	I	111th New York	DeRuyter, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Fox, John	do.	G	27th Ohio veteran volunteers	Wonton, Ohio	Apparatus	50	Sept. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Ford, John A.	do.	H	32d Wisconsin	Monroe, Wis.	Leg	75	Nov. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Frost, N. G.	do.	H	32d Maine	Norway, Me.	do.	75	Oct. 19, 1865	Do.
Fosgate, Oliver	do.	H	13th Iowa	Marshalltown, Iowa	Arm	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Foley, John	do.	57	2d battalion V. R. C	Springfield, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 11, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Fuhrman, J.	do.	E	35th Iowa	Muscatine, Iowa	Leg	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Bly.
Fulmer, S. D.	do.	K	27th Indiana	do.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1865	B. W. Jewett.
Fult, Moses	do.	F	105th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	50	May 4, 1864	Do.
Furlong, Patrick	do.	C	66th New York	Memphis, Mich.	Arm	50	May 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Furron, Charles	do.	A	7th Michigan	Westfield, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1864	Do.
Fulwiler, L. B.	do.	K	21st Massachusetts	Peru, Ind.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Fuller, W. R.	do.	A	20th Michigan	Warrensburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 5, 1864	Bly.
Furby, Charles	do.	H	5th New York cavalry	Norfolk, Va.	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1864	Palmer.
Flier, R. L.	do.	C	32th U. S. colored troops	Leavenworth, Kansas.	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Private	do.	G	2d Kansas	Bolivar, Ohio	Leg	75	Dec. 18, 1864	Bly.
Furney, Michael	do.	G	126th Ohio	Bruswick, Me.	do.	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Fuller, Alfred	do.	G	6th Maine	Charlor, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Kolbe.
Fuller, Willis	do.	C	68th Ohio	Russell, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Fuller, Charles	do.	K	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Albany, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Funk, C.	do.	B	49th New York	Buckingham, Iowa	Arm	50	June 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Fullman, P.	do.	B	43d New York battery	Lockport, N. Y.	do.	50	June 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Fuller, H. D.	do.	B	28th Iowa	Bellefont, Pa.	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	Palmer.
Furman, R. W.	do.	F	8th New York heavy artillery	New York city	do.	75	July 20, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Fuller, H. D.	do.	F	28th Iowa	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Fulton, Robert	do.	H	148th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Kolbe.
Funking, H. M.	do.	D	5th New York artillery	Cotton Hill, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Funking, H. M.	do.	D	5th New York artillery	do.	Leg	75	Oct. 28, 1865	Bly.
Funderburk, W. F.	do.	D	114th Illinois	do.	Arm	50	Jan. 9, 1863	Lincoln.
Fyans, A.	do.	E	32d New York	do.	Leg	50	do.	Hudson.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Flynn, M.	Private.	A	24th New York	Charlestown, Mass.	Leg	\$50	April —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Flynn, John	do.	F	16th Massachusetts	Albany, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 22, 1864	Lincoln.
Flynn, Pat.	do.	C	12th U. S. infantry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Oct. 29, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Flyhouse, P.	do.	A	10th U. S. infantry	Shippensburg, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Fry, George	do.	B	107th Pennsylvania	Shippensburg, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Fry, James J.	do.	D	72th Illinois	Woodnull, Ill.	Leg	50	June 15, 1865	Bly.
Garvie, James	do.	C	18th New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 31, 1863	Hudson.
Graiter, Charles	do.	K	7th Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Selpho.
Garvin, M.	do.	D	69th New York	do.	do.	50	May 13, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Gardner, C. H.	do.	C	16th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	May 26, 1863	Hudson.
Grant, John	do.	A	7th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Grant, Jos.	do.	F	12th Rhode Island	do.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1863	Palmer.
Gale, Arthur	do.	B	51st New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 16, 1863	Bly.
Gardner, John	Corporal	I	72d Pennsylvania	East Boston, Mass	do.	50	Jan. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Garity, Thomas	Private.	D	24th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1864	Do.
Galliger, Edward	do.	K	42d New York	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	May 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Gallager, B.	do.	E	17th U. S. infantry	Newark, N. Y.	Leg	50	Nov. 24, 1864	Gildea.
Garlock, D. C.	do.	K	111th New York	Danbury, Conn.	Arm	50	Mar. 25, 1864	Bly.
Gannon, John	do.	E	5th Connecticut	do.	Arm	50	July 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Grant, Lennan	do.	M	8th Illinois cavalry	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Leg	50	June 8, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Gardner, C. G.	Sergeant	D	16th New York	Alexandria, Va.	Arm	50	Aug. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Galloway, E. J.	Private.	D	56th Pennsylvania	Norwich, Conn.	Leg	75	Nov. —, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Gallavan, D.	do.	H	26th Connecticut	Albion, Mich.	do.	50	July 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Gardner, N.	do.	H	2d Michigan	North Wilbraham, Mass.	Arm	50	Oct. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Gray, George W.	do.	D	37th Massachusetts	Muncie, Ind.	do.	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Do.
Gayman, Samuel	do.	B	69th Indiana	Walnut Hill, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 14, 1864	Bly.
Granger, George	do.	D	5th Ohio	Rock Lick, Va.	do.	75	Sept. 19, 1864	Do.
Gray, William	do.	D	1st Virginia	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Garlick, John	do.	I	26th Pennsylvania	East Rodman, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Gardner, Charles A.	do.	78	2d batt'y Vet. Reserve Corps	Baton Rouge, La.	Hand	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Graham, John	do.	F	29th Pennsylvania	Pioneer, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 31, 1864	Spellerberg.
Grant, Harvey	do.	F	165th New York	Titusville, Pa.	Leg	75	July 25, 1865	Palmer.
Grant, E. L.	Corporal	F	145th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1864	Do.
Gay, Timothy	Private.	H	9th Ohio cavalry	Montpelier Vt.	do.	75	Jan. 6, 1865	Bly.
Grant, E. A.	do.	A	2d Vermont	Chicopee, Mass	do.	75	June 25, 1865	Do.
Garvin, Michael	do.	C	40th New York	Jackson, Maine	do.	75	Feb. 17, 1864	Palmer.
Gatchell, Charles H.	do.	C	1st Maine heavy artillery	New Bedford, Mass.	do.	75	April 20, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Grain, H. M.	do.	D	164th New York	New Bedford, Mass.	Arm	50	Jan. 11, 1865	Gildea.
Gaston, S. S.	do.	K	100th Pennsylvania	Newcastle, Pa.	do.	50	April 28, 1865	Palmer.
Gailey, Peter	do.	C	65th New York	Narrowsburg, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Gaynor, Pat.	do.	C	6th N. Y. independent batt'y	Troy, N. Y.	Arm	50	Mar. 27, 1865	Do.
Gallup, H. A.	do.	L	11th Vermont	Hyde Park, Vt	do.	75	Mar. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Gallot, Edward F.	do.	E	146th New York	New York city	Leg	75	April 10, 1865	Do.
Gates, Charles	do.	E	1st New York battery	Auburn, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 8, 1864	Bly.
Graham, R.	do.	A	98th Illinois	Flora, Ill.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Do.

Gracy, Alexander	do.	E	52d Ohio	New Alexandria, Ohio	Arm	50	April 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Garland, Newell	do.	C	1st Maine heavy artillery	Ellsworth, Maine	do.	50	May 13, 1865	Do.
Gallon, Charles W.	do.	A	124th New York	Matteawan, N. Y.	do.	50	April 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Gaser, Julius	do.	K	15th New York heavy art	Meserole str't, Brookl'n, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	Do.
Gash, George H.	do.	C	91st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	May 26, 1865	Spellerberg.
Gansler, William A.	do.	D	Independent battery, Pa. art.	Exeter Station, Pa.	Leg	75	May 1, 1865	Palmer.
Gallup, S. H.	do.	G	18th Connecticut	Putnam, Conn.	do.	75	April 26, 1865	Hudson.
Grant, A. D.	do.	K	8th Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Palmer.
Gable, John	do.	B	153th Pennsylvania	Allegheny City, Pa.	do.	75	June 9, 1865	Do.
Gardner, Charles J.	do.	C	116th Illinois	Utica, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 24, 1865	Bly.
Galt, John M.	do.	C	60th New York	Decatur, Ill.	Arm	50	July 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Gramer, James	do.	C	1st independ't bat., N. Y. art.	Jonesboro', Ill.	do.	50	July 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Graves, William	do.	A	136th New York	Ransomville, N. Y.	do.	50	July 5, 1865	Spellerberg.
Galvin, John	do.	E	1st independ't bat., N. Y. art.	New Hudson, N. Y.	do.	50	June 21, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Graham, William H.	do.	F	1st Virginia	Wheeling, W. Va.	Leg	75	May 24, 1865	Bly.
Granger, H. F.	do.	K	19th Michigan	Schoolcraft, Mich.	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Grant, George	do.	E	161st New York	Rockdale, N. Y.	Leg	65	Aug. 5, 1865	Marks.
Gratzel, Paul	do.	F	36th Wisconsin	Two Rivers, Wis.	do.	75	April 28, 1865	Bly.
Galt, jr., Thomas	do.	F	3d Tennessee	Philadelph'ia, Pa.	do.	75	May 11, 1865	Bly.
Garvin, J.	do.	D	93d New York	Athens, N. Y.	Leg	25	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Garry, Thomas	do.	I	15th Connecticut	Yonkers, N. Y.	Arm	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Garvin, Simon	do.	L	48th New York	Hestonville, Pa.	Leg	50	July 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Gardner, George R.	do.	E	36th Wisconsin	Watkins, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Gaus, George	do.	C	18th New York cavalry	Madison, Wis.	do.	50	Oct. 12, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Gainey, Jeremiah	do.	G	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Gallagher, Hugh	do.	K	63d New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Glassee, John	do.	B	14th Michigan	Lansing, Mich.	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Galvin, Orrin	do.	D	7th Illinois	McLeans, Miss.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Do.
Graham, R. P.	do.	H	69th Ohio	Deerfield, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Bly.
Gallagher, L.	do.	A	1st Ohio	Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1865	Bly.
Gray, James	do.	K	1st Ohio cavalry	Adamsville, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 13, 1865	Hudson.
Garrett, John W.	do.	B	2d battalion V. R. C.	New York city	Apparatus	50	Nov. 13, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Grady, Michael	do.	8	11th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	Oct. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Gray, Edward	do.	C	2d New Jersey	Newark, N. J.	Arm	50	Nov. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Grabach, Robert	do.	K	29th Connecticut	Manaroneck, N. Y.	Leg	75	Nov. 24, 1865	Palmer.
Glasgow, William	do.	G	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 24, 1865	Do.
Gallana, Patrick	do.	C	1st battalion, 11th U. S. inf.	Orangeville, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Graham, John R.	do.	D	7th New Hampshire artillery	West Troy, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb. 17, 1866	Palmer.
Garahan, William	do.	H	12th New York	do.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1863	Hudson, N. Y.
Green, Arthur H.	do.		United States navy	do.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1863	Do.
Greenwald, Alexander	do.	G	36th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1863	Do.
Green, Timothy	do.	K	42d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 1, 1863	Palmer.
Glen, James	do.	K	34th New York	Morley, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1863	Hudson.
Green, John	do.	D	105th Pennsylvania	Irwin's Station, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 17, 1864	Gildea.
Geiger, J.	do.	E	3d Vermont	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 9, 1864	Do.
Greely, W. W.	do.	G	6th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Green, Jos. D.	do.	B	7th Rhode Island	Hopkinton, R. I.	do.	50	Mar. 21, 1864	Hudson.
Green, J. R.	do.	A	35th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Arm	50	Mar. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Green, William	do.	C	103d New York	Bolivar, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1864	Gildea.
Gress, M.	do.	D	136th Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	50	April 14, 1864	Palmer.
Gettys, George	do.	K	do.	do.	do.	50	do.	do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Geery, M.	Sergeant	C	138th Pennsylvania	Geary's, Pa.	Leg	\$50	Jan. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Gelbart, T.	Private	B	26th New York	Meriden, Conn.	Arm	50	May 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Glenn, Edward	do.	D	24th Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	Leg	50	July 22, 1864	Stafford.
Green, Henry	do.	K	17th Maine	West Hampton, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 27, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Geissler, Joseph	do.	B	49th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 19, 1864	do.
Gretchell, E. T.	do.	C	3d Maine	Topsfield, Me.	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Geller, John	do.	F	138th Pennsylvania	Dry Ridge, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Gerhart, D. H.	do.	B	51st Pennsylvania	Providence, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Gentry, T. H.	do.	F	27th Indiana	Stinesville, Ind.	Leg	50	June 20, 1864	Palmer.
Green, Wm. D.	do.	H	133d New York	Brunswick, N. Y.	Arm	50	Mar. 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
George, James A.	do.	A	80th Ohio	Carrollton, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Green, R. W.	do.	F	136th New York	Tuscarora, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 11, 1865	Do.
Glenn, Wm.	do.	E	187th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 25, 1865	Do.
Green, H. R.	do.	F	81st Indiana	Leavenworth, Ind.	Leg	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Bly.
Gleeson, Steph.	do.	L	5th Iowa	Ellicott's Mills, Md.	Arm	50	May 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Getchell, Horace	do.	K	1st Maine heavy artillery	Marshfield, Me.	Leg	75	Apr. 22, 1865	Hudson.
Gerrish, Wm.	do.	H	20th Maine	Linnæus, Maine	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Gleason, Albert	do.	K	39th Massachusetts	North Woburn, Mass.	Arm	50	June 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Glenn, Wellington	do.	A	10th Penn. reserve corps	Cumberland, Md.	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	Bly.
Geiger, Jacob	do.	D	46th Pennsylvania	Guger's Mills, Pa.	do.	75	May 22, 1865	Palmer.
Green, Daniel	do.	G	4th Delaware	Hazletville, Del.	do.	75	June 24, 1865	Do.
Green, W. G.	do.	95	2d battalion V. R. C.	Bristol, Conn.	Arm	50	June 10, 1865	Kolbe.
Geer, Nathaniel	do.	D	2d Connecticut heavy artillery	Evansville, Ind.	Leg	75	Aug. 1, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Green, Jonas	do.	H	65th Indiana	Evansville, Ind.	do.	75	July 1, 1865	Bly.
Gleavian, Daniel	do.	E	87th New York	New York city	do.	50	May 24, 1863	Palmer.
Greenough, Lewis	do.	B	1st Louisiana cavalry	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	Jan. 22, 1864	Do.
Gessner, Henry	do.	E	63d New York	Baltimore, Md.	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Green, Benjamin	do.	H	37th U. S. colored troops	Baltimore, Md.	Leg	75	July 1, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Gerhardt, Peter	do.	K	1st Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Aug. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Gregg, Alex.	do.	55	2d veteran reserve corps	Eakin, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 9, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Greer, David	do.	F	90th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	May 9, 1864	Palmer.
Geissler, Ernest	do.	K	3d New Jersey cavalry	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Clement.
Green, Edward	do.	K	119th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Green, G. C.	do.	F	32d Massachusetts	Plymouth, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Hudson.
Green, George	do.	H	11th Ohio	Hyattsville, Ohio	Apparatus	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Bly.
Green, James D.	do.	E	7th Maryland	Lewistown, Md.	do.	75	June 20, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Greer, Charles	do.	A	4th Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	Arm	50	Nov. 25, 1865	Kolbe.
Green, Peter	do.	F	3d Vermont	East Berkshire, Vt.	Leg	75	Nov. 8, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Gelroy, Steph	do.	I	185th New York	Elizabethport, N. J.	Arm	50	Dec. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Green, David M.	do.	A	97th New York	Clayville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 30, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Gildersleeve, Jos	do.	G	79th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 16, 1863	Selpho.
Gissenger, Jacob	do.	K	58th New York	New York city	Leg	50	May 14, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Griffin, John	do.	K	7th Michigan	Dickensville, Wis.	do.	50	July 10, 1863	Hudson.
Griebe, Jos.	do.	E	9th Wisconsin	Dickensville, Wis.	do.	50	June 9, 1863	Stafford.
Grigsby, Philip	do.	C	7th Ohio	Dickensville, Wis.	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1863	B. W. Jewett.

Griffin, R. D.	do	40th Illinois.	Springfield, Ill.	do	Dec. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Gilbert, Charles	do	28th Massachusetts.	Boston, Mass.	do	Nov. 21, 1863	Stafford.
Gilson, David	Corporal	2d U. S. sharpshooters	Nashua, N. H.	Leg	Feb. 13, 1864	Lincoln.
Gibson, Thomas	Private	5th New Jersey	Jersey City, N. J.	do	Feb. 3, 1864	George B. Jewett.
Gilman, John E.	do	12th Massachusetts.	Boston, Mass.	Arm	Feb. 23, 1864	Hudson.
Giesecke, August	do	12 Missouri.	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	May 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Giveus, Wm.	do	1st Virginia cavalry	Beallsville, Ohio.	do	Mar. 3, 1864	Bly.
Gifford, J. O.	do	26th Michigan	Sparksville, Ind.	do	Mar. 3, 1864	Palmer.
Gibbs, George	do	25th Indiana	Ovid Centre, Mich.	do	June 1, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Gilbert, John N.	do	4th Michigan	East Liberty, Penn	do	Apr. 22, 1864	Bly.
Gilmore, John	do	Veteran reserve corps	Muncie, Ind.	Arm	June 4, 1864	Bly.
Gilbert, O. J.	do	19th Indiana	Chicago, Ill.	do	June 20, 1864	Gildea.
Giese, E.	do	82d Illinois	Ottokree, Ohio	Leg	June 30, 1864	Selpho.
Gifford, George	do	67th Ohio	New York city	do	Aug. 12, 1864	Stafford.
Grimaldie, R.	do	2d New York	Elizabeth City, N. J.	do	Oct. 8, 1864	Hudson.
Gilroy, James	do	33d New Jersey	Upper Sandusky, Ohio.	Arm	Dec. 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Gibson, J. W.	do	12d Ohio	Spring Lake, Ohio	Leg	Nov. 27, 1864	Bly.
Giles, Simon	do	68th Ohio	Grant, Ind.	do	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Gibson, E. M.	do	19th Indiana	West View, N. Y.	do	Feb. 13, 1865	Spellerberg.
Giddings, A. A.	do	44th New York	Moundsville, W. Va.	Arm	Mar. 25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Grindstaff, John R.	do	7th West Virginia	McInadors Falls, Vt	Leg	Feb. 10, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Gilchrist, D. R.	do	3d Vermont	Cleveland, Ohio	do	Jan. 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Griffin, John	do	67th Ohio	Youngstown, Pa.	Arm	Feb. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Gilchrist, William H.	do	33d Pennsylvania	New York city	Leg	Mar. 28, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Gilchrist, William	do	69th New York	Monroe, N. H.	Arm	May 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Gilechrist, J. Q.	do	11th New Hampshire	Hillsboro, N. H.	do	May 18, 1865	Bly.
Gibson, Samuel O.	do	11th New Hampshire	Tollesborough, Ky.	Leg	May 20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Grigsby, John	do	23d Kentucky	Mayslick, Ky.	Arm	May 9, 1865	Palmer.
Griffith, F. J.	do	6th U. S. colored troops	Allegheny City, Pa.	Arm	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Grines, Martin	do	16th Kentucky	Whitesey, Ohio	do	June 24, 1865	Kolbe.
Glessenger, George B.	do	62d Pennsylvania	Adrian, Mich.	Leg	May 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Gingry, David	do	184th Pennsylvania	Bloomington, Wis	Arm	June 16, 1865	Palmer.
Grim, George W.	do	6th Ohio cavalry	New York city	do	June 29, 1865	Do.
Griswold, George B.	do	5th Michigan	10th New York	Arm	June 9, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Griffin, George W.	do	1st U. S. sharpshooters	13th Ohio cavalry	Leg	June 28, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Gillen, John	do	7th Maryland	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	Aug. 22, 1865	Kolbe.
Griger, David	do	10th New York	Birdsboro, Pa.	do	Aug. 16, 1865	Do.
Gilsleighter, Charles.	do	182d Pennsylvania	Meadville, Pa.	Leg	Aug. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Ginn, David	do	53d Pennsylvania	Tamaqua, Pa.	do	Feb. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Gier, Thomas H.	do	105th Pennsylvania	East Sharon, Pa.	do	Oct. 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Gill, Charles B.	do	96th Pennsylvania	New Bedford, Mass.	do	Oct. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Grief, Charles H.	do	33d Pennsylvania	Boston, Mass.	Hand	Oct. 21, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Gribble, Charles	do	10th Connecticut	Meriden, N. Y.	Leg	Sept. 16, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Gibbons, Frank	do	22d Massachusetts	Lisbon, Ill.	do	May 30, 1865	Bly.
Gilligan, Hugh	do	3d N. Y. light artillery	Jay, Mo.	do	Sept. 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Griffin, James	do	36th Illinois	Montcalm, Mich.	do	Dec. 18, 1865	Do.
Gifford, William W.	do	33d Iowa	Waynesville, Ill	do		
Gibson, W. P.	do	21st Michigan		do		
Gibson, Hiram	do	26th Illinois		do		
Ginnings, E. K.	do			do		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Gill, John W.	Private.	A	6th Maryland.	Hampstead, Md.	Leg	\$75	Oct. 18, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Gilmore, Thomas	do.	I	117th New York.	Clifton, N. Y.	do.	75	July 8, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Grim, F. M.	do.	F	140th Pennsylvania	Freedom, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 1, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Gross, D. N.	do.	E	8th Illinois cavalry.	Naperville, Ill.	do.	50	July 25, 1863	Stafford.
Godfrey, A. H.	do.	A	2d Maine	do.	do.	50	Aug. 8, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Govns, Joseph.	do.	A	38th New York.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 3, 1863	Hudson.
Gordon, William	do.	C	2d Iowa cavalry	do.	do.	50	Sept. 9, 1863	Bly.
Groves, C. H.	do.	K	18th Massachusetts.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Goodrich, L. H.	do.	B	6th Vermont.	Norwich, Vt.	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1864	Hudson.
Grove, Samuel	do.	K	3d Iowa	Waverly, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 16, 1864	Bly.
Groves, J. H.	Corporal	C	34th Indiana	Markel, Ind.	Arm	50	Mar. 30, 1864	Gildea.
Goodell, F. A.	Private.	B	75th New York.	Port Byron, N. Y.	Leg	50	Apr. 6, 1864	Hudson.
Golden, John.	do.	B	2d U. S. cavalry	Providence, R. I.	do.	50	Mar. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Gronley, M.	do.	I	3d Rhode Island artillery	Hancock, Me.	Arm	50	July 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Googing, A. M.	do.	B	11th Maine	do.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Do.
Goodman, Joseph G.	do.	D	147th Pennsylvania.	Germentown, Pa.	Leg	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Goodman, L. H.	do.	E	2d Ohio cavalry	Uniontown, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 6, 1865	Spellerberg.
Groff, Jeremiah	do.	K	85th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Gonderman, C.	do.	C	98th Pennsylvania	Madison, Ill.	Leg	75	Jan. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Gross, Jacob.	do.	B	82d Illinois	Pennhall, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 24, 1865	Bly.
Goonoble, Jr., I.	do.	I	148th Pennsylvania	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 14, 1865	Bly.
Goebel, Joseph	do.	E	151st New York.	Dryden, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb. 4, 1865	Bly.
Godfrey, Charles P.	do.	F	109th New York.	Gray, Maine	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1865	Bly.
Gunther, Theodore	do.	F	41st New York.	Gray, Maine	Arm	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Septho & Son.
Goff, L. S.	do.	E	17th Maine	Franklin, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Gordon, Samuel H.	do.	F	18th Massachusetts.	Lafayette, Ind.	do.	50	April 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Goodwin, S. U.	do.	E	198th Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	75	Dec. 16, 1864	Palmer.
Goodsell, I. B.	do.	K	114th New York.	Lendale, Ohio	do.	75	April 5, 1865	Hudson.
Gorman, Thomas J.	do.	E	83d Ohio.	Haverhill, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Bly.
Golden, Patrick.	do.	H	28th Massachusetts.	Lebanon, Me.	do.	50	Dec. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Goodwin, Lemuel.	do.	F	8th Maine	Lima, Ohio.	Arm	75	June 26, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Gross, Ephraim.	do.	E	103d Pennsylvania	Germentown, Pa.	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Goottmann, John A.	do.	E	52d New York.	Westmoreland Depot, N. H.	Arm	50	June 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Goodnow, E. J.	do.	A	14th New York.	York, Pa.	do.	50	May 8, 1865	Palmer.
Grove, James D.	do.	G	184th Pennsylvania	Martieville, Pa.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Good, J. P.	do.	K	203d Pennsylvania	Salem, N. J.	Leg	75	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Gould, James.	do.	H	22d U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	July 6, 1865	Septho & Son.
Goldsmith, William.	do.	E	183d Pennsylvania artillery.	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 9, 1865	Kolbe.
Godex, Lewis	do.	E	29th Pennsylvania	Richmond, Va.	Leg	75	June 25, 1865	Clement.
Good, Albert.	do.	D	Quartermaster's department	Waynesboro, Pa.	do.	75	April 14, 1865	Palmer.
Grove, George W.	do.	K	6th Maryland.	Aurora, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Hudson.
Gohl, William.	do.	C	57th Illinois	Kosuth, Iowa	do.	75	July 18, 1865	Stafford.
Goodwin, A. H.	do.	E	30th Iowa	York, Pa.	do.	75	April 3, 1865	Do.
Gross, William J.	do.	E	200th Pennsylvania	Fort Edward, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Goodnow, William	do.	E	169th New York.	do.	Arm	50	Sept. 19, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.

Goldsmith, William H.	do.	do.	Ulrichsville, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 26, 1863	Hudson.
Goodwin, Albert	do.	do.	Mason, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 3, 1865	Bly.
Gooch, A. V.	do.	do.	Cassville, N. J.	do.	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Do.
Grover, Jr., John	do.	do.	Caton, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 1, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Gorton, F.	do.	do.	New York city	do.	50	Nov. 14, 1865	Do.
Goller, Henry	do.	do.	Bethel, Me	Leg	50	Dec. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Grover, L. G.	do.	do.	Annapolis, Md.	Hand.	75	Dec. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Goodman, William R.	do.	do.	Muscatine, Iowa	Arm	50	Nov. 15, 1865	Gildea.
Gross, T.	do.	do.	Douglasville, Pa.	Foot	50	Jan. 5, 1866	Lincoln.
Gohl, Frederick	do.	do.	Dubuque, Iowa	Leg	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Grove, W. S.	do.	do.	Huddlestons, La.	do.	75	Oct. 16, 1865	Clement.
Grouse, Benjamin	do.	do.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	June 5, 1864	Palmer.
Gowan, John	do.	do.	Sharpsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Do.
Guthridge, J. L.	do.	do.	Pleasant, Mich.	do.	50	June 13, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Guy, R. W.	do.	do.	East Corinth, Me.	Arm	50	Feb. 10, 1864	Hudson.
Grubbs, Daniel	do.	do.	Hudson, Mich.	Leg	75	Oct. 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Gulhaire, Nelson	do.	do.	New York city	Leg	75	Dec. 3, 1864	Bly.
Guppy, Albert	do.	do.	Clinton, Wis.	do.	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Gutting, Anthony	do.	do.	Halifax, Pa.	do.	75	April 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Gunther, Gus.	do.	do.	West Rupert, Vt.	Leg	50	July 20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Gulseth, Ole.	do.	do.	Stamton, Va.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Gunderman, Samuel	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	75	Oct. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Guilder, B. C.	do.	do.	Milo, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Gurley, William	do.	do.	Honsville, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Guehring, John	do.	do.	New York	Hand.	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Gildea.
Gump, Jr., A.	do.	do.	New York	Arm	50	Dec. 28, 1865	Kolbe.
Gumbert, J. H.	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Dec. 5, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Glynn, Martin	do.	do.	New York	Leg	75	Oct. 31, 1865	Hudson.
Hadlon, Henry	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1863	Do.
Hamilton, James	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1863	Palmer.
Harlan, Burns	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hackman, Joseph	Sergeant.	do.	New York	do.	50	June 12, 1863	Hudson.
Hatch, O. C.	Private.	do.	New York	do.	50	Sept. 5, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hart, Charles	Sergeant	do.	New York	do.	50	Sept. 8, 1863	Do.
Havens, John S.	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Sept. 8, 1863	Do.
Harkens, James	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Sept. 8, 1863	Palmer.
Harris, James	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	July 13, 1863	Gildea.
Harvey, Peter	do.	do.	New York	Arm	50	Aug. 25, 1863	Do.
Hammond, John	do.	do.	New York	do.	50	Aug. 10, 1863	Do.
Hammond, Robert	Private.	do.	Newark, N. J.	Leg	50	Sept. 28, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hartigan, M.	do.	do.	Newcastle, Ind.	do.	50	Sept. 17, 1863	Bly.
Haley, George	do.	do.	Brookport, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Hally, M.	do.	do.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 24, 1863	Gildea.
Hadley, L. D.	do.	do.	New York city	Leg	50	Sept. 30, 1863	Hudson.
Happy, John	do.	do.	Milford, Mass.	Arm	50	Mar. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Hayes, John S.	do.	do.	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	100	Dec. 31, 1863	Bly.
Huguenier, F.	do.	do.	New York city	2 legs.	50	Mar. 25, 1864	Hudson.
Haas, Nicholas	do.	do.	New Orleans, La.	Leg	50	Mar. 29, 1864	Do.
Hammill, John	do.	do.	New Orleans, La.	Arm	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Selpho.
Harkness, O.	Sergeant	do.	New York	do.	50	April 7, 1864	Hudson.
Hall, B.	Private	do.	Richfield, N. Y.	Leg	50	April 19, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
	do.	do.	Richfield, N. Y.	Arm	50	May —, 1864	Lincoln.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Haley, Thomas	Private	D	14th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	May —, 1864	Lincoln.
Hannon, M.	do.	K	76th New York	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Leg	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Hudson.
Hall, N.	Corporal	D	2d U. S. sharpshooters	Rockland, Me.	Arm	50	June 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Hael, William	Private	D	3d New York	New York city	do.	50	June 2, 1864	Gildea.
Hayes, John	do.	A	1st Texas cavalry	Galveston, Texas	Leg	50	July 6, 1864	Hudson.
Hardendorff, A.	do.	D	6th New York cavalry	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	do.	50	July 9, 1864	Do.
Hart, George W.	Corporal	F	59th New York	Red Mills, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 11, 1864	Selpho.
Hanley, Michael	Private	A	18th Connecticut	Randolph, N. Y.	Leg	50	May 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Hall, A. A.	do.	E	9th New York cavalry	North Parma, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 17, 1864	Hudson.
Hall, Henry	do.	H	108th New York	Hawk, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Hamilton, Samuel	do.	F	10th Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Selpho.
Hanley, J. R.	do.	K	11th Connecticut	Manchester, N. H.	Leg	75	Nov. 23, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Harris, H. D.	do.	D	7th New Hampshire	Mercer, Pa.	do.	50	June 18, 1864	Palmer.
Hagey, William	do.	E	57th Pennsylvania	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Haines, Wilson	do.	A	122d New York	Galena, Ill.	do.	50	April 4, 1864	Gildea.
Harrington, T.	do.	B	34th Wisconsin	Poland, Me.	do.	50	Dec. 7, 1864	Do.
Haskell, S. F.	do.	C	17th Maine	Dowagiac, Mich.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hartman, J.	do.	B	86th New York	Charlestown, Mass.	do.	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Lincoln.
Haucock, J. H.	do.	H	29th Massachusetts	Affeldsville, Ind.	Leg	50	Dec. 10, 1864	Do.
Ham, William	do.	G	42d Indiana	Harris, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 30, 1864	Bly.
Hawk, John	do.	I	36th Indiana	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 26, 1864	Bly.
Hammer, L.	do.	C	47th Ohio	Holt, Ohio	do.	50	July 9, 1864	Bly.
Hazel, George	do.	E	72d Ohio	Celestine, Ind.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Hasenauer, G.	do.	I	49th Indiana	Utica, N. Y.	Hand	75	Dec. 31, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Hammersmith, William	do.	D	147th New York	De Kalb Junction, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Do.
Haven, H. H.	do.	F	60th New York	Landsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Harman, F. H.	do.	B	7th Pennsylvania res. corps.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 27, 1864	Do.
Harrison, Thomas	do.	E	111th Pennsylvania	Arsenal, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 30, 1864	Do.
Harvey, F. A.	do.	B	155th Pennsylvania	Manhattanville, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Haley, George D.	do.	E	116th New York	Manayunk, Pa.	Leg	50	Feb. 31, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Halderman, Perry	do.	K	13th Pennsylvania	Frederick City, Md.	do.	75	Jan. 31, 1865	Hudson.
Harris, William H.	do.	C	1st Maryland	Brownsville, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Palmer.
Hastings, William	do.	E	85th Pennsylvania	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 20, 1864	Do.
Harris, Charles	do.	D	2d U. S. artillery	Waterloo, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 8, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hammerley, Thomas	do.	I	2d Michigan	Newport, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Do.
Hawley, William S.	do.	E	81st New York	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Harvie, Wm. E.	do.	A	51st New York	Frankfort, Ky.	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Bly.
Haines, Elijah	do.	I	2d Kentucky cavalry	Newtown, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1865	Bly.
Haycock, H. H.	do.	K	137th New York	Danby, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Bly.
Haas, Fred.	do.	A	8th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Haycock, Daniel	do.	F	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hand	75	Mar. 14, 1865	Do.
Harty, Daniel	do.	A	69th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	75	Dec. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Harkins, M.	do.	F	62d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 10, 1865	Hudson.
Hary, Patrick	do.	I	46th New York	do.	Leg	75	Mar. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Hall, L. J.	do.	I	147th New York	Scriba, N. Y.	do.	75		

Harney, John	do.	G	3rd N. Y. heavy artillery	Big Eagle, Ky	Arm	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Harrison, Wm.	do.	A	17th Ohio	Morrison, Ind	do.	50	April 15, 1865	Do.
Harned, George	do.	A	98th Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	75	April 10, 1865	Palmer.
Hammel, Joseph	do.	H	39th Massachusetts	do.	Arm	50	Dec. 5, 1864	Kolbe.
Hardock, Wm. H.	do.	D	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Hamlike, A.	do.	H	5th New Hampshire	do.	do.	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Do.
Handy, A. S.	do.	D	11th Maine	Fitzwilliam, N. H.	do.	50	April 28, 1865	Do.
Hammond, John A.	do.	C	27th New York	West Goldsboro', Me.	Leg	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Hudson.
Haulon, Wm	do.	E	86th Indiana	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 4, 1864	Bly.
Harding, John	do.	A	110th Pennsylvania	Kirk's Cross Roads, Ind	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Bly.
Hayes, A. T.	do.	C	26th Massachusetts	Yellow Creek, Pa.	do.	75	April 1, 1865	Palmer.
Harrison, Joseph	do.	C	5th Maine	Fall River, Mass.	Arm	50	May 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hassett, L.	do.	D	30th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	April 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Hartnett, Timothy	do.	F	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	North Natick, Mass.	do.	50	April 27, 1865	Do.
Harvey, George W	do.	I	6th Wisconsin veterans	Enfield Centre, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 6, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hare, Frank	do.	B	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Prescott, Wis.	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Do.
Hagadorne, Alexander	do.	M	15th New Jersey	Canajoharie, N. Y.	do.	75	May 13, 1865	Do.
Hand, Charles	do.	B	1st Maryland	Tranquility, N. J.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Hammon, George	do.	A	62d Pennsylvania	Baltimore, Md	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Do.
Harris, M. B.	do.	L	2d Massachusetts	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	May 12, 1865	Kolbe.
Hatch, Daniel A.	do.	C	8th Maine	Portsmouth, N. H.	Leg	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Palmer.
Hardy, A. F.	do.	A	57th Pennsylvania	Temple, Me	do.	75	Dec. 30, 1864	Do.
Hatcher, Levi	do.	C	4th Maine	Pryam, Pa.	Arm	50	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Hatch, E. M.	do.	E	20th Maine	Ellsworth, Me.	Leg	75	June 12, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Haynes, Charles H.	do.	E	2d Pennsylvania cavalry	Centreville, Pa	do.	75	June 3, 1865	Palmer.
Huer, Wm. H.	do.	E	52d New York	New York city	do.	75	June 12, 1865	Do.
Hammer, George	do.	E	105th Pennsylvania	Uniontown, Pa	do.	65	June 1, 1865	Marks.
Harnan, S.	do.	I	71st Ohio	Troy, Ohio	do.	75	June 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hardacre, Wm. B.	do.	C	39th Massachusetts	Westminster, Vt.	Arm	50	May 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Harlow, G. R.	do.	E	8th New York	New York city	do.	50	June 19, 1865	Do.
Harney, F. W.	do.	B	59th Massachusetts	South Berlin, Mass.	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Haynes, Samuel	do.	B	16th Wisconsin	Marion, Minn.	do.	75	July 5, 1865	Palmer.
Hatch, James O.	do.	G	149th New York	Syracuse, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Harrison, Samuel	do.	A	60th Ohio	Barnesville, Ohio	Leg	75	June 29, 1865	Do.
Hayes, John W.	do.	D	126th Ohio	Cadiz, Ohio	do.	75	May 10, 1865	Bly.
Haverfield, George A.	do.	H	126th Ohio	Ironton, Ohio	do.	75	May 31, 1865	Bly.
Hamlin, John O.	do.	E	50th Pennsylvania	Trentont, Pa.	Arm	50	July 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Haerther, Jonathan	do.	E	82d Illinois	Bloomington, Ill	Leg	75	Aug. 4, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hamphill, Adam	do.	E	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Somerset, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Hall, John O.	do.	D	29th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	July 8, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Harigan, David	do.	D	18th Ohio	Burlingham, Ohio	Arm	50	July 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Hamilton, A. C.	do.	H	4th Virginia	Cincinnati, Ohio	Leg	50	May 24, 1864	Palmer.
Hall, Wm	do.	H	1st U. S. artillery	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1864	Do.
Hart, John	do.	A	10th Virginia	Arlington Heights, Va	Arm	50	June 26, 1865	Kolbe.
Hamlin, Tarlton	do.	E	122d New York	Hebron, W. V.	Leg	75	July 15, 1865	Clement.
Hammill, D. F.	do.	E	3d Vermont	Burlington, N. J.	do.	75	July 26, 1865	Do.
Hatch, M. F.	do.	B	15th New York artillery	West Glover, Vt.	do.	75	Aug. 17, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Hamilton, James II	do.	M	100th Pennsylvania	Fremont Centre, N. Y.	do.	75	July 26, 1865	Palmer.
Harris, Lemuel	do.	A	17th Indiana	Sharon, Pa.	Foot	50	July 18, 1865	Do.
Hamilton, M. D	do.	G	9th New York cavalry	Mooney Post Office, Ind	Arm	50	Aug. 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Hartman, Louis	do.	B	21st Ohio	Finley, Ohio	do.	50	Sept. 8, 1865	Do.
Hawkins, Samuel	do.	A		Sherman, N. Y.	do.	50	July 22, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Hartman, John.....	Private.....	A	37th Wisconsin.....	Madison, Wis.....	Leg.....	\$75	Aug. 3, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Hawkins, William W.....	do.....	I	93d New York.....	Argyle, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Aug. 23, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Hanchett, S. F.....	do.....	L	15th New York cavalry.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 31, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Haywood, James.....	do.....	D	8th U. S. colored troops.....	Newbury, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 15, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Halfpenny, James.....	do.....	H	90th Pennsylvania.....	Kelleyville, Pa.....	do.....	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Clement.
Hazen, Willis.....	do.....	55	2d battalion V. R. C.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 16, 1865	Kolbe.
Harris, David.....	do.....	A	2d Maryland.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	50	Sept. 26, 1865	Do.
Harrison, W. H.....	do.....	K	28th Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Apparatus.....	25	Aug. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Hamblin, O.....	do.....	E	2d Michigan.....	Pulaski, Mich.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 25, 1865	Kolbe.
Hart, George.....	do.....	D	Independent battery Pa. art.....	Shartersville, Pa.....	do.....	50	Sept. 16, 1865	Palmer.
Hazelbacker, A. J.....	do.....	G	181st Ohio.....	Blue Creek, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Bly.
Hannan, M.....	do.....	A	1st Delaware.....	Red Creek, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Palmer.
Hall, John D.....	do.....	K	185th New York.....	Cicero, N. Y.....	do.....	75	July 21, 1865	Palmer.
Hart, A. W.....	do.....	B	2d battalion V. R. C.....	Point Pleasant, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 18, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Haney, George S.....	do.....	17	10th Connecticut.....	Willington, Conn.....	Hand.....	50	Oct. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hanover, U. A.....	do.....	B	17th Wisconsin.....	Watertown, Wis.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 26, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Haberkorn, Joseph.....	do.....	I	1st Maine heavy artillery.....	Hampden, Me.....	Arm.....	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hardy, Amos.....	do.....	F	do.....	Montville, Me.....	do.....	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Hancock, S.....	do.....	I	20th New York.....	East Jewett, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Do.
Hanson, William L.....	do.....	I	39th Illinois.....	Blue Island, Ill.....	Leg.....	75	May 23, 1865	Bly.
Hamilton, James G.....	do.....	G	14th U. S. C. heavy artillery.....	Greensburg, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Nov. 14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Hayes, George.....	do.....	C	do.....	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	75	Dec. 9, 1865	do.
Hatch, George.....	do.....	M	7th Michigan.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	do.....	75	Sept. 8, 1865	Bly.
Harvey, E. H.....	do.....	A	5th Kentucky.....	Louisville, Ky.....	do.....	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Bly.
Harback, Martin.....	do.....	D	15th N. Y. heavy artillery.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Hagenyer, A.....	do.....	C	16th Pennsylvania cavalry.....	Mount Alto, Pa.....	do.....	75	Nov. 28, 1865	Do.
Hasler, James.....	do.....	H	11th Pennsylvania cavalry.....	Summit Hill, Pa.....	do.....	75	Dec. 19, 1865	Do.
Halderman, Christian.....	do.....	H	7th Kentucky cavalry.....	Hustinville, Ky.....	do.....	75	Dec. 6, 1865	Do.
Hancock, James W.....	do.....	E	39th New Jersey.....	Newark, N. J.....	do.....	75	Nov. 2, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Harrison, William H.....	do.....	H	6th Kentucky.....	Bethlehem, Ky.....	do.....	75	Nov. 28, 1865	Bly.
Hall, John W.....	do.....	H	22d Kentucky.....	Greenup, Ky.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Halley, James A.....	do.....	B	11th Penn. reserve corps.....	Branch Junction, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	June 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hamilton, William J.....	do.....	I	5th New Jersey.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Clement.
Hartford, William H.....	do.....	A	152d New York.....	Norway, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hall, Albert.....	do.....	B	123d New York.....	Warrensburg, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Feb. 7, 1865	Do.
Harrington, H.....	do.....	B	2d N. Y. heavy artillery.....	Scully's Lake, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Haight, Orion.....	do.....	L	153d New York.....	Gloversville, N. Y.....	do.....	75	April 10, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Hanor, Joseph.....	do.....	A	115th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	50	April 22, 1864	Palmer.
Hawkins, Thomas.....	do.....	I	1st Michigan.....	do.....	do.....	50	Jan. 20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Herald, James.....	do.....	I	United States navy.....	do.....	do.....	50	Feb. 20, 1863	Hudson.
Henderson, D.....	Seaman.....	I	8th Wisconsin.....	do.....	do.....	50	July 1, 1863	Palmer.
Hewitt, William E.....	Private.....	C	49th Pennsylvania.....	do.....	do.....	50	Aug. 20, 1863	Do.
Heller, E. A.....	do.....	G	2d Missouri.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	50	Nov. 3, 1863	Bly.
Henry, P.....	do.....	K	6th Maryland.....	do.....	do.....	50	Nov. 30, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Heffler, J. H.....	do.....	K	do.....	do.....	do.....	50	Nov. 30, 1863	do.

Henry, P.	do.	G	3d Delaware	South Boston, Mass.	Arm	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Gilden.
Herman, C.	do.	E	1st Massachusetts	Lewis, Iowa.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1863	Lincoln.
Hebing, J. A.	do.	I	23d Iowa.	Framingham, Mass.	Leg	50	Jan. 27, 1863	Bly.
Hemingway, N. M.	do.	II	32d Massachusetts	Charlestown, R. I.	do.	50	April 13, 1863	Palmer.
Heuley, R. A.	do.	B	4th Rhode Island	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 16, 1863	Do.
Heuley, B.	do.	G	42d Illinois	Fayette, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1864	Bly.
Hecker, H. L.	do.	A	7th Pennsylvania reserves	Upper Mt. Bethel, Pa.	Arm	50	April 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Hendricks, J. W.	do.	A	33d New York	Ashtabula, Ohio	Leg	50	June 11, 1864	Hudson.
Hess, R.	do.	G	153d Pennsylvania	Down's Grove, Ill.	Arm	50	Oct. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Hendricks, C.	do.	A	29th Ohio	Saratoga, Minn.	do.	50	June 6, 1864	Do.
Heintz, M.	do.	K	13th Illinois	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 12, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hesselgrave, W.	do.	E	106th New York	Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	50	Oct. 10, 1864	Lincoln.
Healy, James	do.	I	65th New York	Brownsville, Ind.	Leg	50	July 30, 1864	Bly.
Herkert, P.	do.	F	120th Ohio	Providence, R. I.	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1864	Ily.
Hendrick, M.	do.	K	79th Indiana	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 12, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hendley, A.	do.	C	2d Rhode Island	Allegany City, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 16, 1865	Palmer.
Hellen, G. F.	do.	B	114th Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Hendricks, Samuel	do.	A	183d Pennsylvania	Newark, N. J.	Leg	50	Feb. 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hedern, Robert	do.	F	61st Pennsylvania	Rockland, Del.	Arm	50	Feb. 3, 1865	Spellerberg.
Heming, John	do.	I	15th New York artillery	Kossuth, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Hudson.
Held, Philip	do.	G	40th New York	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Leg	75	Feb. 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Henderson, A.	do.	C	86th New York	Cadiz, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Bly.
Hefner, Joseph	do.	F	31st Ohio	New York city	do.	75	Jan. 26, 1864	Palmer.
Heinelberger, Henry	do.	I	5th Michigan	Marblehead, Mass.	Arm	50	Jan. 19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Henry, Mat	do.	I	63th Ohio	James-town, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 28, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hedges, Smith	do.	II	126th Ohio	New Cumberland, Pa.	Leg	50	Jan. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Henry, William	do.	I	88th New York	Johnstown, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Hewett, Francis	do.	A	32d Massachusetts	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hemlinway, Albert	do.	E	49th New York	Owensville, Ohio	Leg	50	Mar. 10, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hess, George	do.	K	28th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Hess, George	do.	I	54th Pennsylvania	Syracuse, N. Y.	do.	75	May 27, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Hessel, Henry	do.	I	1st Missouri	Madisonburg, Pa.	do.	50	April 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hensel, C.	do.	II	66th Ohio	Gross Grove Hall, Pa.	do.	75	July 8, 1864	Bly.
Henry, John	do.	I	57th New York	Pittston, Pa.	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Palmer.
Henderson, James	do.	A	126th New York	New York city	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Do.
Heitzman, Frederick	do.	II	97th New York	Landisville, Pa.	do.	75	July 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Heuley, John	do.	G	51st Pennsylvania	Lassur, Mich.	Arm	50	July 18, 1865	Do.
Hendrick, H.	do.	D	4th New Jersey	New York city	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Helm, E. B.	do.	D	82d New York	Belgrade, Me.	do.	75	June 23, 1865	Palmer.
Heslen, P.	do.	K	77th Pennsylvania	Lexington, Pa.	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Bly.
Hetzerman, Henry	do.	D	7th Michigan	Candem, N. J.	Arm	50	July 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Hetts, Conrad	do.	B	69th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Kolbe.
Herbert, Charles	do.	C	17th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	Aug. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Herson, G.	do.	G	9th New York cavalry	New York city	Arm	50	Aug. 1, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Heller, John A.	do.	D	7th Pennsylvania cavalry	Austin, Mich.	Leg	75	July 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hell, James M.	do.	A	95th Pennsylvania		do.	75		
Hendrickson, L. C.	do.	K	2d Penn. heavy artillery		Arm	75		
Heinicke, William	do.	G	8th Pennsylvania cavalry		Leg	50		
Herrin, John	do.	I	66th New York		Arm	50		
Hess, Jacob	do.	K	5th Michigan		Leg	75		
Hebmar, Charles	do.	K			Leg	75		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Hereules, Christian	Private	G	129th Illinois	Pontiac, Mich.	Arm	\$50	Aug. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Hellems, Charles A.	do.	E	127th New York	Woodbury, L. I.	Hand	50	Sept. 19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hessom, John	do.	C	81st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Hendricks, H.	do.	F	14th Michigan	Kellogsville, Mich.	do.	50	Oct. 2, 1865	Kolbe.
Henderson, H.	do.	H	25th Ohio	Liberty Centre, Ohio	do.	50	Sept. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Herron, John	do.	I	4th Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	Leg	75	Aug. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Henderson, A. H.	do.	G	1st New York cavalry	Palmyra, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 29, 1865	Spellerberg.
Henry, Edward	do.	C	1st U. S. colored troops	Alexandria, Va.	Leg	75	Sept. 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hefron, Christian	do.	F	65th New York	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 29, 1865	Hudson.
Hensley, Elijah	do.	I	39th Kentucky	Louisa, Ky.	do.	75	Oct. 4, 1865	Bly.
Hersinger, Fred	do.	K	15th New York heavy art.	New York city	Hand	50	Dec. 9, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hecker, F. L.	do.	K	5th New York cavalry	do.	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hertzog, Jacob	do.	K	47th Pennsylvania	Hertztown, Pa.	Apparatus	50	Dec. 6, 1865	Hudson.
Hill, A. C.	do.	D	28th New York	do.	Leg	50	Jan. 9, 1863	Do.
Hill, A. F.	Sergeant	D	8th Pennsylvania reserves	do.	do.	50	April 1, 1863	Palmer.
Hill, R. A.	Private	F	155th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	May 1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hicks, W. H.	do.	D	17th Michigan	do.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1863	Hudson.
Higgins, V. N.	do.	H	2d Maine	do.	do.	50	Sept. 22, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hinds, D.	do.	A	3d Michigan	do.	Arm	50	Oct. 2, 1863	Gildea.
Hill, James	do.	I	3d Wisconsin	Council Hill, Ill.	Leg	50	Dec. 5, 1863	Stafford.
Hilton, N.	do.	B	16th U. S. army	Allamakee, Iowa	do.	50	Jan. 5, 1864	Bly.
Hill, James	do.	B	79th New York	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1864	Hudson.
Hibbard, J. J.	Sergeant	D	7th Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	do.	50	Mar. 11, 1864	Stafford.
Hinson, Titus	Private	G	39th Indiana	Tipton, Ind.	do.	50	June 1, 1864	Bly.
Hinkle, E.	Private	153	Veteran Reserve Corps	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Nov. 1, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Hipsman, V.	Sergeant	G	151st Pennsylvania	Shohola, Pa.	do.	50	June 2, 1864	Gildea.
Hills, E. D.	Private	B	Batt'y D, 1st N. Y. artillery	Stone Mills, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Higgins, James	do.	G	65th New York	Rockland, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Hicks, H. F.	do.	A	1st Rhode Island artillery	Providence, R. I.	2 legs	150	Jan. 24, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hillebrand, H.	do.	E	12th Pennsylvania cavalry	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Feb. 22, 1865	Spellerberg.
Hitchcock, I. N.	do.	F	35th Massachusetts	Ashfield, Mass.	Leg	75	Mar. 9, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Higson, William H.	do.	H	12th New Hampshire	New York city	Arm	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Hinkley, O.	do.	F	32d Maine	Gardner, Me.	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Do.
Hilton, A. L.	do.	H	1st Maine cavalry	South Chelsea, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 27, 1865	Do.
Higgs, John	do.	H	1st Michigan light artillery	Detroit, Mich.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hicks, S. B.	do.	I	4th Vermont	Peacham, Vt.	do.	50	April 27, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Hiller, William P.	do.	A	2d New York heavy artillery	Nantucket, Mass.	Leg	75	May 31, 1865	Do.
Hill, Charles M.	do.	G	64th New York	Waverly, N. Y.	do.	65	May 26, 1865	Marks.
Hicks, George V.	do.	B	3d Kentucky cavalry	Westport, Ky.	Arm	50	June 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Histanbottle, D.	do.	I	140th New York	Jersey City, N. J.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Do.
Hinchey, F.	do.	D	8th New York artillery	Buffalo, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 8, 1865	Hudson.
Hindman, John S.	do.	E	140th Pennsylvania	Fuileville, Pa.	Arm	50	July 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Hicks, James	do.	B	6th Tennessee	Sevierville, Tenn.	Leg	75	July 7, 1865	Bly.
Hickey, N.	do.	C	7th New York heavy artillery	West Troy, N. Y.	do.	75	July 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
do.	do.	B	5th New York artillery	New York city	Arm	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Kolbe.

Hines, A.	do.	7th New York heavy artillery.	Troy, N. Y.	Leg.	75	July 12, 1865	Hudson.
Higgins, Daniel	do.	11th Vermont.	Bellow's Falls, Vt.	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Do.
Hickie, James	do.	10th Vermont.	East Hardwick, Vt.	do.	75	Aug. 4, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Hill, Simon	do.	198th Pennsylvania	Ruscomb Manor, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Palmer.
Hill, J. L.	do.	30th Maine	West Buxston, Me.	Arm	50	Sept. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Hill, Joseph	do.	123d Indiana	Williamsburg, L. I.	Leg	75	Sept. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Hilson, Joseph C.	do.	48th New York	New York city	Apparatus	75	Oct. 3, 1865	Hudson.
Hill, Joseph	do.	123d Indiana	Clarksburg, Ind.	Arm	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Hinsey, Americus	do.	85th Illinois.	Pontiac, Ill.	Leg	75	June 1, 1865	Bly.
Hines, George W.	do.	98th Ohio.	New Athens, Ohio.	do.	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Do.
Hill, S. R.	do.	7th Kentucky cavalry	Middlepoint, Ohio.	do.	75	Nov. 16, 1865	Palmer.
Hopkins, O.	do.	U. S. navy	do.	do.	50	Mar. 2, 1863	Do.
Holland, M. O.	Seaman	5th U. S. cavalry	Hanover, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	Selpho.
Houser, William.	Private	6th New York artillery.	do.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Palmer.
Housetetter, J.	do.	28th Ohio.	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Do.
Holschoch, William.	do.	3d Michigan	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 17, 1863	Gildea.
Hodges, Frank	do.	2d U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	Sept. 16, 1863	Do.
Hoppy, Edward	do.	80th Ohio.	Harlem Springs, Ohio	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1863	Do.
Holden, James.	do.	2d U. S. cavalry	do.	do.	50	Aug. 28, 1863	Do.
Hopes, James	do.	16th Michigan	Ionia, Mich.	Leg	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Do.
Hoyt, Samuel	do.	14th Massachusetts.	Bradford, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Hodgdon, James F.	do.	142d Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	2 arms	100	Feb. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Horner, D. J.	do.	3d U. S. infantry	Lynchburg, Ohio	Leg	50	Feb. 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Howard, E.	do.	48th Ohio	do.	do.	50	Mar. 12, 1864	Palmer.
Holladay, J. F.	do.	11th Pennsylvania.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 11, 1863	Bly.
Hopkins, Wm.	do.	67th Ohio.	Toledo, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1864	Bly.
Hodgson, Thomas	do.	83d Pennsylvania	Steam Mill, Pa.	do.	50	April 16, 1864	Hudson.
Hogue, Wm.	do.	18th Massachusetts	Bridgewater, Mass.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Bly.
Holmes, Wm.	do.	7th U. S. infantry	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Bly.
Howard, Wm. H.	do.	70th New York	Manchester, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	George B. Jewett.
Horner, Henry	Sergeant	12th Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass.	do.	50	June 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Hooper, Wm. H.	Private	11th Massachusetts	Marblehead, Mass.	do.	50	July 9, 1864	Do.
Hoffman, A. G.	do.	10th Massachusetts bat.	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	Aug. 18, 1864	Do.
Hooper, J. A.	do.	1st bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Hand, &c.	50	Oct. 11, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Hover, Wm. H.	do.	61st Pennsylvania	Mercer, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Howe, John F.	do.	142d Pennsylvania	Prospect, Conn.	do.	50	Nov. 3, 1864	Do.
Hosack, John	do.	8th Connecticut.	Maryetta, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 15, 1864	Do.
Hotchkiss, P. D.	do.	2d Pa. reserve corps	do.	do.	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Do.
Hoover, John	do.	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Oswego City, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 17, 1864	Gildea.
Hogan, John	do.	81st New York	Steward, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 15, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Horton, Wm. M.	do.	7th West Virginia.	Garrison, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Hostetter, James C.	do.	6th New York heavy artillery.	East Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Hopper, John G.	do.	1st Massachusetts.	Tipton, Ind.	do.	50	Nov. 12, 1864	Do.
Holmes, Wm.	do.	89th Ohio.	Wilmington, Ohio.	Leg	75	Nov. 30, 1864	Bly.
Hobbs, John	do.	125th Ohio	Cary, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 8, 1864	Bly.
Hogan, C. H.	do.	105th Pennsylvania	Alleghany City, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 16, 1864	Palmer.
Hoisington, George	do.	107th Pennsylvania	Klingerstown, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Housback, A.	do.	120th New York	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hoyer, B.	do.	1st Maine.	Springfield, Me.	Arm	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Howe, R. P.	do.	6th New York cavalry	New York	Leg	75	Mar. 4, 1865	J. W. Weston.
Holt, Amos.	do.						
Hope, George W.	Sergeant						

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Homan, Charles	Private	E	39th New York	New York city	Arm	\$50	Dec. 29, 1864	Spellerberg.
Howard, W	do	I	14th New Hampshire	Cornish Flat, N. H.	Leg	75	Jan. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Hooper, G. A.	do	M	1st Maine cavalry	Franklin, Me.	do	75	Mar. 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Horne, W. H.	do	K	20th Indiana	Pulaski, Ind.	do	75	Sept. 3, 1864	Bly.
Hoffman, F. M.	do	D	3d West Virginia	Evansville, Va.	do	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Bly.
Hoffman, Peter	do	B	107th Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	do	50	July 18, 1864	Palmer.
Hogan, James	do	F	127th Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Pa.	do	50	June 21, 1864	Do.
Howell, George	do	E	39th Illinois	Wilmington, Ill.	Arm	50	Mar. 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hoard, James	do	I	7th Rhode Island	do	do	50	April 4, 1865	Do.
Howeck, M	do	F	2d Pennsylvania	Harmond, N. Y.	do	50	April 10, 1865	Kolbe.
Hozier, S. H.	do	D	112th New York	do	do	50	Feb. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Hogan, Patrick	do	D	3d New Hampshire	Charleston, Prince Ed's Isl'd	do	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Do.
Hood, J. E.	do	F	35th Massachusetts	Danvers, Mass.	Leg	75	May 9, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Holden, W. G.	do	B	30th Massachusetts	Lawrence, Mass.	do	75	April 10, 1865	Hudson.
Hogg, Wm.	do	I	76th New York	Toronto, Upper Canada.	do	75	April 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hope, John	do	H	5th West Virginia	Zaleski, Ohio	do	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Bly.
House, Charles	do	K	60th Ohio	Batesville, Ohio	do	75	Feb. 4, 1865	Bly.
House, M	do	7	9th Iowa	Waucoma, Iowa.	do	75	May 15, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Hoover, M. J.	do	F	15th Virginia	Kasston, W. Va.	do	75	May 8, 1865	Palmer.
Holly, John H.	do	C	38th U. S. colored troops	Leonardstown, Md.	do	75	May 16, 1865	Hudson.
Hopkins, Richard	do	M	100th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Hosford, John L.	do	H	4th Vermont	East Haven, Vt.	Leg	75	June 24, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Hodges, B.	do	D	5th Connecticut	Wilton, Conn.	Arm	50	June 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Holmes, P.	do	G	8th Maine	Parkman, Me.	Leg	75	June 9, 1865	Palmer.
Hollman, H.	do	G	25th Massachusetts	Clinton, Mass.	do	75	May 14, 1865	Do.
Howell, A. B.	do	A	1st New York light cavalry	Phillipsburg, Pa.	do	75	May 16, 1865	Bly.
Horton, Jos. R.	do	D	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	North Rome, Pa.	do	75	July 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hoover, James H.	do	D	21st Pennsylvania	North Cumberland, Pa.	Arm	50	June 27, 1865	Spellerberg.
Hosmer, O. M.	do	F	106th New York	Massena, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 31, 1865	Palmer.
Hoffman, Robert	do	B	95th New York	New York city	Arm	50	June 16, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Houghtaling, H.	do	B	8th Michigan	Alma, Mich.	Leg	75	June 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hobbs, George	do	F	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Salem, Mass.	Arm	50	June 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Holland, T. F.	do	E	2d Rhode Island	Rocky Brook, R. I.	Leg	75	July 18, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Holmes, Wm. L.	do	I	1st Maine heavy artillery	Brighton, Maine	do	75	June 26, 1865	Palmer.
Hoover, Jos.	do	A	62d Pennsylvania	Davidson Ferry, Pa.	Arm	50	July 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Hoffman, John	do	C	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Lewistown, Pa.	Leg	75	July 1, 1865	Clement.
Hogan, C	do	E	40th New Jersey	Louisville, Ky.	Arm	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hofman, F. H.	do	H	2d Penn. heavy artillery	Greencastle, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Hoerr, Philip	do	C	62d Pennsylvania	Buchanan P. O., Pa.	do	50	Aug. 23, 1865	Do.
Horton, C. W.	do	H	5th Vermont	Rutland, Vt.	Arm	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Holbrook, Charles	do	H	109th New York	Central Park hospital, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 11, 1865	Palmer.
Howe, Frank M.	do	C	20th Michigan	Battle Creek, Mich.	do	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Hopkins, E. W.	do	G	11th Vermont	Peacham, Vt.	Hand	50	Sept. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Holcomb, Z.	do	B	36th Ohio	Vinton, Ohio	Leg	75	July 20, 1865	Palmer.
Hogg, Benj. F.	do	C	104th New York	Franklinville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 3, 1865	Gildea,

Hochstetter, Conrad	do.	D	54th Pennsylvania	Wellersburg, Pa.	Leg	75	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Holbrook, Selah	do.	E	6th Vermont	Jacksonville, Vt	Hand	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Hodge, S.	do.	F	82d Ohio	Shiloh, Ohio	Leg	75	July 3, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Hollingshead, Aaron	do.	K	2d Virginia	Parkersburg, W. Va	do	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Bly.
Hoffman, Moses	do.	F	39th New York	Rondout, N. Y.	do	65	Nov. 1, 1865	Marks.
Horton, Benj. A.	do.	F	5th Maine volunteers		Arm	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Howard, T. M.	do.	L	1st Maine heavy artillery	Brownville, Maine	Leg	75	Nov. 25, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Howard, Wm. H.	do.	K	14th New York heavy artillery	Rossie, N. Y.	do	75	Dec. 5, 1865	Do.
Hoff, David	do.	G	65th Ohio	Mercu, Illinois	Arm	50	Nov. 26, 1865	Lincoln.
Hollenback, John	do.	I	81st Pennsylvania	Summit Hill, Pa.	do	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hooks, Charles E.	do.	41	2d battalion V. R. C.	Williamatic, Conn	do	50	Nov. 22, 1865	Do.
Honecker, J.	do.	D	1st W. Va. light artillery	Wheeling, W. Va.	do	50	June 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Holston, Calvin	do.	G	4th Tennessee	Cleveland, Tenn.	Leg	75	Oct. 6, 1865	Bly.
Hoblit, W. S.	do.		82d Ohio	Port William, Ohio	do	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Bly.
Hoon, E. L.	do.	H	102d Pennsylvania	Prospect, Pa.	do	75	Dec. 15, 1865	Palmer.
Holly, Henry M.	do.	H	26th Michigan	North Aurelius, Mich	Arm	50	Jan. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Hooker, Wm. H.	do.	H	142d New York	East Constall, N. Y.	do	50	Dec. 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hostetter, Corns.	do.	L	1st Penn. veteran cavalry	Merrittstown, Pa.	Leg	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Palmer.
Hodge, A. D.	do.	A	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	Pond du Lac, Wis.	do	50	May 23, 1864	Do.
Hugot, Jos.	do.	H	5th New York		do	50	Mar. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Heuck, John	do.	A	72d New York		do	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hutson, Wm	do.	G	28th Pennsylvania	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do	50	Apr. —, 1863	Palmer.
Hulbert, E. D.	Sergeant	K	83d Pennsylvania	Erie, Pa.	do	50	May —, 1863	Do.
Huard, A.	do.	C	122d Pennsylvania		2 legs.	100	May —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Hutchins, A. J.	Private.	K	25th Ohio		Leg	50	Nov. 9, 1863	Do.
Huff, R. D.	do.	K	1st Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Arm	50	Jan. 15, 1864	Gildea.
Hunter, James H.	do.	B	12th New York	New York city	do	50	Apr. 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Hubbard, G. E.	Corporal	F	9th New Hampshire	Great Falls, N. H.	Leg	50	Oct. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Hunter, J. W.	Private.	I	19th Massachusetts.	North Bellingham, Mass.	Arm	50	July 23, 1864	Gildea.
Hudler, James M.	do.	D	4th Michigan		Leg	50	June 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Husted, C. M.	do.	D	1st New York	Fulton, N. Y.	do	50	Aug. 9, 1864	Solpho.
Hutchins, M. F.	Sergeant	I	12th New Hampshire	Meredith village, N. H.	do	50	Aug. 18, 1864	Do.
Hueber, Charles	Private.	H	17th veteran reserve corps	Newark, N. J.	do	50	Aug. 24, 1864	Do.
Hurn, Eli.	Sergeant	A	33d Indiana	Plainfield, Ind.	Arm	50	June 20, 1864	Lincoln.
Hull, Benj.	Private.	G	2d battalion V. R. C.	Andover, N. J.	do	50	June 29, 1864	Do.
Hunt, Samuel.	do.	H	29th New York	Monticello, N. Y.	do	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Huffman, L. W.	do.	I	7th New Jersey	Sparrowbush, N. J.	do	50	Aug. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Huston, W. G.	do.	K	8th Indiana	Pendleton, Ind.	Leg	75	Oct. 24, 1864	Bly.
Hunt, Jacob.	do.	C	20th Indiana veterans	Newcastle, Ind.	do	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Huley, Henry	do.	F	48th Pennsylvania	Pine Grove, Pa.	do	75	Dec. 9, 1864	Palmer.
Hunt, Joseph.	do.	K	151st New York	Springbrook, N. Y.	do	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Bly.
Huber, John	do.	A	1st Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	do	50	Aug. 13, 1864	Palmer.
Hunt, John.	do.	E	4th Rhode Island	Blackstone, Mass	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Humphrey, John	do.	E	15th Massachusetts.	Oxford, Mass	do	50	Jan. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Hann, W. R.	do.	A	122d New York	Othelo, Minn	Leg	75	April 6, 1865	Palmer.
Huber, John P.	do.	K	51st Pennsylvania	Easton, Pa.	Arm	50	April 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hunt, M.	do.	D	3d Vermont	South Troy, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 11, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Huston, Robert	do.	I	58th Illinois	Braceville, Ill	do	75	Mar. 21, 1865	Bly.
Huntly, O. P.	do.	A	3d Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich	do	75	April 11, 1865	Bly.
Hubbard, Alvin	do.	M	5th United States artillery	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	do	75	April 24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hughes, H. W.	do.	I	133d New York	Williamsburg, N. Y.	do	75	April 22, 1864	Bly.
Huffman, A. B.	do.	C	2d Ohio	Clinton, Ohio	do	75	Feb. 1, 1865	Bly.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Hughes, Patrick.	Private.	I	17th Ohio.	Clinton, Ohio.	Leg.	\$75	Mar. 9, 1865	Bly.
Hudson, Jeremiah	do.	H	31st Indiana.	Hobbierville, Ind.	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Bly.
Huber, John.	do.	B	51st New York	Detroit, Mich.	Arm.	50	Mar. 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Hughes, H. H.	do.	C	4th Indiana cavalry.	Pendleton, Ohio.	Leg.	75	Jan. 21, 1865	Stafford.
Hunter, Abel.	do.	F	140th Pennsylvania	Industry, Pa.	do.	75	May 10, 1865	Palmer.
Huxley, E. B.	do.	K	45th Illinois	Lowell, Mich.	Arm.	50	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Huids, J. D.	do.	G	1st District Columbia cavalry.	S. Orrington, Me.	do.	50	June 20, 1865	Do.
Hurst, James	do.	A	34th Massachusetts.	Fiskdale, Mass.	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Do.
Hurley, Robert.	do.	H	159th New York	New York.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Hurriegan, John.	do.	A	26th Ohio.	Middletown, Ohio.	Leg.	75	May 24, 1865	Bly.
Hubbard, John A.	do.	A	115th New York.	Salmonsville, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 5, 1863	Palmer.
Husband, J.	do.	I	2d Penn. heavy artillery	Bucktown, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 4, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Hutchinson, John.	do.	K	2d Conn. heavy artillery	Gaylordsville, Conn.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Hutchinson, B. F.	do.	K	6th Iowa	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.	Arm.	50	July 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Hulsiger, John W.	do.	F	9th New Jersey.	Summerville, N. J.	do.	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hughes, P. F.	do.	C	125th New York	Montreal, Canada East.	Leg.	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Hurley, Michael	do.	C	101st Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Do.
Hudson, R. W.	do.	G	4th Indiana cavalry.	Freetown, Ind.	Arm.	50	Oct. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Hurley, Thomas.	do.	K	8th Tennessee cavalry	Binghamton, N. Y.	Two legs.	150	Feb. 16, 1865	Palmer.
Hull, Eli	do.	B	25th Connecticut	Gustavus, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Hursh, G. E.	do.	C	5th Wisconsin	Oshkosh, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Hudson, C. W.	do.	C	140th New York	Danville, N. Y.	Apparatus.	50	Oct. 12, 1865	Hudson.
Hunter, William.	do.	I	113th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Leg.	75	July 22, 1865	Bly.
Hubbard, Augustus.	do.	D	6th New York cavalry	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Hutchinson, Henry	do.	G	15th Connecticut.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Clement.
Hyatt, David.	do.	D	4th Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	do.	75	July 5, 1865	Palmer.
Hyndman, J.	do.	G	5th Ohio	Delhi, Ohio.	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1864	Do.
Hyland, Alexander	do.	B	6th New York cavalry	New York city	Apparatus.	18	Dec. 18, 1865	Hudson.
Ingraham, Ethan	do.	I	21st Ohio	Elmore, Ohio.	Leg.	75	Mar. 8, 1865	Bly.
Iffla, A. G.	do.	C	9th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 2, 1863	Hudson.
Ingraham, James	do.	C	1st Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	June 13, 1863	Do.
Island, D. E.	do.	E	154th New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 12, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Ingraham, A. S.	Sergeant.	C	85th Ohio.	Columbus, Ohio.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Ingram, F.	Private.	E	1st Maine cavalry.	Houlton, Me.	do.	75	Mar. 11, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Isham, F. W.	do.	E	7th Wisconsin	Dunkirk, Wis.	do.	75	July 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Inman, William	do.	D	4th New Jersey	New Egypt, N. J.	do.	75	Aug. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Inman, Parley	do.	A	95th Illinois	Antioch, Ill.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Bly.
Inman, A. W.	do.	K	124th Ohio	Ten Mile Post Office, Mo.	do.	75	Nov. 18, 1865	Bly.
Ivere, Joseph.	do.	K	10th Iowa	Des Moines, Iowa.	do.	50	April 16, 1864	Bly.
Idner, George W.	do.	I	23d Indiana	Memphis, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 29, 1864	Bly.
Ives, Alexander	do.	69	Veteran Reserve Corps.	Susquehanna Depot, Pa.	Apparatus.	50	Jan. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Ireland, J. B.	do.	C	1st Maine veteran volunteers.	Ansonia, Conn.	Arm.	50	May 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Ineson, Joseph	do.	B	20th Connecticut.	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	Nov. 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Ilisley, H. B.	do.	I	140th New York	Mount Rock, Pa.	Leg.	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Irvine, Theodore	do.	I	1st Pennsylvania reserves.	do.	do.	75	May 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

Irish, M. F.	do.	F	121st New York	Colton, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Irwin, Wm. F.	do.	E	56th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 17, 1865	Do.
Irish, A. I.	do.	H	106th New York	Moir, N. Y.	do.	50	July 7, 1865	Do.
Irwin, F. J.	do.	K	140th New York	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Irving, Samuel	do.	I	67th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Imhof, F.	do.	D	2d New Jersey	Newark, N. J.	Leg	50	April 27, 1864	Hudson.
Imboden, George	do.	A	93d Pennsylvania	Lebanon county, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Spellerberg.
Igo, James	do.	C	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	New Brunswick, N. J.	do.	50	Mar. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Irons, J. S.	do.	I	61st New York	West Berne, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Irons, D. H.	do.	A	6th Pa. colored troops	do.	do.	75	Dec. 22, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Iburg, Fred	do.	E	2d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	June 18, 1864	Bly.
James, Samuel E.	do.	G	30th Iowa	Birmingham, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 29, 1864	Bly.
Jauncey, James	do.	B	14th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 9, 1864	Hudson.
Jackman, O. F.	do.	A	7th Ohio	Barre, Vt.	Arm	50	May 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Jackman, C. A.	do.	E	39th Illinois	Wilmingon, Ill.	do.	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Jackson, Charles	do.	F	183d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
James, Henry	do.	A	77th New York	Westport, N. Y.	do.	50	May 3, 1864	Gildea.
Jackson, F. R.	do.	F	7th Connecticut	New Haven, Ct.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
James, S. P.	do.	B	25th Indiana	Vincennes, Ind.	do.	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Jackson, M.	do.	H	9th New York cavalry	Westfield, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Jagger, S. G.	do.	C	20th Connecticut	Chester, Conn.	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Do.
Jackson, Thomas	do.	C	38th U. S. colored troops	Yorktown, Va.	do.	50	May 22, 1865	Spellerberg.
Jago, Henry	do.	C	51st Pennsylvania	Plymouth, Pa.	Leg	75	May 10, 1865	Palmer.
James, Josephus	do.	II	19th Maine	Pittston, Me.	do.	75	Oct. 21, 1864	Do.
Jarrett, John F.	do.	B	40th Illinois	Vandalia, Ill.	Arm	50	June 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Jackson, Andrew	do.	D	75th Ohio	Chautauque, Ohio	2 legs	150	June 29, 1865	Hudson.
Jaycox, J. H.	do.	B	143d New York	Stevensville, N. Y.	Apparatus	50	Mar. 15, 1865	Do.
Jacksch, August	do.	K	41st New York	Maryville, Mo.	Arm	50	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Jackson, Joseph	do.	F	12th Missouri cavalry	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	75	June 16, 1865	Bly.
Jacko, Peter	do.	D	15th Missouri	do.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Bly.
Jackson, John	do.	A	22d U. S. colored troops	Paterson, N. J.	do.	75	June 24, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
James, Thomas	do.	E	147th New York	Shingelhouse, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
January, John	do.	B	14th Illinois	Menonk, Ill.	2 legs	130	Sept. 20, 1865	Marks.
Jackson, John A.	do.	D	49th Pennsylvania	Westchester, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Palmer.
Jarrett, Isaac	do.	A	1st New Jersey	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 23, 1865	Do.
Jadoin, Adolard	do.	171	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Hinesburg, Vt.	Arm	50	Aug. 26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Jackson, Charles	do.	159	do.	Williamantic, Conn.	do.	50	May 6, 1865	Do.
Jay, Isaac	do.		14th Indiana battery	Wabash, Ind.	Leg	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Bly.
James, John	do.	B	57th Illinois	Limerick, Ill.	do.	75	July 12, 1865	Bly.
Jackson, Joseph	do.	A	66th Illinois	West Newton, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Bly.
Jarvis, Rupert	do.	E	3d New Hampshire	do.	do.	75	Feb. 6, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Jagger, Charles	do.	G	46th New York	Williamsburg, N. Y.	do.	75	April 4, 1865	Bly.
Jackson, Philip	do.	K	30th Ohio	Caldwell, Ohio	Arm	50	Sept. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Jellison, N. F.	do.		11th Ohio battery	do.	Leg	50	June 29, 1863	Bly.
Jenne, Peter	do.	E	1st Missouri	do.	do.	50	Oct. 30, 1863	Bly.
Jennings, E. M.	do.	A	130th New York	Portageville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Mar. 24, 1864	Selpho.
Jencks, T. B.	do.	A	37th Massachusetts	Cheshire, Mass.	Foot	50	June 21, 1864	Palmer.
Jeffries, John	do.	I	10th Veteran Reserve Corps	New York city	Arm	50	Nov. 7, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Jeffrey, Jesse	do.	B	5th Maine	Kennebunkport, Me.	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Jestins, Francis	do.	H	31st Maine	Whiting, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1865	Do.
Jellison, Charles W.	do.	C	1st Maine heavy artillery	Ellsworth, Me.	Leg	75	May 10, 1865	Palmer.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Jelly, John	Private	E	83d Pennsylvania	Venango, Pa	Arm	\$50	June 15, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Jernan, David	do.	F	190th Pennsylvania	Caneadea, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 10, 1865	Palmer.
Jess, Thomas	do.	F	125th Illinois	Mahomet, Ill	do.	75	May 2, 1865	Do.
Jerko, Peter	do.	D	15th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	Hand	50	Oct. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Jennison, George A.	do.	L	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Starkey, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Jeffreys, M. M.	do.	E	15th West Virginia	Tunnelton, W. Va.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1865	Do.
Jenkins, Eli	do.	K	128th Illinois	Catlin, Ill	Leg	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Bly.
Jensen, Peter	do.	G	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	do.	do.	75	Sept. 20, 1865	Bly.
Jedowin, Theoph.	do.	C	11th Vermont	do.	do.	75	Aug. 17, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Jimison, R. E.	do.	K	19th Iowa	do.	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1865	Stafford.
Jones, Thomas	do.	E	27th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	July 29, 1864	Kolbe.
Johnson, J. M.	do.	C	3d Delaware	Smyrna, Del	Arm	50	May 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Johnson, William	do.	F	27th Michigan	Gottvener, Mich	2 legs	150	Feb. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Johnson, Franklin	do.	B	142d New York	Detroit, Mich	Leg	75	Mar. 23, 1864	Do.
Johnson, William A.	do.	D	142d Pennsylvania	Gottvener, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Jones, E. J.	do.	I	146th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	April 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Johnson, Jarrett	do.	H	1st Ohio cavalry	Newmarket, Ohio	Leg	50	Dec. 10, 1864	Do.
Jones, William	do.	H	8th New York artillery	Paw Paw, Mich	do.	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Jordan, T. H.	Sergeant	H	17th Maine	do.	do.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Bly.
Johnson, E. M.	Corporal	K	1st Maine heavy artillery	Robbinston, Me.	Arm	50	Mar. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Jones, William B.	Private	K	5th Kentucky	Louisville, Ky	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Johnson, A.	do.	B	1st New Jersey cavalry	Branchville, N. Y.	Leg	50	Aug. 15, 1864	Palmer.
Joline, William H.	do.	K	12th Pennsylvania res. corps.	do.	do.	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Do.
Jones, Thomas	do.	E	2d New Hampshire	Easton, Pa	do.	75	Feb. 4, 1865	Do.
Johne, Hiram	do.	C	155th Pennsylvania	Point Lookout, Md	Arm	50	Feb. 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Joy, Isa.	do.	C	24th Michigan	Bartlettown, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 24, 1865	Spellerberg.
Jones, Thomas H.	Seaman	C	U. S. navy	Plymouth, Mich	Leg	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Johnes, Arthur	Corporal	E	5th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 12, 1863	Selpho.
Johnson, C. W.	Sergeant	C	3d Indiana cavalry	do.	Leg	50	May 1, 1863	Palmer.
Jordi, Casper	Private	A	16th Michigan	Detroit, Mich	do.	50	Dec. 4, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Jones, jr., Samuel P.	Sergeant	D	121st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa	Arm	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Gildea.
Jordan, William	Private	B	8th Maryland	Baltimore, Md	Leg	50	Mar. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Johnson, John	do.	K	153d Pennsylvania	Baltimore, Md	Arm	50	Jan. 15, 1864	Gildea.
Joice, Edward	do.	A	1st U. S. artillery	Bristol, Pa	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Joyce, A. J.	do.	E	16th Michigan	Marietta, Ohio	Leg	50	April 26, 1864	Hudson.
Jones, Thomas	do.	D	48th New York	Farmingdale, N. J.	do.	50	April 18, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Jolley, Jos	do.	I	9th New Hampshire	Kean, N. H.	Arm	50	May 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Johnson, W. L.	do.	G	12th New Hampshire	Lake Village, N. H.	do.	50	July 22, 1864	Gildea.
Jones, C. G.	do.	H	33d New Jersey	St. John's Mich	do.	50	July 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Johnson, T. H.	do.	E	39th Illinois	do.	do.	50	June 1, 1864	Do.
Jordan, G. P.	do.	F	17th Maine	Norway, Me.	Leg	50	Dec. 1, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Jones, Michael	do.	A	136th New York	New York city	do.	50	June 28, 1864	Palmer.
Johnson, Arthur	do.	E	67th New York	Newcastle, Pa	Arm	50	Aug. 29, 1863	Gildea.
Joseph, Caleb	do.	B	100th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Oct. 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Tones, Orrin	do.	C	27th Massachusetts	Deerfield, Mass	Leg	75	Sept. 9, 1864	Bly.
	do.				do.		June 7, 1865	George B. Jewett.

Jones, Thomas	do.	M	2d New York heavy artillery.	Utica, N. Y.	do.	75	April	1865	Bly.
Johnson, Theo.	do.	H	8th New York heavy artillery.	South Barry, N. Y.	do.	75	June	6, 1865	Bly.
Johnson, William	do.	D	6th Ohio cavalry	Vernon, Ohio	Arm	50	July	10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Johnson, H. C.	do.	C	28th Kentucky	Brandenburg, Ky.	Leg	75	July	10, 1865	Bly.
Jones, W. P.	do.	F	12th Wisconsin	Keokuk, Iowa	do.	75	Mar.	18, 1865	Bly.
Jones, Eli W.	do.	H	26th Illinois	Lester, Ill.	do.	75	June	27, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Johnson, Samuel J.	do.	B	31st U. S. colored troops.	Fishkill Landing, N. Y.	do.	75	July	3, 1865	Do.
Jordan, Alonzo	do.	C	12th Maine	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	do.	75	Sept.	2, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Johnson, George	do.	A	43d Pennsylvania	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept.	23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Johnson, G. H.	do.	F	8th U. S. colored troops.	Wilmington, Del.	do.	75	Sept.	14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Jones, John E.	do.	I	do	Altoona, Pa.	do.	75	June	20, 1865	Do.
Johnson, T. I.	do.	F	3d New York artillery	Oswego, N. Y.	Hand	50	Aug.	19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Johnson, George	do.	G	Col'd serv't, wounded in action	Somers Point, Ohio.	Leg	75	Sept.	13, 1865	Do.
Johnson, Edward	do.	A	54th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Sept.	18, 1865	Palmer.
Johnson, James R.	do.	A	15th New Jersey	Longacoming, N. J.	Arm	50	Aug.	29, 1865	Lincoln.
Johnson, J. A.	do.	A	22d U. S. colored troops.	Woodstown, N. J.	do.	50	May	30, 1865	Spellenberg.
Jones, Daniel	do.	E	11th Vermont	Waterbury Centre, Vt.	do.	50	Sept.	16, 1865	Lincoln.
Johnson, Charles	do.	K	56th New York	Neversink, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct.	11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Jones, Edward E.	do.	F	117th New York	Treuton, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct.	7, 1865	Hudson.
Jones, E. M.	do.	I	190th Pennsylvania	Scranton, Pa.	do.	75	Sept.	6, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Johnson, S.	do.	C	24th Missouri	Springfield, Mo.	do.	50	Nov.	16, 1865	Bly.
Jones, A. J.	do.	L	1st Ohio light artillery	Willow Wood, Ohio	do.	75	Sept.	30, 1865	Bly.
Jones, Benjamin	do.	A	5th U. S. colored troops.	Chillicothe, Ohio	do.	75	Nov.	16, 1865	Bly.
Jones, Thomas	do.	K	17th Indiana	Huron, Ind.	Hand	50	Nov.	29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Johnson, Wm. F.	do.	H	84th Illinois	Viola, Ill.	Leg	75	Sept.	26, 1865	Bly.
Jones, Wm.	do.	C	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	Oxford, Mass.	Apparatus	25	Dec.	20, 1865	Geunig, J. H.
Joslin, J. W.	do.	I	7th New York heavy artillery	Germantown, Pa.	do.	25	Oct.	17, 1865	Hudson.
Johnstone, Robert	do.	G	121st Pennsylvania	Herkimer, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct.	7, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Johnson, Nathan.	do.	II	14th New York heavy artillery	Bursville, N. J.	do.	75	Nov.	17, 1865	Hudson.
Johnson, John	do.	D	9th New Jersey	Madison, Wis.	Arm	50	Feb.	21, 1866	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Jones, Wm. J.	do.	C	16th Wisconsin	Chambersburg, Pa.	2 legs.	150	Feb.	1, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Jones, Joseph	do.	II	11th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Aug.	26, 1864	Lincoln.
Jubrs, Henry	do.	D	15th Pennsylvania cavalry	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar.	13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Judd, John H.	do.	C	86th New York	Leeds, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar.	9, 1865	Do.
Jult, H.	do.	A	23d Kentucky	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	do.	75	Dec.	24, 1864	Bly.
Judge Thomas.	Orderly serg't.	II	62d New York	Apulia, N. Y.	do.	75	May	25, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
June, Jacob	Private.	E	43d New York	Nunica, Mich.	do.	75	July	7, 1865	Bly.
Judge, Bryan	do.	D	90th Illinois	Ripley, Ohio	do.	50	Sept.	24, 1863	Do.
June, M. F.	do.	L	9th New York heavy artillery	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Dec.	23, 1863	Bly.
Judd, Orrin J.	do.	M	7th Michigan cavalry	Monroe, Mich	do.	50	Aug.	31, 1863	Bly.
Kandlian, W. H.	do.	A	9th Pennsylvania cavalry	Newark, N. J.	Arm	50	Mar.	21, 1864	Lincoln.
Kallerman, M.	do.	D	75th Pennsylvania	Burnsville, Pa.	do.	50	Nov.	17, 1864	Selpho.
Kapp, Jacob	do.	I	17th Missouri	Westchester, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov.	8, 1864	Do.
Kandlian, Wm.	do.	E	3d Missouri	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec.	31, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Knights, W. J.	do.	A	4th Michigan	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	June	3, 1865	Spellenberg.
Karboon, W. P.	do.	I	16th New Jersey	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June	20, 1865	Do.
Karker, George F.	do.	E	61st New York		do.	50	Feb.	13, 1865	Lincoln.
Kavanaugh, Neal	do.	D	155th New York		do.	50			
Kasimire, Charles P.	do.	A	3d Massachusetts cavalry		do.	75			
Knapflet, John	do.	M	5th Pennsylvania cavalry		do.	50			
Klunk, John	do.	A	do		do.	50			
Kaufman, F.	do.	C	2d New Jersey cavalry		do.	50			

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Kane, John	Private	D	2d Michigan cavalry	Hillsdale, Mich	Leg	\$75	Dec. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Krase, John	do.	B	7th Wisconsin	Two Creeks, Wis	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kannon, Thomas	do.	G	14th Michigan	Warren, Mich	Arm	50	June 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Kashner, Joseph A	do.	G	14th Pennsylvania	New Hawley, Pa	Leg	75	Feb. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Kranz, Christian	do.	B	15th New York heavy artillery	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Kahl, Magnus	do.	A	37th Ohio	do.	do.	75	Oct. 30, 1865	Do.
Knapp, Lafayette	do.	B	111th New Jersey	Clyde, N. Y	do.	75	Nov. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Knapp, D	do.	K	65th Illinois	Marengo, Ill	do.	75	July 3, 1865	Bly.
Kalb, George	do.	G	11th Wisconsin	St. Louis, Mo	Arm	50	Oct. 10, 1865	Gildea.
Kraft, Charles	do.	I	14th Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Kelley, Patrick	do.	K	3d U. S. artillery	do.	Leg	50	Aug. 5, 1862	Palmer.
Kelley, James	do.	K	3d New Jersey	Troy, N. Y	Arm	50	Mar. —, 1863	Selpho.
Keefe, C	do.	E	16th Michigan	do.	Leg	50	April —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Keyes, Henry	do.	A	18th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	May 20, 1863	Do.
Kelly, E.	do.	A	29th Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass	do.	50	April —, 1863	Palmer.
Kerr, C.	do.	I	58th New York	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Kerrigan, John	do.	K	5th New York	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Do.
Kelsey, E. E.	do.	B	64th New York	do.	do.	50	Sept. 10, 1863	Do.
Kemey, John	do.	K	20th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Palmer.
Kelley, B.	do.	G	83d New York	do.	do.	50	May —, 1863	Do.
Kelley, Alfred	do.	I	5th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	Sept. 19, 1863	Gildea.
Kelly, John	do.	F	4th Rhode Island	Warner, N. H.	Arm	50	Aug. 22, 1863	Do.
Keane, James	Sergeant	D	1st New York M. R.	do.	Leg	50	Sept. 22, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Keller, C.	Private	B	43d Illinois	do.	do.	50	May 13, 1863	Bly.
Krelinger, C	do.	C	2d Kentucky	do.	do.	50	June 29, 1863	Do.
Keffie, John	do.	D	12th Massachusetts	New York city	do.	50	Feb. —, 1864	Hudson.
Kretzler, A.	do.	D	162d New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1864	Selpho.
Kelley, M.	do.	A	1st Vermont battery	North Bennington, Vt.	Arm	50	Mar. —, 1864	Hudson.
Kenfield, C. B.	do.	K	35th Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass	Leg	50	Feb. 18, 1864	Palmer.
Kennedy, William	do.	C	37th Illinois	Waukegan, Ill	do.	50	May 17, 1864	Bly.
Keeler, D. N.	do.	C	8th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	April 9, 1864	Do.
Kelsey, A. A.	do.	D	53d Illinois	Bradford, Ill.	do.	50	May 4, 1864	Do.
Kenyon, E. H.	do.	F	3d Iowa	Claremont, Iowa	do.	50	May 21, 1864	Do.
Kelley, James C	do.	G	15th Massachusetts	do.	Arm	50	June 27, 1864	Gildea.
Kelly, John	do.	G	24th Indiana	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 21, 1864	Lincoln.
Kelly, J. F.	Corporal	B	6th Wisconsin	Albion, Ill	do.	50	Aug. 10, 1864	Do.
Kearney, John	Sergeant	I	76th New York	Albany, N. Y	Leg	50	Aug. —, 1864	Hudson.
Keetzler, Alfred	Corporal	D	162d New York	Washington str., N. Y. city	do.	50	Sept. 15, 1864	Do.
Keene, James	Private	E	42d New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. —, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Keck, William	do.	C	106th New York	Poister, N. Y	Arm	50	Sept. 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Kelly, Thomas	do.	G	183d Pennsylvania	Chester, Pa.	Leg	75	Nov. 21, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kelly, V. P.	do.	B	108th New York	Washington, D. C	do.	75	Nov. 28, 1864	Do.
Keith, L. G.	do.	E	18th Kentucky	Florence, Ind.	Arm	50	Sept. 28, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Kleckner, Jacob	do.	I	53d Pennsylvania	Ickesburg, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Kenyon, Charles E.	do.	K	63d New York	Newark Valley, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1864	Do.

Kelly, Thomas J.	do.	do.	New York city	do.	50	Oct. 16, 1864	Do.
Kelly, Garrett.	do.	do.	Alton, Ill.	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Bly.
Kelly, L. C.	do.	do.	52d Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 3, 1864	Do.
Kelly, Thomas	do.	do.	Frankfort, Ky.	do.	75	Dec. 19, 1864	Do.
Kern, Peter	do.	do.	Richmond, Ind.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1864	Do.
Kendall, John	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Kreger, Jacob	do.	do.	Kingwood, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Keiner, William	do.	do.	Danville, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Keffer, Henry	do.	do.	Reading, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kennedy, R. V.	do.	do.	Ashtabula, Ohio	Arm	75	Dec. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Kennedy, Charles.	do.	do.	Machias Point, Me	Leg	75	Feb. 25, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Kelly, William	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Keeler, M. W.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	Jan. 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Kerwin, Pat.	do.	do.	Hammond street, N. Y. city	Leg	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Palmer.
Keller, George W.	do.	do.	Spencer, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1865	Bly.
Kelly, John	do.	do.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Keller, S. P.	Sergeant	do.	Mount Vernon, Md	do.	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
Klepper, Joseph.	Private	do.	Portsmouth, Va.	Arm	50	Feb. 20, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Kernan, John	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Krepps, David	do.	do.	Agric'l Coll., Centre co., Pa.	do.	50	July —, 1864	Do.
Kelley, Thomas	do.	do.	Orono, Me.	Leg	75	Mar. 28, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Kelly, John	do.	do.	14th N. H. heavy artillery	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Keefe, Henry	do.	do.	Bufalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Spellerberg.
Kress, W. B.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Kelly, Joseph J.	do.	do.	Fort Wayne, Ind	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Kolbe.
Kent, William E.	do.	do.	Alliance, Ohio	Leg	75	Apr. 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kerr, George	do.	do.	do.	do.	75	Apr. 10, 1865	Do.
Kenney, Peter, (? Thomas)	do.	do.	Middletown, Ohio	Arm	50	Mar. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Kelly, William	do.	do.	Wickliffe, Iowa	Leg	75	Mar. 4, 1865	Bly.
Kennedy, John.	do.	do.	Marengo, Ill.	do.	75	Apr. 27, 1865	Bly.
Kelly, Edward.	do.	do.	Bristol, Ill.	Arm	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Gildea.
Kern, Joseph D.	do.	do.	Fort Ontario, N. Y	Leg	75	Nov. 28, 1864	Bly.
Kenny, David	do.	do.	Leesburg, Ind	do.	75	Feb. 8, 1865	Bly.
Keefe, Henry	do.	do.	Broadheadville, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Kresge, Frank	do.	do.	Truxton, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Kent, O. D.	do.	do.	Midlin City, Mich.	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kent, Simeon	do.	do.	Havanna, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
Kellogg, E. S.	do.	do.	Concord, Mass.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Kelhoe, Thomas	do.	do.	Jefferson, Me.	Leg	75	May 24, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Kennedy, John M.	do.	do.	Attica, Ind	do.	75	May 1, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Kennedy, P. A. B.	do.	do.	Providence, R. I.	Arm	50	July 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kelly, Luke	do.	do.	Claysville, Pa.	do.	50	June 2, 1865	Spellerberg.
Keis, Alexander	do.	do.	Curtisville, Pa.	Leg	75	May 23, 1865	Palmer.
Kenis, George D.	do.	do.	Gainsville, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Kenny, C. P.	do.	do.	Cannonsburg, Ohio.	Leg	75	May 12, 1865	Bly.
Keller, I. N.	do.	do.	New York city.	do.	75	July 25, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Kennedy, John	do.	do.	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	65	Aug. 3, 1865	Marks.
Kelley, Edward	do.	do.	Newark, N. J.	do.	65	Aug. 4, 1865	Do.
Keough, Put.	do.	do.	do.	Arm	50	July 5, 1865	Kolbe.
Krenis, Henry	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Kennedy, John	do.	do.	do.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	State and regiment.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Keller, James	Private	I	112th Ohio	Hamilton, Ky	Leg	\$75	July 11, 1865	Palmer.
Kelley, William	do.	M	1st New York cavalry	New York city	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kelley, Robert	do.		Artificer U. S. engineers	do.	do.	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Keller, Fred	do.	E	31st Massachusetts	Charleston, S. C	Arm	50	Sept. 18, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Kelley, James	do.	F	38th Wisconsin	Oconto, Wis	Leg	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kelley, William	do.	I	100th Indiana	Frankfort, Ind	do.	75	Oct. 16, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Klett, John	do.	A	5th New York artillery	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Bly.
Kelley, Martin	do.	F	16th U. S. infantry	Washington, D. C	Apparatus	50	Sept. 13, 1865	Hudson.
Kennedy, James	do.	E	10th Connecticut	Hartford, Conn	Leg	65	Oct. 28, 1865	Marks.
Kennedy, Philip A. B.	do.	D	36th Indiana	Attica, Ind	Arm	50	Nov. 14, 1865	Kolbe.
Kent, Joseph	do.	B	30th Illinois	Robinson, Ill	do.	50	Aug. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Keeler, William	do.	M	8th New York artillery	Philadelphia, Pa	Apparatus	25	Dec. 5, 1865	Kolbe.
Keeler, Daniel	do.	C	7th Pennsylvania Vet. Res	Lebanon, Pa	Hand	50	Nov. 3, 1865	Gildea.
Knebler, Michael	do.	E	178th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 31, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Ketter, Isaac	do.	I	23d U. S. colored troops	Washington, D. C	do.	50	Oct. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Kelloran, Michael	do.	H	170th New York	do.	do.	50	June 4, 1865	Palmer.
Kelley, John	do.	G	5th U. S. cavalry	do.	Apparatus	50	Nov. 20, 1865	Hudson.
Kesler, John	do.	H	107th Pennsylvania	Faneburg, Pa	Leg	75	Nov. 4, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Kesler, Michael	do.	K	87th Pennsylvania	Darville, Pa	do.	75	Oct. 24, 1865	Clement.
Kenny, Martin	do.	H	10th Missouri	Boonesboro', Iowa	Arm	50	Dec. 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Kennedy, William	do.	L	2d Pa. heavy artillery	Philadelphia, Pa	do.	50	Feb. 10, 1866	Grenell & Co.
Klechner, Isaac F	do.	E	46th Illinois	Davis, Ill	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1866	Do.
Keller, Frank	do.	B	18th Ohio	Steubenville, Ohio	Leg	75	Feb. 22, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Keever, John L.	do.	E	91st Pa. veteran volunteers	Philadelphia, Pa	do.	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Clement.
Kelley, Martin	do.	B	106th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Dec. 23, 1865	Do.
Kennedy, John	do.	B	110th Pennsylvania	Euclid, N. Y	Leg	75	Jan. 2, 1866	Do.
Kennedy, David	do.	F	179th New York	Northfield, Minn	do.	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Gildea.
Kuchmann, D	do.	B	29th New York	do.	Arm	50	Dec. —, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Kennie, Albert	do.	H	14th New York	Euclid, N. Y	Leg	50	June —, 1863	Palmer.
Kisler, John	do.	F	132d Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 26, 1863	Gildea.
Kipling, William	do.	F	3d U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	Nov. 10, 1863	Do.
Knight, C. E.	do.	F	19th Iowa	Wapello, Iowa	Leg	50	Dec. 2, 1863	Bly.
Knight, W. A.	do.	K	4th Rhode Island	Providence, R. I	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	Hudson.
King, N.	do.	C	44th New York	Putnam, N. Y	Arm	50	May 28, 1864	Selpho.
Kridler, C. W.	do.	A	15th U. S. infantry	Frémont, Ohio	Leg	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Bly.
Killian, William	do.	A	2d U. S. artillery	Chicago, Ill	Arm	50	June 20, 1864	Gildea.
Krigger, C. B.	do.	I	4th Michigan	Wyandotte, Mich.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	Selpho.
Kineo, L. C.	Corporal	H	71st New Hampshire	do.	Leg	50	June 2, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Kuiffin, Charles	Private	H	20th New York	Marbletown, N. Y	do.	50	Aug. 24, 1864	Hudson.
Kilbourn, Lucian	do.	C	8th Michigan	Salt River, Mich	Apparatus	50	Nov. 15, 1864	Do.
King, George H.	do.	D	49th New York	White Plains, N. Y	Arm	50	Nov. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Kineade, Wm.	do.	E	11th Maine	Cape Elizabeth, Me	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kilner, Thomas	do.	E	16th Indiana	Wellington, Ind.	Leg	75	Jan. 25, 1865	Bly.
King, Robert	do.	G	124th Ohio	Ottawa City, C. W	Arm	50	Mar. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Kinward, Henry	do.	I	39th U. S. colored troops	Cambridge, Md.	Leg	75	April 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

Kilbe, Thomas	do.	B	53d Ohio	Amesville, Ohio	Arm	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Kirmeyer, F. H.	do.	G	54th Ohio	Lima, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Kinball, O.	do.	A	1st Michigan sharpshooters	Osceola, Mich.	Arm	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Kiplinger, L. H.	do.	C	42d Ohio	Rows, Ohio	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Do.
Kirkendall, Wm.	do.	A	47th Illinois	Quincy, Ill.	Leg	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Bly.
Kreig, Philip	do.	C	46th New York	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 5, 1865	Palmer.
Kriner, Jacob	do.	B	148th Pennsylvania	Waynesboro', Pa.	do.	75	June 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kirkendall, Aaron	do.	E	27th Ohio	Berlin, Ohio	Arm	50	June 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
King, Wm. W.	do.	F	8th Indiana	Peru, Ind.	do.	50	June 6, 1865	Lincoln.
King, S. S.	do.	I	190th Pennsylvania	Wilcox, Pa.	Leg	75	June 6, 1865	Do.
Kreig, Philip	do.	C	46th New York	New York city	Arm	50	June 6, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Kitzmiller, J. A.	do.	B	138th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Pa.	do.	50	July 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Kinney, E.	do.	F	123d New York	Argyle, N. Y.	do.	75	July 18, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Kinball, G. W.	do.	B	6th Vermont	South Newbury, Vt.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Clement.
Kingsbury, Ambrose	do.	I	117th New York	Northwestern, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 3, 1865	Do.
Killian, M.	do.	I	79th Pennsylvania	Lacock, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Kirkham, A. W.	do.	A	115th New York	Glenn, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kidder, N. P.	do.	M	1st N. H. cavalry	Manchester, N. H.	Arm	50	July 25, 1865	Hudson.
King, Jos.	do.	K	100th Pennsylvania	Bristol, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Knight, F. W.	do.	E	1st Vermont heavy artillery	Drummonston, Vt.	Leg	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Do.
Kiernan, Michael	do.	II	2d Louisiana	New York city	do.	75	Oct. 19, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Kirby, Wm. H.	do.	47	2d bat. veteran reserve corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Knight, F. W.	do.	E	9th Maine	Cornish, Me.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Bly.
Kittbein, John	do.	D	8th Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	Nov. 16, 1865	Selpho & Son.
King, John	do.	D	124th Ohio	Rushsylvania, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
King, E. T.	do.	C	10th Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	Arm	50	Oct. 24, 1865	Bly.
Kirkwood, B. F.	do.	H	7th Maryland	Parkton, Md.	Leg	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Do.
Killin, Abner	do.	K	14th Ohio	Columbus Grove, Ohio	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Palmer.
Kinworthy, Levi	do.	B	22d Indiana	Ewing, Ind.	do.	75	June 4, 1865	Do.
Kintle, James	do.	D	150th Pennsylvania	White Deer Mills, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 6, 1865	Bly.
Killoram, Michael	do.	H	170th New York	New York city	Leg	75	Oct. 2, 1865	Clement.
Klingler, Charles	do.	K	33d Ohio	Ada, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 21, 1865	Do.
Kiskaden, James	do.	C	99th Pennsylvania	Buck, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1863	Do.
Kline, R.	do.	E	51st Pennsylvania	Forrest Hill, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Kosack, Otto	Sergeant	K	2d Maryland	do.	do.	50	Dec. 10, 1863	Gildea.
Knox, R. F.	do.	C	11th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Jan. 4, 1864	Hudson.
Koch, D.	Private	A	54th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1864	Stafford.
Kochle, A.	do.	D	4th New York	New Haven, Conn.	Leg	50	May 16, 1864	Bly.
Knowles, Jos.	do.	E	Duryea Zouaves	La Crosse, Wis.	do.	50	Oct. 15, 1864	Hudson.
Kochler, Fred.	do.	I	7th Connecticut	Salem, Ohio	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Do.
Kortinger, J. F.	do.	B	1st bat. 16th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Koons, Albert	do.	H	19th Ohio	Boonton, N. J.	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1865	Bly.
Kuott, Daniel	do.	K	1st New Jersey	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Bly.
Korth, George	do.	B	140th New York	Stentben, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Do.
Kochler, John	do.	I	159th Pennsylvania	Petersburg, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Do.
Kontutz, John	do.	G	27th Ohio	Union, Mo.	do.	75	May 24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Knowles, Jesse	do.	K	82d Illinois	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Apr. 26, 1865	Bly.
Koch, Herman	do.	F	1st Virginia light artillery	Rochester, Vt.	do.	75	July 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Koch, William	do.	A	11th Vermont	New York city	Arm	50	June 23, 1865	Palmer.
Knowlton, H. L.	do.	H	3d Pennsylvania artillery	do.	Leg	75		
Koagle, Jacob	do.	F	145th Pennsylvania	do.				
Kogau, Martin	do.	K	do.	do.				

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Kopp, Emil	Private	K	12th New Jersey	New York city	2 legs.	\$150	Aug. 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Koon, Samuel	do.	D	63d Ohio	do.	Leg	75	July 25, 1865	Palmer.
Knott, Edward	do.	D	2d New Jersey	Port Chester, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Hudson.
Kuble, John W	do.	K	2d Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Kruger, A	do.	B	43d Illinois	Belleville, Ill	do.	50	Feb. 5, 1864	Stafford.
Kuhn, Levi	do.	B	88th Indiana	Ligon, Md	do.	75	Aug. 23, 1864	Do.
Kuemmel, H	do.	H	2d Michigan	Detroit, Mich	do.	75	Apr. 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Kuntz, Lewis	do.	H	1st Pennsylvania res. corps.	Philadelphia, Pa	Arm	50	Apr. 26, 1865	Spellerberg.
Kuhn, Adam	do.	F	99th Ohio	Skeel's Cross Roads, Ohio.	Leg	75	June 12, 1865	Bly.
Kuhlman, Henry	do.	F	47th Ohio	Van Buren, Ohio	3 fingers	30	Sept. 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kuhlman, Henry	do.	F	do.	do.	Leg	75	Aug. 23, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Kunes, L	do.	E	126th Ohio	Rogersville, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Kuehn, William	do.	E	55th Pennsylvania	Branchdale, Pa	do.	75	Mar. 18, 1865	Do.
Kurtz, G	do.	K	18th Missouri	Weston, Mo	Arm	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Kundson, F	do.	C	5th Missouri	Fairbault, Minn	do.	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Kuhnt, Gottlieb	do.	H	16th Iowa	Lansing, Iowa	do.	50	Nov. 14, 1865	Do.
Kyle, James H	do.	H	94th Ohio	Xenia, Ohio	do.	50	July 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Kyner, James H	do.	F	46th Ohio	Clear Creek, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 29, 1865	Bly.
Lair, Jacob	do.	B	20th New York	New York city	Arm	75	Jan. 13, 1863	Selpho.
Laughlin, James	do.	K	67th New York	Brooklyn, L. I.	Leg	50	May —, 1863	Palmer.
Lays, G. L.	Sergeant	H	5th Wisconsin	Richland Centre, Wis.	do.	50	May —, 1863	Do.
Larke, H	Private	G	8th Pennsylvania res. corps.	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 1, 1863	Gildea.
Lane, F. A	do.	A	13th New York	do.	do.	50	Aug. 18, 1863	Do.
Lahr, Joseph	do.	F	6th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	50	Aug. 16, 1863	Do.
Lacey, Thomas	do.	D	37th New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 9, 1863	Do.
Lanergan, Thomas	do.	B	142d Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	50	Nov. 9, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Larkin, A. B	do.	C	30th Iowa	Dodgeville, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 2, 1864	Bly.
Laird, Samuel	do.	I	4th Vermont	Cabot, Vt	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Hudson.
Laub, Cain	do.	I	3d U. S. colored troops	Jonesville, Ind.	Arm	50	Apr. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
Laske, William	do.	E	9th Wisconsin	Burlington, Wis.	Leg	50	June 9, 1864	Bly.
Law, Henry	do.	D	34th Illinois	Stirling, Ill	do.	50	July 18, 1864	Stafford.
Lambert, H. M	Sergeant	D	12th Illinois cavalry	Rye, N. Y.	do.	50	June 24, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Lawrence, Charles	Private	E	90th New York	Frenchtown, N. J.	Arm	50	Sept. 21, 1864	Selpho.
Lauer, Joseph S	do.	B	5th New Jersey	Frenchtown, N. J.	Leg	50	July 14, 1864	Hudson.
Lason, H. P	do.	F	76th New York	Harford, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Laughlin, John	do.	A	69th New York	New York city	Leg	50	Aug. 29, 1864	Hudson.
Lapham, C. N	do.	K	1st Vermont cavalry	Shoreham, Vt	2 legs.	150	Nov. 3, 1864	Do.
Lacy, Joel	do.	C	2d Delaware	Gloucester, N. J.	Arm	50	Oct. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Laton, James M	do.	A	8th New Hampshire	Nashua, N. H.	Leg	75	Jan. 18, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Lawrence, R. E	do.	F	81st New York	Fulton, N. Y.	Arm	75	Dec. 10, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Law, Thomas	do.	A	2d battalion invalid corps.	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Laugan, Anthony	do.	104	14th U. S. infantry	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Arm	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Do.
Larimore, William	do.	G	1st Indiana	Centre Valley, Ind.	Hand.	50	Nov. 22, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Langftt, John W	do.	K	100th Pennsylvania	Taylorstown, Pa	Leg	75	Dec. 9, 1864	Palmer.
Landesberger, C	do.	F	11th Pennsylvania	West Newton, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

Lampman, J. M.	do.	H	17th Michigan	York, Mich.	do.	75	Oct. 31, 1864	Bly.
Lambert, George	do.	H	53d Indiana	Clifford, Ind.	do.	50	June 25, 1864	Palmer.
Lane, Isaac	do.	A	8th Michigan	Goodrich, Mich.	do.	50	July 28, 1864	Do.
Lapine, Alfred	do.	I	37th Massachusetts	Springfield, Mass.	Arm	50	Jan. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Landon, P. H.	do.	C	7th U. S. colored troops	do.	do.	50	April 12, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lambert, William	do.	K	13th New Jersey	Paterson, N. J.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Lackey, George A.	do.	D	58th Massachusetts	South Easton, Mass.	Leg	75	Mar. 4, 1865	George B. Jewett.
La Marsna, J. J.	do.	D	127th Illinois	Gardner, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Bly.
Lapp, Charles	do.	F	5th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 23, 1865	Bly.
Larch, John	do.	A	5th Virginia	Buffalo, Va.	do.	75	April 17, 1865	Bly.
Lackey, Levi	do.	A	209th Pennsylvania	Boiling Springs, Pa.	do.	75	May 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Langfeld, A.	do.	B	8th Illinois	Decatur, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 24, 1865	Stafford.
Lawrence, C. P.	do.	B	32d Massachusetts	Peperell, Mass.	do.	75	Nov. 12, 1864	Palmer.
Lake, Henry	do.	B	1st New Jersey cavalry	Bargaintown, N. J.	Arm	50	June 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Lawrence, James A.	do.	B	77th New York	West Port, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 3, 1865	Bly.
Larey, James	do.	H	10th New York cavalry	New York city	do.	65	July 3, 1865	Marks.
Landott, William H.	do.	A	5th Wisconsin	Port Washington, Wis.	do.	75	June 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Laird, P. P.	do.	K	49th New York	Palmyna, N. Y.	do.	75	June 6, 1865	Palmer.
La Plant, Charles	do.	D	11th Vermont	Westfield, Vt.	Arm	50	July 21, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
La Fleur, A. B.	do.	H	4th Michigan	Litchfield, Mich.	Leg	75	Feb. 6, 1865	Bly.
Lanley, David	do.	B	18th Michigan	Blissfield, Mich.	Arm	50	July 20, 1865	Kolbe.
Lauf, Joseph	do.	F	91st New York	Chicago, Ill.	Leg	75	July 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Lair, Harrison	do.	E	40th New York	Morristown, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 19, 1865	Kolbe.
Lamphere, George	do.	B	16th Connecticut	Mystic, Conn.	do.	50	Jan. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Lantz, Noah	do.	H	8th Iowa cavalry	Antonville, Iowa	do.	50	July 3, 1865	Do.
La Rue, George S.	do.	I	6th Ohio	Lockland, Ohio	do.	50	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Lawrence, William	do.	I	25th New York	Reading, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lawrence, James H.	do.	D	93d New York	Corinth, Jessup's Land'g, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 17, 1865	Palmer.
Lawrence, Charles	do.	E	30th U. S. colored troops	Rye, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 29, 1864	Do.
Lane, John M.	do.	E	16th Pennsylvania cavalry	Franklin, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 18, 1865	Clement.
Laugh, William H.	do.	C	2d Indiana	Eaton, Ohio	Arm	50	Sept. 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Laws, Benjamin	do.	E	8th Connecticut	Smyma, Del.	Leg	75	Aug. 12, 1865	Palmer.
La Mont, Hugh	do.	B	21st battalion V. R. C.	Thompsonville, Conn.	do.	75	Oct. 19, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Langdon, Samuel	do.	4	20th Indiana	Burlington, Vt.	Apparatus	50	Sept. 30, 1865	Hudson.
Laycock, William	do.	F	81st New York	Royal Centre, Ind.	Arm	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Kolbe.
La Point, Valentine	do.	A	40th New York	Natural Bridge, N. Y.	Leg	75	Dec. 13, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Larson, S. F.	do.	G	105th Ohio	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Latimer, O. P.	do.	E	13th Michigan	Chardon, Ohio	Leg	75	Nov. 22, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Lash, James J.	do.	F	32d Massachusetts	Kendallville, Ind.	Arm	50	June 27, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Lawson, H.	do.	B	9th Vermont	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 5, 1866	Grenell & Co.
Larocke, J. H.	do.	A	142d New York	Vergennes, Vt.	Apparatus	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Hudson.
Larabee, Charles	do.	A	91st New York	New Derham, N. J.	Leg	75	Jan. 11, 1866	Do.
Larkin, William	do.	G	36th New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Clement.
Leonard, John	do.	D	37th New York	New York city	do.	50	Dec. 30, 1862	Hudson.
Leouhan, Thomas	do.	D	20th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Solpho.
Leyson, John	do.	D	90th Pennsylvania	Lafayette, Ill.	do.	50	Mar. 28, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Lelar, William D.	do.	H	37th Illinois	Sparta, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1863	Palmer.
Lee, Dennis	do.	B	22d Illinois	New Brunswick, N. J.	do.	50	Nov. 17, 1863	Stafford.
Lewis, F. D.	do.	I	1st New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 11, 1863	Bly.
Lester, John H.	do.	F	2d Maine	Augusta, Me.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Leelbing, Lewis	do.	B	148th Pennsylvania	Bellefonte, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 14, 1863	Gildea.
Lebkuecher, M.	do.	H	do.	do.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Lenmon, Ezra	Private.	E	16th Ohio.	Benton, Ohio.	Leg	\$50	Feb. 23, 1864	Bly.
Lewis, Hugh	do.	I	Invalid Corps.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1864	Gildea.
Lepage, John	do.	K	147th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	Leg	50	April 6, 1861	Palmer.
Lewis, M.	do.	D	7th Michigan cavalry	Salisburg, Ill.	do.	50	May 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Lenmon, J.	do.	G	33d Illinois	Sumner, Ill.	do.	50	June 7, 1864	Do.
Lehr, George W.	do.	C	11th Illinois	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Arm	50	July 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Leibelin, William	do.	C	20th Massachusetts.	Utica, N. Y.	do.	50	July 12, 1864	Do.
Lehu, F.	do.	C	14th New York	New York city	Leg	50	June 15, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Leuschner, William	do.	C	6th Connecticut	do.	do.	50	June 15, 1864	Do.
Lelgh, George	do.	C	3d U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	July 16, 1864	Hudson.
Leslie, Alexander	do.	D	9th New York	do.	do.	75	Sept. 19, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Leonard, James	do.	E	2d New York	Woonsocket Falls, R. I.	do.	75	Nov. —, 1861	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Lee, Thomas	do.	E	43d New Hampshire	Lowell, Mass.	do.	75	Sept. 30, 1864	Palmer.
Leslie, George G.	do.	C	5th New Hampshire	Mount Rock, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 25, 1864	Lincoln.
Leferer, D. P.	do.	G	149th Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Pa.	do.	50	July 28, 1863	Gildea.
Lehman, John A.	do.	G	1st Pennsylvania reserves	Marshall, Mich.	Leg	75	Sept. 17, 1864	Bly.
Lemon, William	do.	A	8th Michigan	North Stockholm, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Leonard, H. D.	do.	D	92d New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Spellenberg.
Leampert, J.	do.	E	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	New Haven, Conn.	do.	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Leuz, Charles	do.	E	1st Connecticut cavalry	Harrison, Ill.	do.	50	Jan. 13, 1865	Do.
Lee, B. F.	do.	L	8th Illinois cavalry	Alexandriaville, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 6, 1865	Bly.
Lease, Daniel	do.	E	1st Ohio	Urbana, Ill.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1864	Do.
Lewis, T. A.	do.	I	2d Illinois	Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Lehr, William	do.	K	7th Ohio	Jackson, Wis.	Arm	50	Mar. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lewis, James	do.	G	19th Wisconsin	Jacksonville, Pa.	Leg	75	Mar. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Leonard, A. G.	do.	B	1st Virginia cavalry	Norristown, Pa.	Two arms	100	Mar. 18, 1865	Spellenberg.
Lewis, W. H.	do.	C	5th U. S. artillery	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 5, 1865	Hudson.
Leivy, Morris	do.	D	132d New York	Carrollton, Ky.	do.	75	Feb. 9, 1865	Bly.
Lewis, James W.	do.	K	13th Kentucky	Newburg, Ind.	do.	75	Mar. 2, 1865	Do.
Leggett, W. T.	do.	F	1st Alabama cavalry	West Lynn, Mass.	Arm	50	April 27, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Leuhman, Dennis	do.	A	28th Massachusetts	Ormsly, Pa.	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Leutz, David	do.	L	5th Pa. heavy artillery	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do.	75	May 29, 1865	Palmer.
Leary, John	do.	I	106th New York	New York city	Arm	50	June 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lewis, William	do.	K	48th New York	do.	do.	50	June 21, 1865	Kolbe.
Leckbold, C.	do.	G	20th Massachusetts	Troy, N. H.	do.	75	May 19, 1865	Palmer.
Leighton, B. D.	do.	I	9th New Hampshire	Liverpool, N. Y.	Leg	150	May 31, 1865	Bly.
Lee, Dorance	do.	G	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Edinburg, Pa.	Two legs	50	Nov. 18, 1864	Palmer.
Lewis, Henry	do.	B	145th Pennsylvania	Morris, Ill.	Arm	50	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Leverson, K.	do.	B	1st Michigan sharpshooters.	Piqua, Ohio.	do.	75	May 25, 1865	Bly.
Lee, D. L.	do.	E	71st Ohio	Catact, Ind.	Leg	75	April 8, 1865	Do.
Leonard, O. H.	do.	B	31st Indiana	Fostoria, Ohio.	do.	50	Aug. 8, 1865	Kolbe.
Leech, William H. H.	do.	C	49th Ohio	Monongahela City, Pa.	Arm	50	July 28, 1865	Do.
Leech, Frank	do.	I	116th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Le Baran, F. S.	do.	I	20th Michigan	Franklin, Ohio	do.	50	June 28, 1865	Palmer.
Lewis, William	do.	C	39th Ohio.	do.	Leg	75	do.	do.

Lewis, Charles A.	do.	K	57th Massachusetts	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Kolbe.
Leonard, John	do.	K	1st New York cavalry	Taunton, Mass.	Hand.	50	Sept. 23, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Lewis, E. C.	do.	K	8th New Jersey	Freehold, N. J.	Leg	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Hudson.
Lee, A. W.	do.	K	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Frankford, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 24, 1865	Palmer.
Leinbach, Theodore	do.	E	9th Michigan cavalry	McEwensville, Pa.	Arm	75	Nov. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Leroy, J. D.	do.	B	4th N. Y. heavy artillery	East Glenville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Leonard, James S.	do.	B	1st N. J. light artillery	Newark, N. J.	do.	75	July 12, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Legrow, Jo. I.	do.	F	10th Vermont	Albany, Wis.	Apparatus.	60	Oct. 28, 1865	Hudson.
Lemuel, John	do.	I	5th Wisconsin	Havre-de-Grace, France	Leg	50	Oct. 20, 1865	Do.
Les, Joint	do.	B	6th Connecticut	New Middletown, Ill.	Leg	75	Nov. 14, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lear, J. D.	do.	G	22d Illinois	Budd, Ill.	Leg	50	Mar. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Linthurst, C. W.	do.	I	1st Pennsylvania reserves	do.	do.	50	June 6, 1863	Stafford.
Lincoln, Enos	do.	I	12th Illinois	do.	do.	50	Sept. —, 1863	Palmer.
Livengood, I. D.	do.	B	19th Indiana	Belgrade Bridge, Me.	do.	50	Jan. 5, 1864	Hudson.
Littlefield, A.	do.	C	2d Rhode Island	Woonsocket, R. I.	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Lindley, Thomas	do.	L	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Portland, Me.	do.	50	April 13, 1864	Palmer.
Light, O.	do.	F	12th Rhode Island	do.	do.	50	May 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Libby, George H.	do.	A	12th Maine	Yorkville, N. Y.	Leg	50	Aug. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Little, F.	do.	B	53d Pennsylvania	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm	50	Sept. 22, 1864	Lincoln.
Liginger, Jacob	do.	H	103d New York	Smyrna, Me.	Leg	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Bly.
Litzinger, R. A.	do.	G	2d U. S. cavalry	Pictured Rocks, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Lilley, S. O.	do.	L	1st Maine heavy artillery	Saugerties, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Little, A.	do.	F	106th Pennsylvania	Palo, Ill.	Arm	75	Dec. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Livingston, J. H.	do.	E	7th New York heavy artillery	Washington, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 5, 1865	Bly.
Livernore, W. H.	do.	H	55th Illinois	Chandlersville, Ohio	Leg	50	Mar. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Lisle, John W.	do.	K	122d Ohio	Paterson, N. J.	Leg	75	April 4, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Linn, M.	do.	A	do.	Frazeysburg, Ohio	do.	75	April 18, 1865	Do.
Lister, Joseph	do.	M	2d New York heavy artillery	Columbus, Ohio	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Bly.
Liesey, John	do.	B	17th Ohio	East Callis, Vt.	do.	75	May 18, 1865	Do.
Lilley, M. A.	do.	H	46th Ohio	Greenville, Me.	Arm	50	July 31, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lalley, Willard	do.	I	11th Vermont	Baltimore, Md.	Leg	75	July 5, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Littlefield, Ivory	do.	K	31st Maine	New York city	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Libbert, Wilhelm	do.	B	20th Massachusetts	Lancaster, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Livingston, H. B.	do.	A	48th New York	Brunswick, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1865	Bly.
Linn, E. D.	do.	C	103d Ohio	Etna Green, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 23, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Lindley, F. W.	do.	K	74th Indiana	South Livonia, N. Y.	Hand	50	Oct. 18, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Lightner, S.	do.	K	1st New York dragoons	Newport, Ky.	Leg	75	Oct. 19, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Lindsley, M. W.	do.	G	1st Kentucky	McCutchinsville, Ohio	do.	50	April 30, 1864	Palmer.
Lloyd, Robert	do.	B	123d Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	July 25, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Lott, A. H.	do.	D	do.	Topsfield, Mass.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Loregrov, John	do.	K	56th Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	75	June 29, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Lovett, J. H.	do.	F	40th Massachusetts	Harlausburg, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Loeb, Louis	do.	I	3d New Jersey	Salem, Ohio	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Lockwood, Jacob	do.	G	5th Virginia	Gloucester, Mass.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Palmer.
Locke, James C.	do.	E	100th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Do.
Lowry, Alex.	do.	G	104th Ohio	do.	Two legs.	100	July 27, 1863	George B. Jewett.
Low, George S.	do.	F	35th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	Aug. 27, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Long, John D.	do.	C	15th Indiana	do.	do.	50	Aug. 3, 1863	Stafford.
Long, D. B.	do.	E	75th Illinois	do.	do.	50	May 12, 1863	Bly.
Loafman, William J	do.	K	9th Kentucky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 15, 1864	Hudson.
Lowry, Thomas	do.	K	48th New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 15, 1864	Do.
Lowrydridge, C.	do.	B	1st New York sharpshooters	do.	do.	50	Feb. 15, 1864	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Loomis, E. W.	Private.	F	2d Vermont.	Montpelier, Vt.	Arm	\$50	Mar. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Lowe, William	do.	F	9th Maryland.	do.	Leg	50	May 21, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Lowe, H. B.	Sergeant	F	5th Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	May 16, 1864	Do.
Long, Daniel	Private	D	171st Indiana.	Kingston, Ohio	Arm	50	May 13, 1864	Lincoln.
Lowman, George W.	do.	B	11th Pennsylvania reserves	Indiana, Pa.	do.	50	May 27, 1864	Do.
Looman, Garrett	do.	E	100th New York.	East Aurora, N. Y.	do.	50	June —, 1864	Do.
Loveridge, James	do.	G	14th New York heavy art.	New York city	do.	50	June —, 1864	Do.
Lower, W. H.	do.	H	90th Pennsylvania	Bristol, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 21, 1864	Do.
Long, John	do.	F	8th Indiana.	South Bend, Ind.	Leg	75	Nov. 4, 1864	Stafford.
Lovejoy, C. M.	do.	A	1st Maine heavy artillery	North Wayne, Me.	Arm	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Long, James C.	do.	A	45th Indiana.	Vevay, Ind.	Leg	75	Nov. 11, 1864	Bly.
Long, G. P.	do.	—	4th Indiana artillery	Womach, Ind.	do.	75	Sept. 16, 1864	Do.
Lockhart, Thomas	do.	H	7th Indiana.	North Salem, Ind.	Arm	50	Dec. 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Lowell, D. K.	do.	E	11th Maine	Lee, Me.	do.	50	Dec. 20, 1864	Do.
Lozier, C. H.	do.	B	2d Pennsylvania cavalry	South Troopsburgh, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Lohr, Noah	do.	F	55th Pennsylvania	Indiana, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Lovry, Henry	do.	D	93d Pennsylvania	Lebanon, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Lothrop, John H.	do.	F	16th U. S. infantry	Elkador, Iowa	do.	75	Nov. 15, 1864	Bly.
Loveland, Wm.	do.	E	20th Connecticut.	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Lovory, John	do.	8	2d batt. Vet'n Reserve Corps	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Lombard, Henry	do.	F	40th Massachusetts	Kittery Point, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Lofters, N.	do.	G	7th Massachusetts	Fall River, Mass.	do.	50	April 6, 1865	Do.
Lovering, H. B.	do.	C	3d Massachusetts cavalry	Lynn, Mass.	Leg	75	April 26, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Long, Jos. S.	do.	F	33d Ohio.	Lafayette, Ohio	do.	65	July 10, 1865	Marks.
Logau, Wm. A.	do.	D	110th Illinois.	Pickneyville, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Bly.
Longsdorf, Daniel	do.	I	203d Pennsylvania	Williamsport, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Loetsch, Chas	do.	B	2d Pennsylvania artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 23, 1865	Clement.
Looker, R. E.	do.	G	190th Pennsylvania	do.	Apparatus	25	Sept. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Loudermilk, Wilson	do.	B	114th Illinois	Verden, Ill.	Arm	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Loomis, R. D.	do.	H	57th Massachusetts	Brasher Falls, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 5, 1865	Palmer.
Long, Philip	do.	H	47th New York	Newark, N. J.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Lomas, Jos.	do.	B	56th New York	Newburg, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Hudson.
Loyd, Martin	do.	F	100th Pennsylvania	Okalona, Miss	Apparatus	25	Nov. 10, 1865	Kolbe.
Lowell, D. R.	do.	G	121st New York	Middlefield, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Long, H. F.	do.	I	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	Ickesburg, Pa.	do.	50	April 22, 1865	Palmer.
Lovell, C. H.	do.	D	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Corning, N. Y.	Apparatus	50	Jan. 16, 1866	Hudson.
Long, Levi R.	do.	I	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	New Bloomfield, Pa.	Leg	50	May 18, 1864	Palmer.
Lucore, J.	do.	C	1st Pennsylvania rifles	do.	do.	50	Aug. 20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Luscomb, F. E.	do.	E	17th Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	Oct. 31, 1863	Bly.
Lusty, R.	do.	E	15th Massachusetts	Warren, R. I.	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Luther, A.	do.	E	1st Rhode Island battery	Winchester, Wis.	Arm	50	May 26, 1864	Selpho.
Luck, Fred	do.	C	21st Wisconsin.	do.	Leg	50	May 21, 1864	Stafford.
Ludis, M.	do.	A	2d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo	do.	50	Feb. 29, 1864	Bly.
Lucas, Wm. V.	do.	I	8th Indiana.	Summerset, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 1, 1864	Bly.

Luyster, Theo.	do.	B	10th New York	Newburg, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 21, 1864	Hudson.
Lupton, Jas. W.	do.	C	14th New Jersey	Andover, Mass.	Leg	75	Jan. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Inscomb, A. E.	do.	H	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Bristol, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Luke, Joshua.	do.	K	99th Pennsylvania	Niles, Ohio	Leg	75	April 1, 1865	Palmer.
Luse, J. B.	do.	C	125th Ohio	Mastersonville, Pa.	Arm	50	May 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Lutman, John.	do.	K	203d Pennsylvania	Lee Centre, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 12, 1865	Palmer.
Lucas, Samuel.	do.	K	2d New York heavy artillery	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	July 5, 1865	Spellerberg.
Ludeka, Albert.	do.	L	102d Pennsylvania	Lockhaven, Pa.	Leg	75	July 28, 1865	Palmer.
Lumphrey, Oliver.	Sergeant major		1st New York cavalry	Staten Island, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 5, 1865	Bly.
Lupton, Thos.	Private	A	2d New York heavy artillery	Culver Station, Ind.	Hand	50	Jan. 6, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Lucas, Martin.	do.	A	40th Indiana	Lynn, Mass.	Leg	50	Sept. 8, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Lynch, Thos.	do.	D	40th New York	do.	do.	50	Sept. 16, 1863	Hudson.
Lyon, Branch.	do.	C	12th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1864	Palmer.
Lynch, Timothy.	do.	E	4th U. S. infantry	Hillsdale, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 13, 1864	Lincoln.
Lydie, Jas. R.	do.	K	84th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	50	Oct. 8, 1864	Do.
Lyon, Simon.	do.	F	165th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 17, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Lynch, James.	do.	A	2d U. S. infantry	Norwalk, Conn.	do.	50	May 2, 1865	Palmer.
Lyon, John.	do.	H	20th Massachusetts	West Randolph, Mass.	Leg	75	June 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Lynan, E. W.	do.	I	75th Illinois	Fairbury, Ill.	Arm	50	June 30, 1865	Hudson.
Lynch, Michael.	do.	Bat. E	New York artillery	Auburn, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 20, 1865	Bly.
Lyon, A. E.	do.	E	37th Iowa	Memphis, Tenn.	do.	75	Sept. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Lynn, Samuel.	do.	D	104th Illinois	Earlyville, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1865	Gildea.
Lynch, Pat.	do.	E	1st Maine light artillery	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Lynch, John.	do.	C	47th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 11, 1865	Hudson.
Lyon, Robert.	do.	D	176th New York	New York city	do.	75	May 18, 1865	Bly.
Lyon, H. J.	do.	H	40th Illinois	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	75	Jan. 8, 1866	Palmer.
Lynch, Daniel.	do.	A	33d Wisconsin	Avoca, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Lynch, Thomas.	do.	F	31st Illinois	Marion, Ill.	Arm	50	April 1, 1863	Selpho.
Masterson, John.	do.	B	106th Pennsylvania	Little Washington, N. J.	Leg	50	Sept. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Manning, T.	do.	H	5th Ohio	do.	do.	50	Sept. 5, 1863	Gildea.
McGee, William.	do.	K	81st Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Sept. 30, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Madett, Jacob.	do.	G	2d U. S. infantry	New York city	Leg	50	June 18, 1863	Bly.
Manning, A. F.	do.	D	50th N. Y. engineers	New York city	do.	50	Sept. 4, 1863	Hudson.
Mallory, M.	do.	H	69th New York	do.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Martin, John.	do.	G	4th New York	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	Palmer.
May, M.	do.	A	9th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1864	Do.
Mann, E. M.	do.		11th N. Y. battery	West Andover, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Mason, E. F.	do.	C	29th Ohio	Boston, Mass.	Arm	50	Dec. 17, 1864	Do.
Malone, W. D.	Sergeant	99	2d batt'n Invalid Corps.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1864	Hudson.
Mason, William J.	Corporal	C	33th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	April 5, 1864	Gildea.
Maher, J.	Private	F	4th U. S. infantry	Manchester, Mass.	Arm	50	April 13, 1864	Selpho.
Martin, Frederick.	do.	H	19th Massachusetts	South Bristol, N. Y.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Macomber, G. W.	do.	K	122d New York	Morton, Ill.	do.	50	April 14, 1864	Lincoln.
May, C.	do.	E	82d Illinois	West Point, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1864	Palmer.
Maher, M.	Corporal		U. S. ordnance	Port Royal, S. C.	do.	50	Mar. 25, 1864	Bly.
Maloney, T. J.	Private	E	44th New York	South Petersburg, N. Y.	do.	50	June 30, 1864	Gildea.
Main, H. A.	do.	E	2d New York cavalry	Medway, Mass.	Leg	50	July 1, 1864	Selpho.
Mawn, Peter.	do.	E	2d Massachusetts	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	July 22, 1864	Hudson.
Marston, B. F.	do.	G	30th Pennsylvania	Jackson Court House, Ohio.	Arm	50		
Marshall, James.	do.	I	7th (2d batt'n) Invalid Corps.	La Crosse, Wis.	do.	50		
Malbon, J. C.	do.		1st Wisconsin battery	Akron, N. Y.	do.	50		
Mahn, Frederick.	do.	F	100th New York		Leg	50		

Name.	Rank.	Co.	State and regiment.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
May, P. J.	Private.	C	1st R. I. battery.	Providence, R. I.	Leg	\$50	July —, 1864	Hudson.
Mahoney, James	do.	K	2d Massachusetts cavalry.	Oxford, Mass.	Arm	50	July —, 1864	Lincoln.
Martin, John	do.	E	9th New York	Hudson, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 19, 1864	Do.
Martin, M.	do.	H	1st U. S. artillery	Woonsocket, R. I.	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Marsh, Samuel.	do.	E	3d Iowa	Greensburg, Ind.	Arm	50	Sept. 5, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Malarkey, George.	do.	F	100th Pennsylvania.	New Bedford, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Massey, James W.	do.	F	72d Pennsylvania	Camden, N. J.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1863	Gildea.
Marsh, William W.	do.	I	14th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Greenville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 4, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Mason, William P.	do.	C	1st Vermont cavalry	Waterbury, Vt.	Arm	50	Oct. 15, 1864	Lincoln.
Malone, William.	do.	K	New York engineers.	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 4, 1864	Do.
Mass, Lewis	do.		1st Indiana battery.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Leg	50	Jan. 30, 1864	Bly.
Martin, S. J.	do.	G	6th Kansas	Savannah, Mo.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1864	Bly.
Mancher, Edward	do.	B	17th Missouri	Eftingham, Ill.	do.	75	Oct. 13, 1864	Bly.
Maedel, C.	do.	C	9th Illinois	Keokuk, Iowa.	do.	75	Dec. 3, 1864	Bly.
Martindale, L.	do.	K	54th Indiana.	Green's Fork, Ind.	do.	75	Dec. 29, 1864	Bly.
Maurer, A. J.	do.	H	55th Ohio.	Fostoria, Ohio.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1864	Bly.
Mangan, John	do.	B	1st U. S. artillery	Lovell, Mass.	do.	75	Jan. 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Maxey, Larkun	do.	F	2d Kentucky cavalry	Mintonsville, Ky.	Hand.	50	Dec. 16, 1865	Selpho.
Marsh, B. F.	do.	F	28th Connecticut.	Winsted, Conn.	Arm	50	Jan. 19, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Mallery, Austin	do.	F	11th Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Do.
Matthes, Philip	do.	I	1st New York artillery	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 28, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Mahoney, John	do.	A	11th New York cavalry	New York city.	Leg	75	Jan. 14, 1865	Hudson.
Masius, L.	do.	A	66th New York vols	Hunter's Point, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Macbuer, David	do.	G	96th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Jan. 31, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, Peter	do.	H	39th New York	Martinsville, N. J.	do.	75	Dec. 10, 1864	Do.
Maguire, Samuel	do.	G	10th Pa. Reserve Corps	Salisbury, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Maynard, Martin	do.	D	36th Massachusetts.	Northfield, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 11, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Mangerman, J. G.	do.	K	87th Indiana.	Northfield, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Mace, John.	do.	B	4th New York cavalry	New York city.	do.	75	April 5, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Matthews, Bracila	do.	B	14th New Jersey vols	Bursville, N. J.	do.	75	Mar. 29, 1865	Do.
Marks, Charles	do.	D	131st Pennsylvania.	Milroy, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Mayberry, G. B.	do.	F	7th Maine	Casco, Maine	do.	50	Dec. 27, 1864	Lincoln.
Marcy, G. F.	do.	F	21st Massachusetts	Farmusville, Mass	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1865	Do.
Masterson, Patrick	do.	A	59th New York	New York city	Leg	75	Mar. 23, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, E. T.	do.	D	56th Pennsylvania	Susquehanna Depot, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 7, 1865	Do.
Martin, Joseph.	do.	D	106th New York	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do.	75	April 6, 1865	Do.
Maxwell, William E.	do.	G	95th New York	Williamsburg, L. I.	do.	75	Feb. 24, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Manly, Charles H.	do.	A	1st Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Arm	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Maning, John	do.	A	19th Michigan	Marcellus, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Gildea.
Mack, William H.	do.	E	73d Pennsylvania	Canada East	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Koibe.
Mark, Francis	do.	K	6th New Hampshire.	New York city	do.	50	April 28, 1865	Do.
Manger, Charles	do.	B	15th New York heavy art	Honekstown, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Matter, Jacob	do.	B	21st Ohio.	Kittery Depot, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
Manson, S.	do.	F	32d Maine	Potter's Mills, Pa.	Leg	75	Jan. 3, 1865	Palmer.
Mayes, Samuel	do.	F	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Potter's Mills, Pa.	do.	75	April 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

Mank, Samuel.	do.	E	90th Ohio.	Swan, Ohio.	do.	75	Mar.	2, 1865	Bly.
Marshall, Joseph.	do.	B	4th Kentucky cavalry	Louisville, Ky.	do.	75	April	7, 1865	Bly.
Martin, Patrick.	do.	A	5th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	May	27, 1865	J. M. Grenell & Co.
Mayo, Joseph.	do.	D	14th New Hampshire.	Weare, N. H.	do.	50	June	2, 1865	Do.
Marshall, F.	do.	F	3d Massachusetts cavalry	Watertown, Mass.	do.	50	May	17, 1865	Lincoln.
Martin, John.	do.	F	123d New York	Belcher, N. Y.	Leg	75	May	22, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Mathews, Edward.	do.	E	30th U. S. colored troops	Virginia.	Arm	50	May	22, 1865	E. Spellerberg.
Major, William T.	do.	E	48th New York	New York city	Leg	75	May	13, 1865	Hudson.
Mahan, James.	do.	C	18th Pennsylvania cavalry	Waynesborough, Pa.	do.	75	May	17, 1865	Do.
Martin, D. D.	do.	C	12th Maine	Sebago, Me.	do.	75	Nov.	7, 1864	Palmer.
Mab, Ebenezer.	do.	H	24th Indiana	Oxford, Ind.	do.	75	May	3, 1865	Do.
Mays, Charles.	do.	K	1st U. S. artillery	Georgetown, D. C.	do.	75	June	13, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Maunier, James.	do.	K	97th Pennsylvania	Reeseville, Pa.	Arm	50	June	20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Maxim, Jacob.	do.	G	24th Massachusetts	Wareham, Mass.	Leg	75	June	7, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, Henry.	do.	H	8th New Jersey	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	July	10, 1865	Do.
Mattson, P.	do.	C	186th New York	Molino, N. Y.	do.	75	July	19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
May, Francis.	do.	G	148th Pennsylvania	Upper Turkey Foot, Pa.	Arm	50	June	23, 1865	Lincoln.
Maurer, Nathaniel.	do.	D	188th Pennsylvania	Altoona, Pa.	do.	50	June	27, 1865	Do.
Marks, John C.	do.	D	149th Pennsylvania	Shirland, Pa.	do.	50	June	19, 1865	Do.
Mansen, Nathan.	do.	A	5th New Hampshire.	Concord, N. H.	Leg	75	June	8, 1865	Hudson.
Mahon, John J.	do.	G	69th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apparatus for resections.	50	July	10, 1865	Do.
Marse, Jacob.	do.	I	131st New York	New York city	Arm	50	May	31, 1865	Spellerberg.
Mansfield, Charles.	do.	E	145th Pennsylvania	Enfield, N. H.	Leg	75	April	7, 1865	Palmer.
Maxwell, John.	do.	F	2d Pennsylvania heavy art	Goshen, Mass.	Arm	50	July	6, 1865	Kolbe.
Manning, William.	do.	I	20th Massachusetts	Princeton, Ind.	Leg	75	July	12, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Mavadner, Peter D.	do.	E	11th Missouri	Vinton, Iowa	Arm	50	July	29, 1865	Wm. Selpho & Son.
Martin, A. P.	do.	I	5th Tennessee	Bedford, Ind.	do.	75	July	12, 1865	Bly.
Marine, Stephen A.	do.	G	13th Iowa	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	June	13, 1865	Bly.
Mathes, William A.	do.	B	18th Indiana	Winthrop, Mass.	Arm	50	July	1, 1865	Kolbe.
Madden, Timothy.	do.	A	173d New York	Boston, Mass.	Leg	50	Jan.	14, 1864	Palmer.
Marsh, S.	do.	B	1st Massachusetts	New York city	do.	75	Aug.	2, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Mande, Charles.	do.	B	Unassigned; Vet. Res. Corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug.	11, 1865	Lincoln.
Mackin, Thomas.	do.	8	2d batt. Vet'n Reserve Corps	Williamstown, Vt.	do.	50	July	13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Matthewson, A.	do.	A	2d Pennsylvania heavy art	Vernon, Mich.	Apparatus for resections.	15	July	17, 1865	Kolbe.
Martin, Francis S.	do.	F	2d Vermont.	Newton, N. J.	Leg	75	Aug.	19, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, Joseph.	do.	L	2d New York heavy artillery.	South Jerusalem, L. I.	do.	75	Aug.	21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Mangan, James.	do.	D	15th New Jersey	Hartford, Conn.	Arm	50	Feb.	7, 1865	Lincoln.
Mahan, Freeman.	do.	C	102d New York	New York city	do.	50	Aug.	26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Mailey, James.	do.	H	7th Connecticut	New York city	Leg	75	Aug.	2, 1865	Hudson.
Maher, Lewis.	do.	C	69th New York	Laughlinstown, Pa.	do.	50	Oct.	20, 1864	Palmer.
Martin, Robert.	do.	B	97th New York	Canton, Pa.	do.	75	Mar.	15, 1865	Do.
Mathoit, John.	do.	E	211th Pennsylvania	Grahampton, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept.	1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Mason, Lewis J.	do.	K	2d New York cavalry	Larens, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept.	2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Mason, John H.	do.	E	149th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Aug.	9, 1865	Palmer.
Matterson, Charles S.	do.	I	76th New York	Bergen Iron Works, N. J.	Arm	50	Sept.	9, 1865	Lincoln.
Marslander, David.	do.	K	4th New Jersey	Randolph, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct.	3, 1865	Kolbe.
Martindell, J. R.	do.	A	150th Pennsylvania	Newark, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar.	30, 1865	Palmer.
Matthews, David.	do.	B	39th New Jersey		Leg	75	Sept.	25, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Marsh, Albert.	do.	B	64th New York		do.	75	July	24, 1865	Bly.
Masters, Nathan O.	do.	D	8th New York cavalry		do.	75	Aug.	10, 1865	Bly.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Mance, George	Private.	C	14th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	\$75	Feb. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Mansur, Zophial M.	do.	K	10th Vermont	East Charleston, Vt.	Arm	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Marvin, Mayshall	do.	D	19th Michigan	Burr Oaks, Mich.	Apparatus	50	Aug. 23, 1865	Hudson.
Mason, Joshua S.	do.	F	103d Ohio veteran volunteers	Medina, Ohio	do.	50	Sept. 20, 1865	Do.
Mash, D. W. B.	do.	H	150th New York	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Leg	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Do.
Martin, Wesley	do.	D	7th Maine	Maysville, Me.	do.	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, Robinet P.	do.	E	65th Ohio	Londonderry, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 12, 1865	Bly.
Mack, John	do.	B	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Magoonough, B.	do.	C	United States ordnance	Dearbornville, Mich.	2 arms	100	Oct. 16, 1865	Do.
Mayberry, Charles C.	do.	G	1st Maine cavalry	Biddeford, Me.	Arm	50	Nov. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Maddock, John S.	do.	K	91st New York volunteers	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	Nov. 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Maure, Charles L.	do.	K	Unassigned, Vet. Res. Corps	East Edington, Me.	do.	50	Oct. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Malone, S. S.	do.	K	109th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Oct. 27, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Mathewson, C. D.	do.	K	10th West Virginia	Harrisville, W. Va.	do.	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Bly.
Mathias, Jacob	do.	K	21st New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 3, 1865	Gildea.
Martin, Frank	do.	K	27th Indiana	Millerton, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 18, 1865	Do.
Man, Warren A. W.	do.	K	17th New York veteran vols.	Orange, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Matthews, Henry C.	do.	H	6th New York heavy artillery	Greenfield, Ohio	Arm	50	Jan. 7, 1866	Lincoln.
Mangan, John	do.	F	116th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 25, 1866	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Mason, Napoleon	do.	F	61st Ohio	Hancock, Mass	do.	75	Nov. 6, 1865	Palmer.
Martin, Lewis	do.	E	29th Massachusetts	Albany, Ill.	Apparatus	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Hudson.
Mapes, William W.	do.	F	29th U. S. colored troops	Selo, N. Y.	Leg	75	Dec. 30, 1865	Do.
Martin, Charles H.	do.	E	5th New York cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 1, 1866	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Marcy, Daniel	do.	D	29th Pennsylvania vet. vols.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Arm	50	Nov. 17, 1865	Richard Clement.
Mayo, Franklin	do.	I	23d Kentucky	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Dec. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Marr, Alexander C.	do.	C	81st Illinois	Bloomfield, N. J.	do.	50	Jan. 1, 1866	Do.
Marcellas, Lorenzo	do.	B	14th New Jersey	Montague, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 24, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Marx, Uriah	do.	K	94th New York	Marion, Ind.	do.	75	Feb. 28, 1866	Do.
Martling, Ralph T.	do.	F	119th New York	New York city	do.	75	Mar. 3, 1866	Do.
Marshall, William	do.	A	55th Pennsylvania vol. militia	Blairsville, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 22, 1866	Grenell & Co.
Madden, Francis.	do.	H	40th New York	Green Point, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 21, 1866	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
McCurley, John	do.	B	1st Pennsylvania artillery	do.	do.	50	May 3, 1864	B. Frank Palmer.
McLaughlin, H.	do.	E	10th United States infantry	do.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
McCarthy, Charles	Corporal	E	1st New York	do.	do.	50	Jan. 28, 1863	B. F. Palmer.
McAlvey, James	Private	D	102d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1863	Do.
McClosky, John	Marine	D	United States navy	do.	do.	50	April 1, 1863	Do.
McBride, P.	Private	D	1st New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1862	Do.
McGaully, William	do.	D	2d Virginia	do.	do.	50	April 1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
McCart, T.	Sergeant	K	37th New York	do.	do.	50	April 1, 1863	Do.
McGrath, M.	Private	K	27th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Mar. 26, 1863	E. D. Hudson.
McNelly, Charles	do.	A	29th Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass	do.	50	May 9, 1863	Do.
McSeppy, John	do.	C	20th Indiana	Logansport, N. Y.	do.	50	April 1, 1863	B. F. Palmer.
McMullen, A.	do.	B	36th New York	do.	do.	50	May 23, 1863	E. D. Hudson.
McDonald, James	Seaman	B	United States navy	do.	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1863	B. F. Palmer.
						50	Feb. 19, 1863	Do.

McKinstry, R.	Private	1st Excelsior brigade N. Y. vols.	do.	Dec. 1, 1862	W. Selpho.
McClusky, P.	do.	69th New York	do.	Aug. 7, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
McCarthy, James.	do.	71st New York	do.	Sept. 10, 1863	Do.
McCarthy, John	do.	9th Massachusetts	do.	Aug. 5, 1863	B. F. Palmer.
McGlynn, M.	do.	63d New York	do.	April —, 1863	Palmer.
McMahone, A.	do.	133d Pennsylvania	Bloomfield, Pa.	April 22, 1863	Do.
McIlheny, J.	do.	9th New York State militia	Howell, Mich.	Sept. 16, 1863	Gildea.
McNaughton, C. H.	do.	5th Michigan	Union Station, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1863	Hudson.
McKeever, Wm.	do.	6th Pennsylvania	Delphi, Ind.	Oct. 6, 1863	Gildea.
McKean, Wm.	do.	105th Pennsylvania	Union Station, Ohio	Nov. 13, 1863	Do.
McMillan, C. M.	do.	4th Virginia	Delphi, Ind.	Oct. 10, 1863	Bly.
McDonald, W. H.	do.	60th New York	Waterloo, Ind.	Jan. 5, 1864	Jewett.
McCulloch, W. W.	do.	20th Indiana	St. Joseph hospital, N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
McCutty, N.	do.	30th Indiana	Lynn, Mass.	Dec. 29, 1863	Charles Stafford.
McAnany, Patrick	do.	Battery 1, U. S. artillery	East Boston, Mass	Feb. 6, 1864	Jewett.
McDavid, Charles	do.	19th Massachusetts	Elkhart, Ind.	Feb. 5, 1864	Hudson.
McPhee, D.	do.	19th Indiana	Serena, Ill.	Mar. 10, 1864	Lincoln.
McGuire, Charles	Corporal	127th Illinois	Logan, Ind.	Mar. 12, 1864	Do.
McCaun, Hugh	Private	83d Indiana	Coloma, Mich.	Jan. 30, 1864	Bly.
McKean, John	do.	12th Michigan	Brattleboro', Vt.	Feb. 23, 1864	Do.
McGee, A. S.	Sergeant	5th Vermont	Newburyport, Mass.	Jan. 22, 1864	Gildea.
McKnight, James	do.	17th Massachusetts	Waterbury, Ct.	Nov. 30, 1863	Palmer.
McWhinnie, James	do.	20th Connecticut	do.	Oct. 15, 1863	Do.
McDowell, J.	do.	111th New York	do.	Oct. 15, 1863	Do.
McPherson, A. D.	do.	105th Pennsylvania	do.	April 28, 1864	Hudson.
McFarland, W. H.	Private	5th Wisconsin	do.	May 30, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
McKendley, George	do.	118th Pennsylvania	New York city	May 20, 1864	Do.
McDonald, H.	do.	19th New York	Irontdale, Mo.	May 9, 1864	Do.
McGarran, Charles	do.	6th Missouri	do.	April 16, 1864	Do.
McGinnis, H.	do.	2d battalion Invalid corps	do.	May 25, 1864	Selpho & Son.
McGarry, N. S.	do.	6th Maine	Calais, Me.	April 9, 1864	Blv.
McQuade, Thomas	do.	69th New York militia	Troy, N. Y.	June 4, 1864	Gildea.
McHenry, Joseph	do.	48th Illinois	Carmi, Ill.	June 3, 1864	Do.
McConnell, J. S.	Sergeant	3d Indiana	Tunney's Grove, Mo.	June 10, 1864	Hudson.
McGray, A. F.	Private	6th Missouri cavalry	New York city	July 29, 1864	Stafford.
McPhillips, J.	do.	4th New York cavalry	Rochester, N. Y.	July 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
McGuire, M.	do.	1st Missouri light artillery	New York city	Aug. 22, 1864	Stafford.
McCaun, Daniel	do.	40th New York	Troy, N. Y.	Aug. 8, 1864	Selpho & Son.
McMurray, M.	Corporal	125th New York	North Milford, Me.	Sept. 8, 1864	Do.
McDonald, Isaac	Private	13th Maine	Marblehead, Mass.	Sept. 26, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
McCarthy, Daniel	do.	2d Massachusetts	Providence, R. I.	July 16, 1864	Lincoln.
McGrath, Wm.	do.	3d Rhode Island heavy artil'y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 27, 1864	Do.
McGabe, John	do.	69th Pennsylvania volunteers	Fort Ancient, Ohio	Sept. 23, 1864	Hudson.
McIntire, E. B.	do.	79th Ohio volunteers	North Reading, Mass.	Oct. 11, 1864	Selpho & Son.
McDonald, Daniel	do.	2d United States infantry	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
McLin, Victor	do.	28th Massachusetts	Fennimore, Wis.	Oct. 18, 1864	Do.
McCurley, Felix	do.	7th Wisconsin	Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 26, 1864	Palmer.
McKay, Donald	Sergeant	6th Maryland	Washington, D. C.	Nov. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
McGlenn, John	Private	2d battalion Invalid corps	South Worcester, Mass.	Aug. 2, 1864	Stafford.
	do.	2d battalion Veteran reserves.		Jan. 16, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
				Oct. 10, 1864	Lincoln.
				Dec. 10, 1864	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
McKie, John A	Private	F	3d Massachusetts cavalry	East Boston, Mass.	Leg	\$50	Nov. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
McCarthy, Neal	do.	H	20th Massachusetts volunteers.	Marblehead, Mass.	do.	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Do.
McCartin, Edward	do.	F	50th Massachusetts volunteers.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Dec. 19, 1864	Do.
McClary, S. C.	do.	G	100th Pennsylvania volunteers.	Newcastle, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 9, 1864	Bly.
McFadden, Daniel	do.	F	26th Ohio volunteers	Youngstown, Ohio.	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1864	Do.
McFord, Daniel	do.	G	149th New York volunteers	Skaneateles, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
McDaniels, S.	do.	D	75th Ohio volunteers	Amesville, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Do.
McDermott, S.	do.	D	18th (1st bat.) U. S. inf.	Chicago, Ill.	Arm	50	Aug. 2, 1864	Selpho & Son.
McCue, Martin	do.	F	2d battalion V. R. C.	Louisville, Ky.	Hand	50	Dec. 3, 1864	Do.
McKeeley, Daniel	do.	175	101st New York	New York city	do.	50	Dec. 17, 1864	Do.
McSaulie, John	do.	A	70th Indiana	New York city	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Lincoln.
McClain, M. G.	do.	53	2d battalion V. R. C.	Southport, Ind.	do.	50	Jan. 3, 1865	Do.
McVaugh, John	do.	K	164th New York	Leiperville, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
McGuire, M.	do.	K	155th New York	.....	do.	50	Jan. 11, 1865	Spellerberg.
McGeehan, Thomas	do.	I	88th Pennsylvania	.....	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Do.
McCrodden, T.	do.	I	116th Pennsylvania	Uniontown, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
McLain, R. A.	do.	K	155th New York	New York city	Leg	75	Jan. 23, 1865	Hudson.
McCoughay, William	do.	A	6th Maine cavalry	Garkman, Me.	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Kolbe.
McKusick, C. F.	do.	H	2d U. S. sharpshooters	Lowell, Me.	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
McLain, Semon	do.	D	5th Kentucky	.....	Leg	75	Jan. 16, 1865	Bly.
McGiven, Lawrence	do.	G	66th Ohio	Brinton, Ohio.	do.	75	Jan. 20, 1865	Bly.
McMullen, William	do.	H	21st Illinois	Tuscola, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Bly.
McGuire, Thomas	do.	D	3d New Jersey	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Bly.
McCuey, John	do.	B	69th Indiana	.....	do.	50	June 30, 1864	Palmer.
McManus, James	do.	G	38th Ohio	Milport, Ohio.	do.	50	Nov. 23, 1864	Do.
McQuilkin, D. L.	do.	E	69th N. Y. National Guards	New York city	do.	75	Mar. 25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
McAnulty, Hugh	Corporal	A	106th N. Y. volunteers	Madrid, N. Y.	do.	75	April 1, 1865	Do.
McAnany, Christopher	Private	G	5th New Jersey	Jersey City, N. J.	do.	75	Mar. 22, 1865	Do.
McClaffey, Patrick	do.	C	87th Pennsylvania	Kishacoquillas, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
McClintick, Joseph H.	do.	C	73d New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 15, 1865	Selpho & Son.
McGuire, John	do.	F	2d Penn. Veteran Reserves.	Hartstown, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Palmer.
McQuiston, A. J.	Sergeant	K	73d Pennsylvania volunteers.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Dec. 31, 1864	Do.
McGonigle, Hugh	Private	F	9th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Dec. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
McGinnis, James	do.	H	21st Massachusetts	Slatersville, R. I.	Leg	50	Mar. 15, 1865	Do.
McRobbie, John	do.	F	32d Massachusetts	Gloucester, Mass.	Arm	50	April 5, 1865	Do.
McQuinn, Edward	do.	D	153d New York	Ephrata, N. Y.	Leg	75	Mar. 23, 1865	Palmer.
McAree, Peter	do.	H	5th New York heavy artillery	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
McNally, James	do.	D	116th Pennsylvania	Chestnut Hill, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Spellerberg.
McGovern, Edward	do.	D	79th Indiana	Plainfield, Ind.	Leg	75	Mar. 8, 1865	Palmer.
McClain, John S.	do.	K	28th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	April 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
McKay, Robert	do.	F	10th New Jersey	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	April 8, 1865	Do.
McCann, F.	do.	B	86th Illinois	Eureka, Ill.	Arm	50	Mar. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
McPeak, E. E.	do.	F	102d Pennsylvania	Harmersville, Pa.	do.	50	April 4, 1865	Do.
McConahy, J.	do.	I	23d Illinois	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	75	Jan. 19, 1865	Bly.
McCabe, John	do.	A	6th Maine	.....	Arm	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Gildea.
McKegan, Angus	do.	D	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....

McNaughton, C. H.	do.	K	77th New York.	Shuylerville, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1864	Do.	Hudson.
McQuillan, John	do.	B	1st District Columbia	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
McElroy, Charles	do.	E	36th Wisconsin	Adell, Wis.	do.	75	April 22, 1865	Bly.	
McGarry, William	do.	D	1st New Jersey	Phillipsburg, N. J.	do.	75	Oct. 25, 1864	Bly.	
McKinney, Joseph	do.	A	15th Ohio	New Concord, Ohio.	do.	75	Feb. 6, 1865	Spellerberg.	
McMan, Daniel	do.	B	11th Connecticut	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	April 29, 1865	Do.	
McElrath, William	do.	E	48th Pennsylvania	Silver Creek, Pa.	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
McCracken, John H.	do.	A	8th Maryland	North East, Md.	Leg	75	May 25, 1865	Spellerberg.	
McClellan, James	do.	H	21st Pennsylvania	Morrat, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 30, 1865	Hudson.	
McDonald, Bernard	do.	B	16th N. Y. artillery	New York city	Leg	75	April 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
McComas, D. H.	do.	E	8th Michigan vet. volunteers.	Whitehall, Md.	do.	75	June 20, 1865	Kolbe.	
McAllister, O. J.	do.	K	83d Pennsylvania	Union Mills, Pa.	Arm	50	May 9, 1865	Palmer.	
McGuire, Philip	do.	E	20th Massachusetts	Charlestown, Mass.	Leg	75	Nov. 18, 1864	Salem Leg Co.	
McGuire, Andrew	do.	F	21st Massachusetts	Western, Mass.	do.	75	Dec. 16, 1864	Palmer.	
McHarty, George	do.	G	7th Maine	West Houlton, Me.	do.	75	May 22, 1865	Lincoln.	
McGuire, James	do.	A	12th Massachusetts	South Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Jan. 2, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
McGunnah, James	do.	K	109th New York	New York city	Arm	50	June 17, 1865	Small & McMillen.	
McGarry, John	do.	K	5th Vermont	Underhill Centre, Vt.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Palmer.	
McFaggert, John	do.	K	46th Indiana	Logansport, Ind.	Leg	75	April 29, 1865	Bly.	
McConihe, L. A.	do.	F	3d New Hampshire	Salem, N. H.	do.	75	May 30, 1865	Do.	
McFarling, James	do.	D	154th New York	Franklinville, N. Y.	do.	75	May 6, 1865	A. A. Marks.	
McMortery, Hugh	do.	A	16th United States infantry	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Hudson.	
McGowan, John	do.	C	6th Vermont	Woodstock, Vt.	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Gildea.	
McMahon, James	do.	I	6th New York cavalry	Macedon, N. Y.	do.	65	June 9, 1865	Do.	
McDonald, Donald	do.	A	141st New York	Utica, N. Y.	do.	65	July 8, 1865	Do.	
McDowell, C.	do.	I	117th New York	Weld, Me.	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Do.	
McLoughlin, Tyler	do.	K	29th Maine	Uniontown, Pa.	Arm	50	July 4, 1865	Palmer.	
McClure, George	do.	A	43d U. S. colored troops.	Cleveland, Ohio	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	Do.	
McLean, Edward	do.	D	125th Ohio	Logansport, Ind.	2d leg	75	June 20, 1865	Kolbe.	
McSeppay, John	do.	C	20th Indiana	Latrobe Station, Pa.	Arm	50	June 26, 1865	National Arm and Leg Co.	
McClun, Porter	do.	K	53d Pennsylvania	Argyle, N. Y.	do.	50	May 30, 1865	Do.	
McWhorter, A. W.	do.	F	123d New York	Milesburg, Pa.	do.	50	June 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.	
McMullan, James	do.	K	111th Pennsylvania	Smithfield, Pa.	do.	50	June 7, 1865	Do.	
McDonald, John	do.	G	85th Pennsylvania	Carolina Mills, R. I.	do.	50	June 29, 1865	Bly.	
McMinnis, U.	do.	A	4th Rhode Island	St. Mary's, Ohio.	Leg	75	May 16, 1865	Do.	
McLain, Daniel P.	do.	F	4th United States cavalry	Cleveland, Tenn.	do.	75	May 29, 1865	Marks.	
McIntarf, Samuel	do.	I	2d East Tennessee	Bedford, N. Y.	do.	65	May 20, 1865	Lincoln.	
McDonald, Henry	do.	F	61st U. S. colored troops	East Windsor, Mich.	Arm	50	July 22, 1865	Do.	
McFord, M. D.	do.	A	4th New York artillery	Calais, Maine	do.	50	July 21, 1865	Do.	
McKelvey, A.	do.	G	13th Michigan	Cicero, N. Y.	do.	50	July 31, 1865	Palmer.	
McLeod, James W.	do.	I	3d Maine independent battery	Kneisley, Ohio	Leg	50	Feb. 13, 1864	Do.	
McGuire, Dennis	do.	E	185th New York	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	50	May 14, 1864	Kolbe.	
McFarlan, Hugh	do.	F	34th Ohio	New York city	Arm	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Richard Clement.	
McGrew, A. B.	do.	H	59th New York	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
McNamara, Patrick	do.	A	2d New York artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.	
McGee, James M.	do.	E	119th Pennsylvania	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.	
McCarthy, James	do.	F	48th New York	Lisbon Centre, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 11, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.	
McKelvey, Alexander	do.	F	169th New York	New York city	Hand	50	June 21, 1865	Palmer.	
McDonald, James	do.	G	5th Connecticut	Southboro, Mass.	Arm	50	June 10, 1865		
McKnight, Edward	do.	D	2d Massachusetts	Maysfield, Ohio.	Leg	75			
McCoy, James	do.	A	64th Ohio.						

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
McFarland, David.	Private.	A	22d U. S. colored troops	Carlisle, Pa.	Leg.	\$75	Jan. 3, 1865	Palmer.
McGee, James.	do.	B	2d Rhode Island	Bristol, R. I.	do.	75	Dec. 8, 1864	Do.
McGill, Lemuel.	do.	G	97th Pennsylvania	Harrisonville, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Do.
McGill, Henry.	do.	K	34th Massachusetts	Pittsfield, Mass.	Arm	75	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
McMillan, J. W.	do.	L	24th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	Leg.	50	May 25, 1864	Palmer.
McMahon, H. F.	do.	L	1st Massachusetts artillery	Lowell, Mass.	Arm	75	Sept. 11, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
McDonald, John.	do.	K	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	Seranton, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Selpho & Son.
McIntyre, Frederick	do.	C	2d United States cavalry	Lovell village, Maine	Hand.	50	Aug. 5, 1865	Do.
McIntyre, John.	do.	A	3d Pennsylvania vet. vol.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Clement.
McCaigue, Samuel.	do.	H	193d Pennsylvania vol.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Palmer.
McGuire, George F.	do.	I	57th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Do.
McLaughlin, Charles.	do.	K	3d Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
McDonough, J. H.	do.	F	30th Massachusetts	Lowell, Mass.	Arm	50	Oct. 9, 1865	Kolbe.
McKee, Samuel T.	do.	E	4th Pennsylvania cavalry	New Florence, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 9, 1865	Palmer.
McKeel, John H.	do.	L	1st Ohio light artillery	Coal Grove, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Do.
McCarthy, Barty	do.	K	170th New York	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 26, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
McCann, A. J.	do.	K	36th Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	do.	75	April 10, 1865	Palmer.
McLaughlin, Martin	do.	D	14th Connecticut	West Cheshire, Ct.	do.	75	Oct. 25, 1865	Selpho & Son.
McCoy, Richard	do.	A	10th New York cavalry	New Haven, Ct.	do.	75	Oct. 26, 1865	Do.
McGrath, William	do.	C	69th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
McIntyre, Hugh.	do.	D	12th New Jersey	Franklinville, N. J.	Leg	75	Oct. 26, 1865	Palmer.
McMahon, Michael	do.	B	15th United States infantry	Galitzin, Pa.	do.	75	July 29, 1865	Bly.
McGonaglee, Charles	do.	C	36th Ohio volunteers	Roxabel, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 30, 1865	Do.
McKenzie, John	do.	I	79th New York	New York city	do.	65	Nov. 25, 1865	Marks.
McGuire, Edward	do.	I	16th Connecticut	do.	do.	75	Dec. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
McCarthy, Patrick	do.	F	16th U. S. infantry, (1st batt)	Portage City, Wis.	do.	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Bly.
McMullen, Samuel.	do.	A	14th Pennsylvania cavalry	Andalusia, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 9, 1865	Kolbe.
McNulty, Peter	do.	F	7th light battery, Mass. vols.	North Billerica, Mass.	Leg	75	Oct. 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
McGovern, Francis	do.	E	69th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Jan. 10, 1866	Lincoln.
McKenna, Patrick	do.	H	158th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apparatus	50	Oct. 14, 1865	Hudson.
McLoughlin, Robert	do.	G	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Utica, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan. 16, 1866	Lincoln.
McGuire, W.	do.	E	120th New York volunteers	New York city	Leg	75	Oct. 31, 1865	Hudson.
McGrath, John	do.	I	4th United States artillery	do.	do.	75	Jan. 12, 1866	Do.
McMann, Samuel	do.	K	190th Pennsylvania	Elmira, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Clement.
McIlvane, R. J.	do.	C	8th Penn. reserve corps	New Brighton, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 23, 1865	Do.
McClellan, William H.	do.	A	12th Ohio cavalry	Adrien, Mich.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	Bly.
McKenny, John	do.	B	2d battalion V. R. C	New Haven, Conn.	Arm	50	Mar. 14, 1866	Grenell & Co.
McClellan, William R.	do.	A	29th Pennsylvania	Carlisle, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Clement.
McKeever, David.	do.	E	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1866	Do.
McClure, William H.	do.	A	137th New York	Sanford, N. Y.	do.	50	May 6, 1864	Palmer.
McKee, Uriah	do.	I	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Herman, N. Y.	Arm	50	Oct. 4, 1865	Gildea.
Meikle, D.	do.	B	11th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	June 2, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Meagher, D.	do.	C	5th Connecticut	Duchess county, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. —, 1863	Palmer.
Metcalf, L. H.	do.	E	11th New York	Meadville, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1863	Hudson.
Meinhardt, John.	do.	D	12th Missouri	Lebanon, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1864	Bly.

Menters, B.	do.	108th N. Y. volunteers	Penfield, N. Y.	do.	Jan. 31, 1864	Gildea.
Meersham, J. W.	do.	5th New York artillery	Waverly, Pa.	do.	Aug. 16, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Merrill, Charles	Sergeant	39th N. Y. volunteers	New York city	Arm	Aug. 10, 1864	Lincoln.
Menzel, Charles	Private	21st Indiana	Manchester, N. H.	Leg	May 14, 1864	Palmer.
Meck, A. W.	do.	4th New Hampshire	Salem Centre, Ind.	Arm	May 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Meyer, Henry	do.	148th Pennsylvania	Rebersburg, Pa.	do.	Sept. 13, 1864	Gildea.
Meltz, August	do.	66th New York	New York city	do.	Dec. 28, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Meisner, Daniel T.	do.	34th New Jersey	Nyack, N. Y.	Leg	Dec. 24, 1864	Solpho & Son.
Mendenhall, John	do.	19th Indiana	Cerro Gordo, Ind.	Arm	Jan. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Metzgar, A. T.	do.	14th New Jersey	Eaton town, N. J.	do.	Feb. 27, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Messner, Joseph	do.	10th United States infantry	MacPhersonville, Mich.	Leg	Jan. 25, 1865	Hudson.
Mellen, John	do.	55th Illinois	Lasalle, Ill.	do.	Dec. 3, 1864	Bly.
Merrill, Sylvester	do.	1st Ohio light artillery	Brighton, Ohio	Arm	Mar. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Metcalfe, C. L.	do.	1st Maine heavy artillery	Oldtown, Maine	do.	Apr. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Mershiner, G.	do.	109th Penn. volunteers	New Castle, Pa.	Leg	Mar. 24, 1865	Palmer.
Menear, C. W.	do.	3d West Virginia	Reedsville, Va.	Arm	Apr. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Mesene, M.	do.	30th Maine	Raymond, Maine	do.	Mar. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Merrill, Simon	do.	2d New Hampshire	Connecticut Lake, N. H.	Leg	May 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Metz, John	do.	142d Pennsylvania	Shawnee post office, Pa.	do.	May 24, 1865	Palmer.
Meedick, Isaac	do.	31st Maine	Gardiner, Maine	Arm	June 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Melling, M.	do.	15th New Jersey	New Hampton, N. J.	do.	June 16, 1865	Do.
Merryfield, William	do.	55th Pennsylvania	Hinkleton, Pa.	Leg	May 29, 1865	Palmer.
Meyer, Peter	do.	14th West Virginia	Farmount, W. Va.	do.	June 30, 1865	Hudson.
Meagher, Thomas	do.	16th Indiana mounted infantry	Connerville, Ind.	do.	May 13, 1865	Bly.
Meeker, William H.	do.	5th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Arm	June 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Meacham, Henry H.	do.	32d Massachusetts	Linden, Mich.	Leg	Aug. 1, 1865	Clement.
Meidan, Stephen	do.	5th Wisconsin	Springfield, Mass.	Arm	Aug. 26, 1865	Lincoln.
Messer, Samuel L.	do.	20th Maine	Appleton, Wis.	Leg	Sept. 2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Melvine, John	do.	124th Ohio	North Union, Maine	do.	Sept. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Mess, Peter W.	do.	61st New York	New York city	Arm	Aug. 17, 1865	Spellerberg.
Mervin, D. G.	do.	44th Wisconsin	New Bavaria, Ohio	Leg	Aug. 2, 1865	Palmer.
Meador, G. P.	do.	29th Maine	Boscobel, Wis.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865	Bly.
Meahan, Patrick	do.	2d New York heavy artillery	North Lovel, Maine	do.	Dec. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Medford, A. F.	do.	40th Ohio volunteers	Versailles, Ohio	Arm	Jan. 4, 1866	Grenell & Co.
Medley, John	do.	1st U. S. colored troops	New York city	do.	July 6, 1865	Palmer.
Muhler, C.	Corporal	29th New York	Washington, D. C.	Leg	Oct. 12, 1865	Do.
Miller, Charles	Private	9th Penn. reserve volunteers	Punxsutawney, Pa.	do.	May 19, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Mishaw, Edward	do.	53d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	Apr. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Mitchell, Wm.	do.	118th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	Sept. 5, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Milner, S.	do.	10th Ohio	do.	do.	Sept. 23, 1863	Palmer.
Michelfelder, E.	do.	163d New York	do.	do.	Sept. 25, 1863	Do.
Miller, J. H.	do.	118th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	Oct. 8, 1862	Bly.
Miller, W. H.	do.	9th New York State militia	Nice town, Pa.	do.	Aug. 11, 1863	Hudson.
Miller, W. W.	do.	40th New York volunteers	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Arm	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Muhler, Henry	do.	45th New York volunteers	Putnam, N. Y.	Leg	Jan. 5, 1864	Gildea.
Muhler, George	do.	40th New York volunteers	New York city	do.	Dec. 29, 1863	Hudson.
Miller, A. C.	Sergeant	23d Massachusetts	do.	do.	Jan. 8, 1864	Do.
Minor, J. M.	Private	— invalid corps	Gloucester, Mass.	Arm	Jan. 26, 1864	Do.
			Milwaukie, Wis.	do.	Mar. 22, 1864	Lincoln.
					Jan. 21, 1864	Gildea.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Miller, Wm.	Private	A	4th U. S. artillery.	Marion, Ohio.	Leg	\$50	Apr. 4, 1864	Palmer.
Miller, James M.	do.	D	6th Michigan artillery.	Niles, Mich.	do.	50	Apr. 11, 1864	Stafford.
Michael, C.	do.	E	83d Pennsylvania.	Waterford, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 3, 1863	Bly.
Minotti, James D.	Corporal	F	1st Michigan sharpshooters.	Elyria, Ohio.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Miller, John.	Private	C	18th Kentucky.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	75	Dec. 12, 1864	Bly.
Michaels, J.	do.	A	16th Wisconsin.	Berlin, Wis.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Miller, Jacob.	do.	E	6th Penn. reserves.	Danville, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Do.
Milliken, G. A.	do.	I	1st Minnesota.	Wassaga, Minn.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Do.
Mitchell, J. W.	do.	K	37th Indiana.	Milroy, Ind.	Arm	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Miller, A. J.	do.	K	90th Pennsylvania.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Miller, Charles.	do.	E	43d New York.	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Palmer.
Minnikin, Andrew	do.	F	27th Michigan.	Mansfield Centre, Conn.	do.	75	Mar. 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Miller, John R.	do.	D	1st Conn. heavy artillery.	New York city.	do.	75	Mar. 18, 1865	Do.
Miller, Emanuel	do.	M	61st New York.	New York city.	do.	75	Mar. 9, 1865	Do.
Mitch, John	do.	M	22d Pennsylvania.	Harrisonville, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 2, 1864	Gildea.
Middlebrooks, W. J.	do.	K	43d New York.	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Miles, Michael	do.	B	2d battalion V. R. C.	New York city.	do.	50	Apr. 26, 1865	Do.
Mills, S. S.	do.	B	7th Minnesota.	Winona, Minn.	Leg	75	Mar. 30, 1865	Bly.
Miner, R. F.	do.	F	30th Wisconsin.	Trimbell, Wis.	do.	75	Apr. 26, 1865	Bly.
Miller, John	do.		1st Kentucky battery.	Louisville, Ky.	do.	75	Apr. 8, 1865	Bly.
Miller, George H.	do.	B	11th Maine.	Wesley, Maine.	Arm	50	May 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Miller, Nicholas	do.	H	1st U. S. artillery.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Leg	75	May 16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Miles, F. N.	do.	F	29th Maine.	Hudson, Maine.	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Palmer.
Millard, John D.	do.	162	Independent batt. V. R. C.	Wellerville, Ohio.	Arm	50	Apr. 15, 1865	Gildea.
Miller, Jonas	do.	D	48th Pennsylvania.	Schuylkill, Pa.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Spellerberg.
Miller, Frederick	do.	C	48th New York.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 7, 1864	Kolbe.
Miller, John P.	do.	I	12th New Jersey.	do.	Leg	75	July 7, 1865	Palmer.
Miller, John	do.	F	2d U. S. artillery.	Salem, N. J.	do.	75	May 21, 1865	Bly.
Miller, John H.	do.	A	54th Ohio.	Cunningham, Ill.	do.	75	June 23, 1865	Bly.
Miniger, Frank	do.	A	48th New York.	Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.	Apparatus	50	July 26, 1865	Kolbe.
Miner, Ephraim	do.		Indep't battalion Minn. cav.	Prescott, Wis.	2 arms.	100	July 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Mitchell, John	do.	A	76th New York volunteers.	New York city.	Arm	50	June 29, 1865	Do.
Miller, John	do.	F	2d Vermont.	Burlington, Vt.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Do.
Miller, Charles C.	do.	I	148th New York.	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Hand	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Solpho & Son.
Miller, John K.	do.	E	205th Pennsylvania.	Reading, Pa.	Leg	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Miller, John	do.	K	188th Pennsylvania.	New York city.	do.	75	Sept. 26, 1865	Clement.
Miles, Adoram	do.	G	15th New York heavy artillery.	Jordan, Canada West.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Millerick, John	do.	F	58th Massachusetts volunteers.	Fall River, Mass.	Arm	50	Aug. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Miller, Hugh	do.	I	2d Md. veteran volunteers.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	Apr. 5, 1865	Gildea.
Mills, Henry	do.	A	14th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 23, 1865	Bly.
Miller, Freeman	do.	E	49th N. Y. volunteers.	Girard, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 1, 1865	Spellerberg.
Miller, Israel D.	do.	E	11th U. S. infantry.	Fairfield, Ind.	Leg	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Mitchell, Charles L.	do.	F	55th Massachusetts.	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Do.
Mizer, J. W. K.	do.	G	34th Ohio.	Germano, Ohio.	do.	75	Sept. 12, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Miller, William	do.	E	15th Iowa.	Upton, Iowa.	do.	75	Aug. 25, 1865	Bly.

Mirer, Reason F.	do.	do.	St. Paul, Minn.	do.	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Do.
Mills, Thomas L.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apparatus.	25	Dec. 20, 1865	J. H. Gennig.
Miller, Thomas.	do.	do.	New Oxford, Pa.	Leg.	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Miller, Pius D.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm.	50	Aug. —, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Miller, Stephen.	do.	do.	Macomb, Ill.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1865	Do.
Mitchell, Wilford.	do.	do.	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	Jan. 26, 1865	Do.
Mills, William J.	do.	do.	Williamsburg, L. I.	Leg.	75	Jan. 18, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Mink, John.	do.	do.	East Boston, Mass.	Leg, 1st.	50	Apr. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Morgan, C. F.	do.	do.	Auburndale, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 21, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Mout, D. M.	Sergeant.	do.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 22, 1863	Do.
Morrissey, P.	Private.	do.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Monahan, T.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 13, 1863	Gildea.
Morse, B. F.	do.	do.	do.	Arm.	50	Oct. 3, 1863	Do.
Mott, R.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Moody, W.	do.	do.	Pittston, Pa.	Leg, 2d.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Do.
Morgan, C. F.	do.	do.	Hanover, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1864	Hudson.
Morgan, John.	do.	do.	Genoa Bluffs, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Stafford.
Morningstar, J.	do.	do.	Cumminsville, Ohio	do.	50	Dec. 28, 1863	Bly.
Morse, S. L.	do.	do.	Spring House, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 10, 1864	Palmer.
Moore, Orlando.	do.	do.	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Nov. 16, 1863	Do.
Morgan, J. M.	do.	do.	East Pittston, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Morse, G. F.	do.	do.	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm.	50	May 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Moody, D. M.	do.	do.	Tonawanda, N. Y.	Leg.	50	Apr. 28, 1864	Hudson.
Morrison, Thomas.	do.	do.	Canterbury, Conn.	do.	50	May 9, 1864	Do.
Mossup, Isaac.	do.	do.	Canarsie, N. Y.	do.	50	May 23, 1864	Do.
Moffitt, William.	do.	do.	Middleborough, Mass.	Arm.	50	June 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Morrison, William H.	do.	do.	Mogadore, Ohio.	Leg.	50	May 3, 1864	Bly.
Morse, E. L.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	July 8, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Monroe, James M.	do.	do.	Augusta, Me.	Arm.	50	June —, 1864	Lincoln.
Molter, John.	do.	do.	Little Rock, Ill.	Leg.	75	Aug. 25, 1864	Stafford.
Moren, James.	do.	do.	Texas, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Aug. 26, 1864	Lincoln.
Moss, I. E.	do.	do.	Constantine, Mich.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1864	Do.
Morton, Daniel.	do.	do.	Malone, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 25, 1864	Do.
Morton, Charles.	do.	do.	Concord, N. H.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Modix, Daniel.	do.	do.	Marshall, Ill.	Leg.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Mosa, Joseph.	do.	do.	North Danville, Vt.	do.	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Moore, John.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 1, 1864	Palmer.
Morrill, James A.	do.	do.	Olneyville, R. I.	do.	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Mooney, James.	do.	do.	Chicago, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 30, 1864	Bly.
Morris, Thomas.	do.	do.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	50	June 25, 1864	Palmer.
Morrison, Alexander.	do.	do.	Danville, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Montalidro, Pedro.	do.	do.	McCluney Station, Ohio.	Arm.	50	Feb. 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Moore, S. H.	do.	do.	Boisles Dux, Holland, Eu-	Leg.	75	Apr. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Morgan, Jacob.	do.	do.	rope (care Mons. C. Molyne.)	do.	50	July 13, 1861	Palmer.
Molyne, Louis.	do.	do.	Litchfield, Pa.	Arm.	50	Feb. 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Morse, George.	do.	do.	Maulins, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 2, 1865	Gildea.
Monroe, Albert.	do.	do.	Oppenheims Centre, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 17, 1865	Do.
Mosher, Vernon.	do.	do.	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	June 18, 1865	Palmer.
Moore, John.	do.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Spellerberg.
Monroe, A. C.	do.	do.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50		
Moony, James.	do.	do.					

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and state.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Montgomery, T. H.	Private	G	52d Ohio	Richmond, Ohio	Arm	\$50	Feb. 6, 1865	Gildea.
Morgan, M.	do.	H	3d U. S. artillery	Cincinnati, Ohio	2 legs	150	Jan. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Moody, John C.	do.	E	1st New Hampshire cavalry	Lebanon, N. H.	Arm	75	April 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Monroe, Horace	do.	I	20th Maine	Washington, D. C.	Leg	75	Feb. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Moses, M. S.	do.	C	81st New York	Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	do	50	Mar. 21, 1865	Hudson.
Morton, Henry	do.	D	23d Wisconsin	do.	do	75	April 23, 1865	Palmer.
Morgan, James	do.	K	145th New York	Merrick, N. Y.	do.	50	May 17, 1865	P. Daniels.
Moutgomery, George	do.	B	103d Illinois	Ellisville, Ill.	Arm	50	June 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Moony, Nicholas	do.	E	25th Massachusetts	Worcester, Mass.	Appliance for resections.	50	July 10, 1865	Hudson.
Moulton, Elmer C.	do.	D	13th New Hampshire	Littleton, N. H.	do.	50	July 18, 1865	Do.
Moss, Benjamin F.	do.	B	101st Illinois	Concord, Ill.	Leg	75	July 12, 1865	Bly.
Mouhan, Thomas	do.	B	48th New York	Hartford, Conn.	Arm	50	Aug. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Moore, Hiram G.	do.	H	148th Pennsylvania	do.	do	50	July 29, 1865	Do.
Moroney, Patrick	do.	G	63d New York	New York city	Leg	50	Aug. 1, 1863	Palmer.
Morse, George P.	do.	A	11th Vermont	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Arm	50	July 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Morse, Wm. B.	do.	H	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Andover, Mass.	Leg	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Morrissey, Patrick	do.	K	20th Massachusetts	do.	do	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Moody, James	do.	D	24th Michigan	Dearborn, Mich.	Arm	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Moore, Patrick	do.	E	11th Vermont	Guilford, Vt.	Leg	75	July 18, 1865	Hudson.
Morris, George	do.	G	5th Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Arm	50	Sept. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Moore, Patrick	do.	B	6th U. S. colored troops	Buffalo, N. Y.	do	50	Sept. 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Morton, Wm. G.	do.	F	4th Ohio	Washington, D. C.	Leg	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Moore, John H.	do.	K	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	do	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Moffitt, Robert	do.	C	100th New York	New York city	do	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Do.
Moody, Harvey	do.	K	121st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Morton, Charles L.	do.	L	11th Vermont	West Charlestown, Vt.	do	75	June 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Morse, James W.	do.	I	14th Michigan cavalry	Boonville, Ind.	Leg	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Moore, George	do.	A	14th New Hampshire	Charlestown, Mass.	do	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Do.
Morton, James	do.	A	62d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Nov. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Mott, Oscar	do.	C	152d New York	Little Falls, N. Y.	do	50	Oct. 31, 1865	Kolbe.
Moore, Patrick	do.	E	38th Ohio	Bryan, Ohio	Hand	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Monaghan, Benjamin F.	do.	H	26th Massachusetts	Acton, Mass.	Leg	75	Nov. 23, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Monroe, Elias	do.	D	102d New York	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm	75	Nov. 30, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Morheisbough, S.	do.	H	24th Indiana	Leipsick, Ind.	Leg	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Bly.
Moulton, J. F.	do.	H	59th Illinois	Ashmore, Ill.	do	75	Aug. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Morrill, Wm. W.	do.	B	91st Pennsylvania	Tyrone City, Pa.	do	75	June 12, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Morton, W. J.	do.	D	1st Massachusetts cavalry	Hampton, N. H.	Arm	50	Dec. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Mulligan, John	do.	H	200th Pa. volunteers	Harrisburg, Pa.	do	50	Nov. 22, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Murray, George	do.	D	209th Pa. volunteers	do.	Support	20	Feb. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Mullaly, James	Seaman	C	89th New York	U. S. navy	Leg	50	Jan. 20, 1863	Do.
Murphy, D.	Private	D	U. S. navy	do.	do	50	Oct. 4, 1863	Hudson.
Murphy, C.	do.	D	39th Massachusetts	do.	do	50	June 2, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
	do.	D	20th Massachusetts	do.	do	50	June 17, 1863	Hudson.
	do.	D	69th New York	New York city	do	50	Oct. 17, 1863	Hudson.

Murray, John H.	do.	D	2d Vermont.	do.	Mooretown, Vt.	Dec. 13, 1863	Do.
Murphy, T.	do.	H	2d bat. Invalid Corps	do.	Keokuk, Iowa.	Dec. 19, 1863	Gildea.
Mudge, P.	do.	H	16th Maine	do.	Lynn, Mass.	April 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Mundy, F. H.	do.	F	9th New York	Leg	Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 2, 1864	Hudson.
Murphy, John	do.	G	52d Pennsylvania	do.	Scranton, Pa.	June 3, 1864	Do.
Murphy, Edward	do.	F	7th Maine	do.	Augusta, Me.	May 10, 1864	Lincoln.
Murray, John	do.	I	97th New York	do.	Boonville, N. Y.	July 22, 1864	Gildea.
Mullen, Frank	do.	E	43d New York	Leg	Manitowoc, Wis.	July 7, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Mullins, P.	do.	K	2d Wisconsin	do.	Lynn, Mass.	Aug. 9, 1864	Stafford.
Murphy, Dennis	do.	A	17th Massachusetts	do.	Scranton Falls, Vt.	June 9, 1864	Palmer.
Mullen, E.	do.	G	161st New York	do.	Bernardstown, Mass.	June 20, 1864	Do.
Murphy, Hexter	do.	C	27th Connecticut	do.	Washington, D. C.	Nov. 23, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Mulball, Wm.	do.	K	4th U. S. artillery	do.	Saxton, Pa.	May 20, 1864	Gildea.
Murphy, Elias	do.	D	55th Pennsylvania	do.	Manchester, N. H.	Jan. 12, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Murphy, John	do.	K	10th New Hampshire	do.	Coldchester Centre, Vt.	Dec. 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Muyr, Louis	do.	I	5th Vermont	Leg	Stockton, Pa.	Feb. 4, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Muslemann, W.	do.	C	12th Penn. reserve corps	do.	Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Murphy, Patrick	do.	H	147th New York	Leg	Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1864	Palmer.
Mulligan, Patrick	do.	A	125th New York	do.	East Cambridge, Mass.	Mar. 9, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Mull, David	do.	H	113th Ohio	do.	New London, N. Y.	Mar. 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Muldoon, Wm.	do.	E	11th Massachusetts	do.	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Mar. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Murray, Robt. P.	do.	D	2d N. Y. mounted rifles	Leg	New York city	May 8, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Murdock, George	do.	A	23d Illinois	do.	St. Clair, Mo.	Mar. 30, 1865	Bly.
Murphy, John	do.	B	139th New York	Support	Batavia, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1865	Gildea.
Murphy, W. H.	do.	D	31st Missouri	Leg	North Stockholm, N. Y.	Mar. 18, 1865	Hudson.
Munger, Lewis	do.	E	105th New York	do.	Fort Kennedy, Pa.	Oct. 12, 1864	Bly.
Murphy, Thomas	do.	G	60th New York	do.	Johnston, R. I.	Mar. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Mulholland, H.	do.	H	97th Pennsylvania	do.	Trenton, N. J.	June 15, 1865	Do.
Murphy, Barkley	do.	H	1st R. I. artillery	do.	Prymont, Pa.	June 5, 1865	Do.
Murray, John	do.	D	1st New Jersey	do.	Jasper, Ohio	June 11, 1865	Do.
Murphy, Joseph	do.	E	47th New York	do.	Osborn, Ohio	June 14, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Mundhank, Henry	do.	B	93d Ohio	Leg	New York city	June 1, 1865	Bly.
Mustain, Benj.	do.	D	33d Ohio	Arm	Washington, D. C.	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Murphy, John	do.	C	113th Ohio	do.	Lowell, Mass.	July 31, 1865	Do.
Mute, George	do.	A	47th New York	do.	Olney, Pa.	Aug. 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Murphy, Richard	do.	121	2d battalion V. R. C.	do.	Poultney, Vt.	Oct. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Mullen, John	do.	C	30th Massachusetts	Leg	New York city	Oct. 7, 1865	Bly.
Murray, Mason	do.	A	4th Delaware	do.	New York city	Aug. 15, 1865	Palmer.
Murtha, John	do.	C	93d New York	Hand	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Mute, George	do.	B	69th New York	Apparatus	Shane's Crossing, Ohio.	Sept. 6, 1865	Hudson.
Murphy, Jas.	do.	A	47th New York	Arm	New York city	Oct. 9, 1865	Kolbe.
Mueler, Herman	do.	H	162d New York	do.	Orwell, N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Muslemann, Abram	do.	D	27th Pennsylvania	do.	Philadelphina, N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1865	Bly.
Muligan, John	do.	E	71st Ohio	Leg	New York city	Nov. 2, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Myers, Wm.	do.	G	5th N. Y. cavalry	do.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Jan. 13, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Myers, David	do.	C	2d U. S. infantry	do.	Ludlow, Vt.	April 6, 1863	Palmer.
Myers, Mason	do.	F	5th U. S. artillery	do.	Orwell, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1864	Hudson.
Myers, J. A.	do.	A	76th New York	do.	Philadelphina, N. Y.	Jan. 12, 1864	Gildea.
Myers, John	do.	L	35th New York	Leg	Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 31, 1864	Bly.
Myers, Conrad	do.	A	4th Ohio	Arm	Columbia, Pa.	Jan. 17, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Myrick, M. M.	Corporal	C	2d Maryland	do.	Ludlow, Vt.	Oct. 1, 1864	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Mycue, Peter	Private.	G	34th Massachusetts.	Housatonic, Mass.	Leg.	\$75	Mar. 4, 1865	Hudson.
Myers, Samuel	do.	C	183d Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Myrick, Robt. H.	do.	B	7th Indiana.	Ladoka, Ohio.	Arm.	50	July 10, 1865	Do.
Myers, George.	do.	I	24th New York	Williamsport, Pa.	Leg.	75	Sept. 4, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Myers, Abraham.	do.	B	51st Indiana	Adrian, Ohio	do.	75	July 10, 1865	Bly.
Myers, Felix.	do.	B	10th Minnesota	Owatanna, Minn.	Arm.	50	Oct. 23, 1865	Kolbe.
Nason, W. H.	do.		5th Maine battery	Augusta, Me.	do.	50	April 13, 1864	Selpho.
Nash, John.	do.	H	5th Pennsylvania reserves	Buena Vista, Ohio	Leg.	50	April 8, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Naragan, A. C.	do.	F	19th Ohio.	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 3, 1864	Palmer.
Narry, Robt.	do.	D	140th New York	Lehman, Pa.	Arm.	50	Dec. 19, 1864	Kolbe.
Nash, John	do.	G	143d Pennsylvania	Jersey City, N. J.	Leg.	75	June 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Naughton, Edward	do.	F	3d N. J. cavalry	Danville, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Nash, Wm.	do.	C	187th Pennsylvania	Deep River, Iowa	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Neal, Thomas	do.	C	28th Iowa	Glasgow, Ill.	do.	50	Jan. 8, 1864	Bly.
Neal, William	do.	I	28th Illinois	Petersburg, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1863	Do.
Newkirk, George W.	do.	I	42d Indiana.	Rock Island, Ill.	do.	50	Feb. 19, 1864	Do.
Newton, John W.	do.	D	12th Illinois	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	May 19, 1864	Do.
Neal, W. H.	do.	H	9th Illinois	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June 27, 1864	Do.
Neill, Thos. O.	do.	A	2d U. S. artillery	Bowman's Creek, Pa.	Arm	50	July 28, 1864	Gildea.
Newberry, N. L.	do.	D	4th U. S. artillery	Utica, Ill.	do.	50	July 22, 1864	Lincoln.
Neary, Patrick	do.	B	53d Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Negus, D.	do.	D	4th Rhode Island		do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Neilson, Garvin	do.	H	3d New Jersey		do.	50	Aug. 20, 1864	Gildea.
Neilson, John M.	do.	B	23d New York		do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Neal, Thomas	do.	I	6th Michigan cavalry	Bloomfield, Pa.	Leg.	75	Mar. 23, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Newman, G.	do.	C	12th New Hampshire	New York city	Arm	50	Mar. 1, 1865	Spellerberg.
Neyland, John A.	do.	B	145th Pennsylvania		do.	50	April 8, 1865	Bly.
Newman, D. J.	do.	G	24th Wisconsin	Waukesha, Wis.	Leg.	75	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Neilson, John	do.	H	17th U. S. infantry	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	June 5, 1865	Bly.
Newman, L.	do.	A	149th New York	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leg.	75	June 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Neal, Wm. O.	do.	G	120th New York	Passaic, N. J.	Arm	50	June 19, 1865	Do.
Nelligan, James	do.	102	Veteran reserve corps.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June 20, 1865	Palmer.
Newell, Thomas L.	do.	F	11th Pennsylvania	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	Leg.	75	June 16, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Neal, Wm. T.	do.	D	4th New Jersey	Elizabeth, N. J.	Arm	50	July 28, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Neilson, Peter	do.	K	139th Pennsylvania	Sewichley Station, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Nellis, Edward A.	do.	B	6th Connecticut	Stone Mills, N. Y.	Leg.	75	April 7, 1864	Palmer.
Newring, William	do.	N	71st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Marks.
Newman, Patrick	do.	C	69th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	65	Oct. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Newland, Isaac J.	do.	B	34th Ohio.	Noble, Ill.	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
Newton, Robert S.	do.	A	76th Pennsylvania	Newcastle, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Neff, Joseph.	do.	H	25th Massachusetts	West Boylston, Mass.	Leg.	75	Nov. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Newcomb, Wm. J.	do.	K	1st Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Arm	50	Oct. 6, 1865	Do.
Newton, Samuel.	do.	I	102d Pennsylvania vet.	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 4, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Nelson, Edwin H.	do.	E	8th Vermont	Woodbury, Vt.	Leg.	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Bly.
Nehemiah, Charles S.	do.	K	26th Indiana.	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75		

Neinstock, Edward	do	5	2d ind. battalion V. R. C.	do	Arm	Dec. 23, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Nies, Wm. F.	do	B	1st Pennsylvania artillery	do	Leg	10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Nichols, A.	do	F	157th New York	do	do	1, 1863	Palmer.
Nicholson, Joseph	do	C	4th Virginia	do	do	20, 1864	Jewett.
Nicholas, G. J.	do	H	73d Pennsylvania	do	do	8, 1864	Bly.
Nicholas, A. F.	do	G	4th Pennsylvania res. corps.	do	do	6, 1864	Palmer.
Nimicks, Robert J.	do	B	25th Wisconsin	do	do	2, 1864	Do.
Nichols, Alexander	do	D	29th Pennsylvania	do	do	23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Nickle, John	do	H	140th Pennsylvania	do	Arm	24, 1864	Kolbe.
Nicholson, John	do	C	8th New York cavalry	do	Leg	6, 1865	Palmer.
Nicholas, Henry	do	K	138th Pennsylvania	do	do	15, 1865	Bly.
Nichols, W. R.	do	B	87th Pennsylvania	do	do	21, 1865	Palmer.
Nickerson, A. M.	do	F	57th Massachusetts	do	do	1, 1865	Kolbe.
Nicholson, William	do	A	62d New York	do	do	18, 1865	Lincoln.
Nichols, James	do	F	8th Michigan cavalry	do	do	21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Nichols, Myron C.	do	F	36th Wisconsin	do	Leg	26, 1865	Bly.
Nolan, F. I.	do	A	85th Pennsylvania	do	Arm	6, 1865	Lincoln.
Nolan, P.	do	G	13th Massachusetts	do	Leg	27, 1863	Palmer.
Noonan, John	do	H	24th Massachusetts	do	do	29, 1863	Jewett.
Norton, William	do	K	123d New York	do	Arm	23, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Northwood, John	do	C	16th Michigan	do	do	18, 1864	Gildea.
Norton, P. A.	do	D	76th New York	do	do	17, 1864	Lincoln.
Noonan, John	do	G	81st New York	do	do	21, 1865	Spellerberg.
Noonan, Patrick	do	B	90th Pennsylvania volunteers	do	do	7, 1865	Lincoln.
Northhouse, F. E.	do	K	7th Maryland volunteers	do	Leg	20, 1864	Palmer.
Noyes, A. M.	do	C	1st Massachusetts heavy art.	do	Arm	3, 1865	Kolbe.
North, E. A.	do	G	35th New York State militia	do	do	22, 1865	Lilcoln.
Norton, C. A.	do	I	11th Connecticut	do	do	2, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Norton, Edward D.	do	C	29th Maine	do	do	25, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Noyes, Edward	do	I	52d New York	do	Leg	26, 1865	Hudson.
Noble, Harrison	do	G	76th New York	do	Arm	6, 1865	Spellerberg.
Norton, Michael	do	I	169th New York	do	Leg	19, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Norton, Francis M.	do	H	67th Ohio	do	Hand	5, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Noyes, Charles H.	do	B	1st Maine cavalry	do	Leg	1, 1863	Do.
Nusbaumer, B.	do	F	86th Illinois	do	do	6, 1865	B. F. Palmer.
Nutting, Josiah	do	I	39th New York	do	do	24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Nutter, Samuel A.	do	E	United States navy	do	do	19, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Nurse, Henry H.	do	D	100th New York	do	do	12, 1865	Palmer.
Nuthman, Albert	do	D	42d Massachusetts	do	Arm	13, 1865	William Selpho.
O'Hara, John	Seaman	...	155th Pennsylvania	do	Leg	2, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Ostrander, P. V. L.	Private	B	63d New York	do	do	1, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
O'Shaughnessy, James	do	D	5th Ohio	do	Arm	26, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Ott, Charles	do	B	29th Pennsylvania	do	do	17, 1865	Do.
O'Haran, Michael	do	F	74th New York	do	Leg	21, 1865	Palmer.
Oswald, John	do	A	208th Pennsylvania	do	do	26, 1865	Selpho & Son.
O'Kane, Dennis	do	H	37th Wisconsin	do	do	13, 1865	Palmer.
O'Garvey, John	do	G	15th New York cavalry	do	Leg	8, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Ottis, Nicholas	do	F		do	do		
Ohm, Frederick	do			do	do		
Ostrander, Myron	do			do	do		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Ordway, Augustus	Private.	L	1st Maine cavalry.	Bangor, Me.	Leg.	\$75	Dec. 5, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
O'Neal, James	do.	O	28th Pennsylvania volunteers.	Salisbury, Md.	do.	50	April —, 1863	B. F. Palmer.
Owens, J. P.	do.	D	Purnell legion, Md. vols.	do.	do.	50	July 28, 1863	Palmer.
O'Leary, John	do.	H	8th United States infantry	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 10, 1863	E. D. Hudson.
O'Neal, W. H.	do.	K	19th Massachusetts.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
O'Neil, R.	do.	D	29th Pennsylvania	Hilton Head, S. C.	Leg	50	Mar. —, 1864	Bly.
O'Regan, M.	do.	K	3d United States artillery	Sheldon, Vt.	Arm	50	June 18, 1864	William Selpho.
O'Neal, Richard	Corporal.	I	6th Vermont.	Gilead, Ohio	do.	50	July 22, 1864	Lincoln.
Olden, Barnart	Private.	K	68th Ohio.	New Richmond, Ind.	Leg	75	Sept. 15, 1864	Bly.
Oxley, Joseph H.	do.	K	86th Indiana.	Kernon, Mo.	do.	75	Sept. 3, 1864	Palmer.
Opperman, Philip	do.	E	6th Missouri cavalry	Bath, Me.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Selpho & Son.
O'Neil, Anthony	do.	G	32d Maine	Nelson, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Odell, Ira	do.	H	45th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 14, 1864	Palmer.
O'Neill, John	do.	A	3d Penn. reserve corps	do.	Leg	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Kolbe.
Overton, John B.	do.	G	2d New York mounted rifles.	Prairie du Lac, Wis.	Arm	50	Jan. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Obeverter, Henry	do.	A	36th Wisconsin	Germantown, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1865	Spellerberg.
Orell, John	do.	I	188th Pennsylvania	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	do.	50	April 3, 1865	Do.
O'Neill, James	do.	C	69th New York	Perrysburg, Ohio.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Otterbacher, John	do.	B	55th Ohio.	New York city	do.	50	Dec. 15, 1864	Kolbe.
O'Neill, James	do.	G	51st New York	North Chesterville, Me.	Leg	75	April 15, 1865	Selpho & Son.
O'Keefe, Richard	do.	D	1st United States artillery	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Overton, James H.	do.	K	9th Maine	Patchingsville, Pa.	Arm	50	July 3, 1865	Grenell & Co.
O'Neil, Michael	do.	G	17th New York	Owasso, Mich.	do.	50	May 29, 1865	Gildea.
Owens, Robert	do.	C	105th Pennsylvania	Agalia, Ind.	Leg	75	July 5, 1865	Palmer.
Odell, Theodore	do.	H	5th Michigan	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 24, 1864	Do.
Overman, A. A.	do.	A	93d Indiana.	Clay Bank, Mich.	do.	75	July 1, 1865	Clement.
Ogden, Michael H.	do.	A	98th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 22, 1865	Kolbe.
Oleson, Christopher	do.	A	26th Michigan	Yonkers, N. Y.	Leg	75	Sept. 27, 1865	Clement.
Orkney, James A.	do.	A	4th Ohio.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Oliver, John	do.	L	72d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Lincoln.
O'Brien, Michael	do.	E	2d Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Jewett.
Otis, James	do.	H	24th New York	do.	do.	50	June 20, 1863	Hudson.
O'Brien, F.	do.	E	4th New York	do.	do.	50	Oct. 9, 1863	Jewett.
O'Brien, John	do.	K	124th New York	do.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1863	Bly.
Oliver, Jerome	do.	A	2d Michigan	East Saginaw, Mich.	do.	50	June 7, 1864	Bly.
O'Brien, James	do.	E	7th Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Sept. 28, 1863	Jewett.
O'Brien, Patrick	do.	F	7th Maine	do.	do.	75	Aug. 27, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Oliver, J. B.	Corporal	B	6th N. Y. independent battery	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 4, 1864	Lincoln.
Oliver, Peter	Private	B	104th New York	do.	do.	50	Dec. 16, 1864	Palmer.
O'Brien, Michael	do.	E	15th indpt batt'y, N. Y. vols.	Seaford, Del.	Leg	75	Dec. 14, 1864	Salem Leg Co.
O'Bier, Jacob P.	do.	F	1st Delaware	Springfield, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 15, 1865	Palmer.
O'Brien, Patrick	do.	G	34th Massachusetts	Evansville, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Ohning, Charles	do.	F	42d Indiana	Chicago, Ill.	Arm	50	Jan. 27, 1865	Bly.
O'Riley, John	do.	H	23d Illinois	Warren, Ohio.	Leg	75	April 12, 1865	

O'Brien, Michael.....	do.	I	169th New York	Greenbush, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 2, 1865	Greuell & Co.
O'Knight, Edgar.....	do.	K	97th New York	Randolph, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
O'Veeatt, Franklin V.....	do.	A	37th Massachusetts	Chicopee, Mass.	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Palmer.
O'Bielly, Charles.....	do.	F	164th New York	New York city	do.	75	July 29, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
O'Brien, Patrick.....	do.	F	39th New York	do	do.	75	July 10, 1865	do.
Oliver, C. E. M.....	do.	F	123d Ohio	Nevada, Ohio.	do.	65	Aug. 11, 1865	Marks.
O'Brien, Jeremiah.....	do.	G	66th New York	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Hudson.
O'hlinger, Fred.....	do.	D	13th West Virginia	New Haven, W. Va.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Bly.
O'Brien, John.....	do.	K	99th Pennsylvania	Newburg, N. Y.	Apparatus	25	Dec. 20, 1865	J. H. Gemrig.
O'Connell, Thomas.....	do.	H	124th New York	New York city	Leg	65	July 27, 1865	Marks.
O'Conner, D.....	do.	I	66th New York	Union, Mich.	do.	75	July 19, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Osborn, Samuel J.....	do.	M	5th Michigan cavalry	New Hampton, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 10, 1865	Greuell & Co.
Osborn, Charles S.....	do.	I	28th U. S. independent battery	Penfield Centre, N. Y.	do.	50	July 8, 1865	Do.
Osborn, John H.....	do.	I	8th New York cavalry	Yonkers, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 12, 1865	Bly.
O'Rourke, M.....	do.	F	6th New York heavy artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	75	Dec. 28, 1864	Palmer.
O'Donnell, Francis.....	do.	C	8th New Jersey	do.	do.	75	Jan. 12, 1865	Lincola.
O'Conner, James.....	do.	I	11th Massachusetts	do.	Leg	50	April —, 1863	Jewett.
O'Donnell, J.....	do.	F	81st Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 21, 1863	Palmer.
O'Conner, P.....	do.	K	31st New York	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 25, 1863	Gildea.
Osgood, Irwin.....	do.	D	11th New Hampshire	Warren, N. H.	Leg	50	May 16, 1864	Hudson.
Oughelree, George.....	Sergeant	A	12th United States infantry	do.	do.	50	Jan. 28, 1863	Palmer.
O'Dougherty, B.....	Private.	H	33d New Jersey	New York city	do.	75	Dec. 1, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Outcalt, Thomas.....	do.	K	17th Ohio	Basin, Ohio.	Arm	75	Feb. 9, 1865	Lincola.
Osborne, E. J.....	do.	F	18th Ohio	Lower Newport, Ohio.	Leg	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
O'Rourke, Patrick.....	do.	F	7th New York heavy artillery	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	July 12, 1865	Hudson.
O'Donnell, Patrick.....	do.	A	104th Illinois	Ottawa, Ill.	Arm	50	Sept. 23, 1865	Lincola.
O'Connell, Michael.....	do.	H	164th New York	New York city	do.	50	July 1, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Osborn, Vincent B.....	do.	A	2d Kansas cavalry	Blandford, Mass.	Leg	75	Nov. 16, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
O'Donald, John.....	do.	M	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Lawrence, Mass.	Arm	50	July 17, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
O'Conner, Dennis.....	do.	I	19th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Feb. 19, 1866	Kimball & Co.
O'Bryan, James.....	do.	E	188th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Oyer, John.....	do.	B	13th Ohio	South Bloomfield, Ohio.	Arm	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Selpho & Son.
O'Byle, Michael.....	do.	E	156th New York	Scranton, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
O'Orinsky, S. S.....	do.	K	50th Pennsylvania	New Albany, Pa.	do.	75	June 27, 1865	Do.
O'Bryan, John.....	do.	F	90th Illinois	Joliet, Ill.	Arm	50	Dec. 23, 1865	Lincola.
Pancoast, George W.....	do.	H	9th New York State militia	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1863	Selpho & Son.
Paul, John S.....	Corporal	F	71st Pennsylvania	do.	Leg	50	Mar. 22, 1863	Palmer.
Page, F.....	Private.	K	3d Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	100	Nov. 18, 1862	Bly.
Palmer, E. L.....	do.	D	6th battery Maine artillery	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Palmer.
Plant, R.....	do.	F	7th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1863	Jewett.
Parry, D. D.....	do.	C	3d Ohio	do.	do.	50	Oct. 8, 1862	Palmer.
Paris, Joseph W.....	do.	B	19th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	June 4, 1863	Do.
Patterson, W.....	do.	F	4th Pa. reserve corps	Lewisburg, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 13, 1863	Gildea.
Paul, Peter.....	do.	G	3d U. S. infantry	Peterborough, N. H.	Leg	50	Nov. 12, 1863	Hudson.
Parker, Alvah J.....	do.	G	2d Massachusetts	Cinnaminson, N. J.	Arm	50	Feb. 24, 1864	Lincola.
Painter, Samuel.....	do.	G	23d New Jersey	do.	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1864	Gildea.
Palmer, Amos.....	do.	G	3d Michigan	Bedford, Mass.	Leg	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Jewett.
Palge, G. A.....	do.	D	33d Massachusetts	New York city	Arm	50	May 27, 1864	Lincola.
Paul, Henry.....	do.	I	20th New York	Frederick city, Md.	do.	50	July 15, 1864	Do.
Pampell, J. E.....	do.	B	3d Maryland	Webster, Mass.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1864	Do.
Page, Chas. H.....	do.	F	3d Vermont	do.	do.	50	Oct. 20, 1864	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Parker, Wm. B.	Private	I	20th Massachusetts.	Medford, Mass.	Arm	\$50	Nov. 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Patty, Thomas W.	do.	E	40th Indiana.	Carmo, Ind.	Leg	75	Nov. 22, 1864	Bly.
Paul, Lawrence	do.	E	28th Massachusetts.	Pittsburg, Mass.	do.	75	Jan. 16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Patten, A. G.	do.	I	139th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Palmer, Melvin	do.	C	1st Ohio veteran light artillery.	Mulberry Corner, Ohio	Hand.	50	Dec. 21, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Place, J. W.	do.	D	13th New Hampshire vols	Littleton, N. H.	Arm	50	Dec. 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Parker, W. B.	do.	G	2d Michigan	Ovid, Mich.	Leg	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Parkhurst, Geo. W.	do.	H	3d New Hampshire.	Amherst, N. H.	Arm	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Palmer, Oberdy	do.	F	45th Pennsylvania	Equinunk, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Payne, Geo. H.	do.	H	104th Ohio	Akron, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 26, 1864	Lincoln.
Parsons, Leatus	do.	F	23d Kentucky	Newport, Ky.	do.	50	Mar. 15, 1865	Gildea.
Padgett, C. S.	do.	K	12th New Jersey	Dearfield, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Parker, David	do.	F	61st New York	Canastota, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 1, 1864	Bly.
Payne, Moses.	do.	A	14th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Waddington, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 21, 1864	Do.
Pattee, Jas. H.	do.	D	26th Ohio.	McConnellsville, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 23, 1865	Do.
Parker, Cyrus	do.	C	150th Pennsylvania	Blooming Valley, Pa.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Palmer.
Patterson, John B.	do.	H	111th Illinois.	Salem, Ill.	Arm	50	May 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Palmer, Henry W.	do.	H	31st Maine.	Corinth, Me.	do.	50	May 30, 1865	Do.
Pratt, Wm. H.	do.	D	2d N. Y. heavy artillery.	McConnellsville, N. Y.	do.	50	April 29, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Paxton, Geo. H.	do.	E	4th Pennsylvania cavalry	Orville, Pa.	Leg	75	May 11, 1865	Palmer.
Parlin, Wm. H.	do.	G	121st New York vols.	Waddington, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 6, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Palmer, Daul. S.	do.	G	14th New Jersey	Clarksboro', N. J.	do.	50	April 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Plankey, John.	do.	C	91st New York	Redford, N. Y.	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Do.
Plank, Mathias	do.	D	53d Pennsylvania.	Philipsburg, Pa.	do.	50	June 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Pratt, R. M.	do.	C	2d Vermont.	Williamsville, Vt.	do.	50	Aug. 15, 1864	Palmer.
Patterson, John N.	do.	B	149th Pennsylvania.	Greenwood Furnace, Pa.	do.	50	July 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Park, Geo. A.	do.	A	81st Ohio.	Forest, Ohio	Leg	75	May 25, 1865	Bly.
Parsons, W. D.	do.	B	2d Vermont.	Castleton, Vt.	do.	75	July 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Parker, David H.	do.	G	79th Ohio.	New Vienna, Ohio	Arm	50	July 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Parsley, Alexander	do.	F	5th West Virginia.	Catlettsburg, Ky.	do.	50	July 19, 1865	Do.
Patterson, John W.	do.	E	41st Indiana	Union, Ind.	Leg	50	Aug. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Palmer, Merwin E.	do.	B	15th Connecticut.	Fairhaven, Conn.	Arm	50	Aug. 10, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Place, Stephen W.	do.	G	1st Rhode Island artillery	Greenville, R. I.	Leg	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Parsons, T. F.	do.	D	5th Maine.	Rockport, Mass.	Arm	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Patten, G. W.	do.	F	1st Maine veterans.	North Ellsworth, Me.	Leg	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Palmer.
Pastorius, Hugh	do.	D	155th Pennsylvania	Brownsville, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Do.
Paul, Andrew	do.	D	87th Pennsylvania	Buchanan, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Palmer, John	do.	F	62d Ohio.	Frazysburg, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Parquette, Henry	do.	C	1st N. Y. heavy artillery	Portsmouth, N. H.	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Payne, Isaac A.	do.	K	1st U. S. colored troops	Alexandria, Va.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Page, Elijah	do.	K	17th Kentucky	Spottsville, Ky.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Bly.
Platz, Alvin	do.	A	19th U. S. infantry	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Do.
Parker, James H.	do.	K	44th New York	Masonville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 8, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Palmer, Valentine	do.	G	14th New Jersey	Squamunk, N. J.	Apparatus	50	Oct. 27, 1865	Hudson.
Palen, Robert D.	do.	B	7th New York artillery.	West Walworth, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 16, 1866	Do.

Patterson, William L.	do.	C	198th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 2, 1866	Clement.
Pattree, Nathan H.	do.	B	95th Pennsylvania	Modford, N. J.	do.	50	April 22, 1864	Palmer.
Petty, George B.	Corporal	E	5th Vermont	do.	do.	50	Dec. 30, 1862	Do.
Peet, George W.	Sergeant	K	30th New York State militia	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	July 18, 1863	Hudson.
Peck, H. C.	Private	B	5th New York	Salem, Mass.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1863	Bly.
Peach, George S.	do.	B	24th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Dec. 22, 1863	Hudson.
Perkins, N. B.	do.	B	5th Maine battery	do.	do.	50	Nov. 2, 1863	Jewett.
Perrigo, H. C.	do.	B	12th New York	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Perry, James	do.	C	74th New York	Port Washington, N. Y.	do.	50	April 3, 1864	Do.
Pentoney, M.	do.	G	20th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Arm	50	May 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Perkins, Seth	do.	F	6th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	50	April 18, 1864	Do.
Pett, George H.	do.	E	5th Ohio	do.	Leg	50	June 11, 1864	Bly.
Peters, Henry	do.	D	4th United States artillery	Salem, Ind.	Arm	50	May 20, 1864	Gildea.
Peck, George	do.	I	10th New York	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	June 20, 1864	Do.
Pele, Alexander	do.	B	4th New York heavy artillery	New York city	Leg	75	Sept. 29, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Pelton, Philip	Corporal	G	149th New York	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Perrott, George H.	do.	K	21st New Jersey	Jersey City, N. J.	Leg	50	Aug. 30, 1864	Hudson.
Peters, John	Private	K	1st Kansas	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	July 11, 1864	Bly.
Presan, Henry	do.	I	1st Maryland cavalry	Hanover, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 30, 1864	Palmer.
Peter, August	do.	E	37th Wisconsin	Taycheedah, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Phelan, Samuel	do.	G	1st Connecticut	Ridgefield, Conn.	Arm	50	Mar. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Perry, F. L.	Corporal	E	36th Massachusetts	Springfield, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Pendegrast, J. F.	Private	F	24th Massachusetts	North Truro, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Phelps, William J.	do.	D	do.	Chelsea, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 22, 1865	Do.
Peabody, John	do.	I	23d Ohio	Mesopotamia, Ohio.	do.	50	April 8, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Permenter, Chauncey	do.	B	122d New York	Onondaga county, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 27, 1865	Spellenberg.
Penny, Lafayette	do.	E	11th Ohio	Brown county, Ohio	Leg	75	April 12, 1865	Palmer.
Peterborough, R.	do.	B	9th Maine	Bath, Me.	Arm	50	April 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Perry, Henry	do.	H	126th Ohio	Port Washington, Ohio.	do.	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Gildea.
Perry, Alexander	do.	C	44th New York	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Leg	50	July 23, 1864	Bly.
Perkins, H. C.	do.	B	14th Kentucky	Louisa, Ky.	do.	75	Mar. 21, 1865	Do.
Pressy, Richard	do.	E	38th U. S. colored troops	Fortress Monroe, Va.	Arm	50	May 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Peters, Henry	do.	A	59th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 23, 1865	Hudson.
Prettyman, J. J.	do.	F	11th Virginia	Williamston, W. Va.	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co
Perkins, M. V. B.	do.	F	7th New Hampshire	Dover, N. H.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Perrott, Andrew	do.	164	2d batt. Veteran Reserve Corps	New Orleans, La.	Arm	50	June 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Peck, Xenophon	do.	E	1st batt. Ohio light artillery	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	50	May 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Peterson, A. S.	do.	B	2d Massachusetts	do.	Appliance for resections.	50	July 15, 1865	E. D. Hudson.
Premo, Paul	do.	H	98th New York	Malone, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 12, 1865	Spellenberg.
Perry, Gardner	do.	D	77th New York	do.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Perry, Edwin A.	do.	B	14th U. S. infantry, (2d batt.)	New York city	do.	50	June 8, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Perry, John M.	do.	I	40th Massachusetts	Sandwich, Mass.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Perrigo, Richard	do.	G	66th Ohio	Springfield, Ohio	Leg	75	June 9, 1865	Bly.
Penske, Adolph	do.	K	145th New York	Kreischerville, N. Y.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Do.
Pear, John	do.	A	21st New York cavalry	Hadley, N. Y.	do.	75	June 21, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Peterson, Daniel M.	do.	M	2d Massachusetts artillery	North Carver, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Phelps, Francis A.	do.	E	6th Maryland	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 19, 1865	Kolbe.
Perrine, Henry	do.	F	20th Michigan	Jackson, Mich.	do.	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Do.
Perkins, George	do.	G	2a Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Peterson, William	do.	K	3d Vermont	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	do.	75	May 18, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Pholphis, Lewis A.	Private	H	7th New York heavy artillery.	West Troy, N. Y.	Hand	\$50	Sept. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Peters, William	do.	C	137th Pennsylvania	Perry township, Pa.	Leg	75	Oct. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Pels, Alfred	do.	C	47th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	Arm	50	Oct. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Peck, Samuel	do.	C	184th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	Leg	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Bly.
Prester, Francis	do.	H	39th Illinois	Kingston, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Perryman, James K.	do.	B	1st Mississippi marine brigade	Hopewell, N. J.	Hand	50	Oct. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Pelt, Peter Van	do.	I	14th New York	Salem, Mass.	Leg	75	June 8, 1865	Palmer.
Perry, Edward J.	do.	C	61st Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 17, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Pease, Ethel	do.	D	19th Maine	Belfast, Maine	Apparatus	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Hudson.
Pepper, Edward	do.	B	18th United States infantry	Carrington, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Perkins, George	do.	A	64th New York	Sutton, Canada West	Leg	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Perry, William	do.	5	2d battalion V. R. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 12, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Perkins, Henry E.	do.	A	2d Massachusetts	Lowell, Mass.	Apparatus	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Hudson.
Printy, Thomas	do.	C	7th Vermont	Rutland, Vt.	Leg	75	Dec. 14, 1865	Do
Prion, William	do.	H	20th Indiana	do.	do.	50	April 30, 1863	Do.
Pitcher, James	do.	K	94th New York	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Palmer.
Phillips, Joseph L.	do.	C	104th New York	Pike, N. Y.	do.	50	July —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Priest, C.	do.	H	8th New Hampshire	Lisbon, N. H.	do.	50	Oct. 15, 1863	Bly.
Pitts, Eli	do.	B	69th New York	do.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Pierce, William G.	do.	H	1st Ohio	Toledo, Ohio	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Phillips, Edward	Wagoner	K	38th Massachusetts	West Hanover, Mass.	Arm	50	Dec. 23, 1863	Bly.
Price, J. H.	Private	I	20th Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	Leg	50	June 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Pierce, William	Corporal	E	149th Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	June 23, 1864	Hudson.
Price, William P.	Sergeant	G	11th Massachusetts	Lynn, Mass.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	Do.
Pinsbury, J. H.	Private	C	38th Wisconsin	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Leg	75	Oct. 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Pinkerton, John	Corporal	E	12th New Jersey	Newark, N. J.	Arm	50	June 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Price, Thomas	Private	G	5th United States infantry	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Leg	50	Sept. 12, 1864	Hudson.
Pillsbury, T. S.	do.	B	4th Maine	Rockland, Maine	Arm	50	Oct. 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Philo, E. R.	do.	I	1st U. S. sharpshooters	Noble, Michigan	Leg	75	Feb. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Pierce, H. M.	do.	B	10th Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	Arm	50	Sept. 14, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Phimney, George D.	do.	A	7th Wisconsin veteran vols.	Lodi, Wis.	do.	50	Jan. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Pitts, Inlandus	do.	F	76th New York	South Chili, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 2, 1865	Bly.
Pierce, F. O.	Sergeant	B	14th New Hampshire	Paper Mill village, N. H.	do.	75	April 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Pfeiffer, O.	Private	B	47th Pennsylvania	Allentown, Pa.	do.	75	March 8, 1865	Palmer.
Pickelbimer, W. D.	do.	K	34th Ohio	Edenton, Ohio	Arm	50	Jan. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Pixley, Peter	do.	A	55th Ohio	Belleveue, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Pinkney, John W.	do.	I	2d U. S. colored troops	Chambersburg, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Pine, John A.	do.	G	108th Ohio	Greenfield, Ohio	Leg	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Bly.
Pitchen, John	do.	E	23d U. S. colored troops	Titusville, N. J.	do.	75	May 12, 1865	Palmer.
Pierce, A. J.	do.	E	104th New York	Angelica, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 9, 1864	Do.
Pittman, William	do.	G	148th Pennsylvania	Metarsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	June 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Priest, A. M.	do.	M	1st District Columbia cavalry	North Bradford, Me.	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Palmer.
Pierce, David M.	do.	A	4th Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Do.
Pinekev, John H.	do.	C	4th U. S. colored troops	Royal Oak, Md.	do.	75	June 24, 1865	Selpho & Son.

Price, Samuel B.	do.	2d Ohio	Urbana, Ohio.	do.	75	May 26, 1865	Bly.
Pinkham, John C.	do.	19th Maine	North Washington, Me.	Arm	50	Aug. 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Prinn, Adam	do.	2d New York mounted rifles.	Lockport, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Pickering, A. H.	do.	1st Massachusetts artillery.	Holliston, Mass.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Phillips, Josiah.	do.	95th New York	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Hand.	50	Aug. 9, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Price, Daniel.	do.	79th Pennsylvania	Bellmont, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Clement.
Phillips, Morris.	do.	35th U. S. colored troops.	Norfolk, Va.	Arm	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Phillips, William D.	do.	10th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Theresa, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 26, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Priest, John T.	do.	36th Massachusetts	Charlestown, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Pingler, Fred.	do.	17th Wisconsin.	Brothertown, Wis.	do.	75	Nov. 24, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Pritchard, Robert.	do.	119th Pennsylvania	Cleveland, Ohio.	Apparatus	25	Dec. 20, 1865	J. H. Gemrig.
Puckney, Jefferson	do.	5th U. S. colored troops	Gilead, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Pinyera, Amos	do.	65th Ohio	Baltimore, Md.	Arm	50	Dec. 1, 1864	Do.
Pridiger, Ferdinand	do.	8th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	Feb. 26, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Powell, James	do.	28th Pennsylvania	Cadiz, Ohio.	Arm	50	Sept. 26, 1863	Palmer.
Proud, F. P.	do.	57th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Sept. 9, 1863	Gildea.
Powers, D.	do.	35th Indiana	Chicago, Ill.	Leg	50	July 10, 1863	Bly.
Poulson, W. S.	do.	98th Ohio	Madison, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1863	Stafford.
Popp, M.	do.	55th Illinois	Greenfield, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Post, Theo.	do.	2d United States cavalry	Bloom Centre, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 25, 1864	Stafford.
Powers, J.	do.	29th Wisconsin	Bay City, Mich.	Arm	50	May 5, 1864	Selpho.
Potter, C. W.	do.	10th Massachusetts	New York city	Leg	50	May 17, 1864	Hudson.
Proper, John	do.	20th New York	Elizabeth City, N. J.	Leg	50	Sept. 11, 1864	Lincoln.
Ploof, Julius	do.	8th Michigan	Summitsville, Ind.	do.	50	Dec. 5, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Poppie, Martin	do.	113th New York	Wilmington, Del.	Leg	50	Nov. 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Porr, Jacob	do.	2d battalion V. R. C.	Clintonville, Pa.	Arm	75	Mar. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Powell, Stephen H.	do.	14th New Jersey	Buck Valley, Pa.	do.	75	April 17, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Potter, John W.	do.	1st Michigan sharpshooters	Hingham, Mass.	do.	75	April 15, 1865	Bly.
Power, John H.	do.	36th Indiana	Flint Creek, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1865	Palmer.
Postles, W. R.	do.	1st Delaware	Waterford, Me.	Leg	75	April 26, 1865	Do.
Porter, James	do.	16th Pennsylvania cavalry	Sharon, Pa.	do.	75	May 17, 1865	Do.
Potter, Levi	do.	56th Pennsylvania vols.	Ghebron, Ind.	do.	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Do.
Poole, Charles H.	do.	39th Massachusetts	Gallena, Ohio	do.	50	June 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Proudfit, Charles H.	do.	126th New York	Earlville, Ill.	do.	75	May 27, 1865	Palmer.
Porter, Huntington	do.	13th Massachusetts	Glenwood, Iowa	Arm	75	June 27, 1865	Bly.
Porter, John A.	do.	76th Pennsylvania	Clayton, Pa.	Leg	50	July 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Powers, James K.	do.	V. R. C.	Auburn, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Ports, Israel A.	do.	27th Ohio	Benton Centre, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb. 27, 1865	Bly.
Pool, Daniel E.	do.	53d Illinois	Washington, Pa.	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Bly.
Powell, Jason	do.	29th Iowa	Port Clinton, Ohio	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Pontierers, A. G.	do.	139th Pennsylvania	Portsmouth, Ohio	Arm	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Portingall, Jefferson	do.	3d New York artillery	Watertown, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 12, 1865	Hudson.
Pool, John D.	do.	148th New York	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 5, 1864	Palmer.
Potts, John G.	do.	14th New York State militia.	Washington, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Powell, Thomas	do.	6th U. S. colored troops	Port Clinton, Ohio	do.	50	May 25, 1864	Palmer.
Porter, Leander S.	do.	49th Ohio	Portsmouth, Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 2, 1865	Kolbe.
Potter, Henry	do.	55th Ohio	Watertown, N. Y.	Leg	75	April 17, 1865	Bly.
Polly, Malvin H.	do.	10th New York heavy artillery	Findley, Ohio.	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1864	Palmer.
Potter, Aubert M.	do.	14th U. S. infantry	Horicon, Wis.	do.	75	Aug. 11, 1865	Bly.
Powell, Samuel	do.	21st Ohio	Olena, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Powell, R. H.	do.	7th Wisconsin	do.	do.	75	July 17, 1865	Bly.
Pollock, James	do.	84th Illinois	do.	do.	75		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Potter, John.....	Private.....	C	39th New York.....	Lumberland, N. Y.....	Apparatus.....	\$50	Nov. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Powell, Joseph.....	do.....	K	143d New York.....	Peru, Ill.....	Leg.....	75	Nov. 9, 1865	Do.
Pust, Henry.....	do.....	K	104th Illinois.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	April 30, 1864	Stafford.
Plumstead, M. F.....	Sergeant.....	H	13th New York.....	Honol, Mich.....	do.....	50	Sept. 20, 1864	Hudson.
Pullen, W. H.....	Private.....	I	5th Michigan.....	Epping, N. H.....	do.....	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Purington, C. F.....	do.....	H	11th New Hampshire.....	Saginaw City, Mich.....	Arm.....	50	Feb. 2, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Pluss, William.....	do.....	H	23d Michigan.....	Heoksett, N. H.....	Leg.....	75	April 11, 1865	Bly.
Putnam, S. B.....	do.....	B	10th New Hampshire.....	Pantoket, R. I.....	Leg.....	50	May 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Phunket, Christopher.....	do.....	B	4th Rhode Island.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Apparatus.....	35	Aug. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Pflugfelder, John.....	do.....	A	2d Penn. heavy artillery.....	Middletown, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Nov. 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Puff, Egbert S.....	do.....	K	134th New York.....	West Cheshire, Conn.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Spellerberg.
Purcell, John.....	do.....	A	20th Connecticut.....	West Boylston, Mass.....	Both hands.....	100	Dec. 1, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Phunket, Thomas.....	do.....	E	21st Massachusetts.....	Decatur, Ind.....	Leg.....	75	Feb. 4, 1865	Do.
Pyle, Jonathan.....	do.....	H	89th Indiana.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	do.....	75	May 27, 1865	Bly.
Pyle, George.....	do.....	B	15th U. S. infantry.....	Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	do.....	75	Jan. 19, 1863	Hudson.
Quin, Michael.....	do.....	B	55th New York.....	Launsburg, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	June 25, 1864	Lincoln.
Quickle, John.....	do.....	E	87th Pennsylvania.....	Angola, Ind.....	Leg.....	75	Dec. 8, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Quinne, John.....	do.....	K	169th New York.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Jan. 17, 1865	Do.
Quance, Albert.....	do.....	B	1st Michigan sharpshooters.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	75	Dec. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Quinn, James A.....	do.....	A	109th New York.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Leg.....	75	May 31, 1865	Spellerberg.
Quin, Patrick.....	do.....	D	5th New York.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	do.....	75	April 3, 1865	Bly.
Quinlan, David.....	do.....	G	26th Massachusetts.....	Springfield, Mass.....	Arm.....	50	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Quinn, James.....	do.....	G	73d Pennsylvania.....	Waverly, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Aug. 23, 1865	Do.
Quinn, James.....	do.....	D	12th U. S. infantry.....	Troy, N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Quilty, Michael.....	do.....	B	28th Massachusetts.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Quick, Charles H.....	do.....	F	120th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Oct. 7, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Quinn, Peter.....	do.....	E	1st Louisiana cavalry.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Leg.....	75	Jan. 1, 1863	Clement.
Quisfield, Kinsey.....	do.....	G	76th U. S. colored troops.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	April 3, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Quinn, Thomas.....	do.....	B	139th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Dec. 31, 1863	Do.
Quinn, John.....	do.....	K	21st Pennsylvania cavalry.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Jan. 25, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Rabardy, Julius.....	do.....	K	12th Massachusetts.....	Clinton, Iowa.....	do.....	50	Feb. 9, 1864	Do.
Ranchkols, F.....	do.....	E	66th New York.....	Providence, R. I.....	do.....	50	June 14, 1864	Hudson.
Radmond, M.....	do.....	F	63d New York.....	New Lebanon Springs, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Oct. 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Rapp, Adam.....	do.....	I	15th New York.....	East Abington, Mass.....	do.....	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Rappagar, Joseph.....	Corporal.....	C	5th New York.....	Houlton, Maine.....	do.....	75	Mar. 15, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Ralston, R.....	Musician.....	B	26th Iowa.....	Westfield, Mass..... a	Arm.....	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Rathbone, C.....	Private.....	B	1st Rhode Island artillery.....	Alexandria, Va.....	do.....	50	July 13, 1864	Palmer.
Radley, Adam.....	do.....	I	44th New York.....	Newark, N. J.....	do.....	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Rand, Wm. H.....	do.....	H	2d Massachusetts cavalry.....	McComb, Ohio.....	do.....	50	Feb. 13, 1864	Gildea.
Rafford, Osbert.....	do.....	I	20th Maine.....	River Styx, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	Mar. 24, 1864	Bly.
Randall, Henry.....	do.....	C	8th Connecticut.....					
Raugh, James D.....	do.....	162	2d battalion V. R. C.....					
Rattle, Lewis.....	do.....	A	2d U. S. colored cavalry.....					
Rader, Henry.....	do.....	K	65th Ohio volunteers.....					
Ralph, Stephen.....	do.....	H	8th Ohio volunteers.....					

Ranzon, Henry	do.	H	16th Illinois	Davenport, Iowa	do.	75	May 17, 1865	Hudson.
Rauscher, C.	do.	B	142d Indiana	Huntingburg, Ind.	do.	75	May 3, 1865	Palmer.
Ramsdell, J. V.	do.	K	32d Massachusetts	Newton, Mass.	Arm.	50	June 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Raymond, H. H.	do.	E	46th Pennsylvania	Greenfield, Penn.	do.	50	June 26, 1865	Do.
Rathbun, William	do.	H	74th New York	Richfield, Wis.	Leg	75	July 20, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Rawlins, John M.	do.	H	31st Indiana	Springville, Ind.	do.	75	July 27, 1865	Bly.
Ragner, Mathias	do.	E	6th Wisconsin	do.	do.	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Raker, John B.	do.	C	21st New York cavalry	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm.	50	April 26, 1865	Lincoln.
Ramaly, Lewis	do.	F	139th Pennsylvania	Springfield, Penn.	Leg	75	July 18, 1865	Palmer.
Ramsdell, Joseph H.	do.	C	8th Minnesota	Gray, Maine	do.	50	July 8, 1865	Hudson.
Rabideau, Louis	do.	Il	17th Wisconsin	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	do.	75	July 17, 1865	Stafford.
Rank, George	do.	I	2d Indiana light artillery	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Arm.	50	Sept. 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Ranger, Gabriel	do.	D	122d N. Y. volunteers	Rochester, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 25, 1865	Bly.
Randolph, A. F.	do.	K	22d U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Penn.	do.	50	Aug. 16, 1865	Spellerberg.
Randolph, Anthony	do.	F	150th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn.	Leg	75	Aug. 30, 1865	Do.
Ramsey, William R.	do.	C	2d Vermont	Brattleboro, Vermont	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Rand, Kink	do.	K	8th U. S. colored troops	Stroudsburg, Penn.	Arm.	75	Nov. 14, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Ray, Benjamin	do.	F	6th Wisconsin	Corfu, Wis.	Leg	75	Nov. 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Radichel, Charles	do.	D	13th N. Y. battery	do.	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	Palmer.
Reinhardt, James	Sergeant	K	29th New York	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Reifferts, L.	Private	D	— Massachusetts artillery	do.	do.	50	June —, 1863	Hudson.
Reynolds, S. H.	Sergeant	Bat. A	111th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	April 17, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Reed, N. W.	Private	F	18th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Sept. 14, 1863	Bly.
Reed, G. R.	do.	I	13th New Jersey	South Bend, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1863	Palmer.
Reynolds, James	do.	H	29th Indiana volunteers	do.	do.	50	Oct. 7, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Rennoe, D. M.	do.	F	47th Pennsylvania	Elliottsburg, Penn.	Arm.	50	Jan. 15, 1864	Stafford.
Reader, Daniel	do.	H	5th U. S. cavalry	do.	Leg	75	Feb. 11, 1864	Gildea.
Redmond, T.	Sergeant	K	12th U. S. infantry (1st batt.)	Lancaster, Ohio	do.	50	June 3, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Reiff, Edward	Private	A	100th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	June 28, 1864	Hudson.
Reitzer, P.	do.	K	1st Massachusetts cavalry	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	June 4, 1864	Do.
Reud, C. A.	do.	C	97th Indiana	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm.	50	Sept. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Redding, V.	do.	B	15th New Hampshire	Rochester, N. Y.	Leg	50	Oct. 4, 1864	Lincoln.
Revitzer, Enos	do.	I	42d Illinois	Kasoag, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 30, 1864	Palmer.
Redding, John	do.	K	129th Illinois	Fanbuary, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1864	Stafford.
Reed, William E. S.	do.	G	10th Iowa	Carlisle, Iowa	Arm.	50	Sept. 10, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Reed, James M.	do.	B	37th Ohio	Miamisburg, Ohio	Leg	75	Nov. 25, 1864	Bly.
Renold, Charles	do.	D	4th Virginia	Longbottom, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1864	Bly.
Reed, Columbus	do.	F	69th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Exsecting app.	75	Dec. 29, 1865	Hudson.
Reed, Thomas E.	do.	C	11th Illinois	Kansas City, Mo.	and arm.	50	Aug. 19, 1865	Leg
Reed, James	do.	K	2d Delaware	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Rech, Frederick	do.	E	149th Pennsylvania	Clearfield, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 20, 1865	Bly.
Kennells, A. L.	do.	K	88th Pennsylvania	Crawford, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 23, 1865	Bly.
Reisner, Charles S.	do.	H	12th United States infantry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	July 13, 1864	Palmer.
Reynolds, W. P.	Corporal	E	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Williamsport, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Reid, Charles	Private	B	40th New York	Methuen, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 24, 1865	Do.
Reynolds, James H.	do.	H	59th Massachusetts	West Vienna, N. Y.	do.	50	April 20, 1865	Do.
Reed, Stillman	do.	K	33d Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass.	Leg	75	May 25, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Regan, Dennis	do.	A	140th Pennsylvania	Salem, Mass.	do.	75	May 11, 1865	Do.
Reynolds, James	do.	C	do.	Cross Creek Village, Pa.	do.	75	May 4, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Rea, William M.	do.	K	do.	Rootstown, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Bly.
Reed, G. P.	do.	I	104th Ohio	do.	do.	75	do.	do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Reveur, Joseph.	Private.	E	47th New York	Montreal, Canada East.	Leg	\$75	May 9, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Reed, Charles C	do.	I	14th New Jersey	Ewingville, N. J.	Arm	50	May 24, 1865	Spellerberg.
Resin, Willis	do.	H	2d U. S. colored troops.	Aurora, Ill.	Leg	75	May 17, 1865	Palmer.
Rexford, George M	do.	I	45th Pennsylvania	Gaines, Pa.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Reeves, James J.	do.	F	1st Maine heavy artillery.	Herman, Me.	do.	75	Mar. 3, 1865	Palmer.
Reynolds, John W.	do.	G	49th Ohio	Sycamore, Ohio	Arm	50	June 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Redan, Henry	do.	B	11th New Hampshire	Portsmouth, N. H.	Leg	75	July 3, 1865	Palmer.
Reynolds, Miles	do.	I	114th New York	South Otselec, N. Y.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Reeder, George W.	do.	B	11th Pennsylvania	River Falls, Wis.	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Hudson.
Reisnyder, R. L.	do.	G	198th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 11, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Reiley, Philip	do.	F	96th Pennsylvania	Pottsville, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Reynolds, Sanford	do.	G	6th New York heavy artillery.	Brewster Station, Pa.	do.	50	July 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Reichender, Peter	do.	H	28th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Palmer.
Reader, Jacob	do.	D	148th New York	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
Reynolds, John.	do.	A	6th Connecticut	Waukegan, Conn.	Leg	75	Sept. 14, 1865	Hudson.
Reider, Henry	do.	E	1st U. S. colored troops.	Patuxent City, Md.	do.	75	Sept. 27, 1865	Palmer.
Reider, Cyrus	do.	C	41st Ohio	Kochs, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 13, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Redford, George	do.	K	106th Pennsylvania	Warrenville, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Repp, John	do.	A	2d Penn. heavy artillery	Greencastle, Pa.	Hand	50	Dec. 23, 1865	Gildea.
Reynolds, Charles H.	do.	B	16th New York cavalry	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 11, 1865	Do.
Reeman, Henry	do.	G	12th Missouri	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	July 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Ritch, H. C.	Seaman		United States navy	Chelsea, Mass.	Leg	50	April 9, 1861	Palmer.
Richards, F. D.	Private	C	35th Massachusetts	Deep River, Ind.	Arm	50	Mar. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Ritz, John	do.	H	9th Indiana	Newburyport, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 23, 1864	Gildea.
Rich, R. E.	do.	B	19th Massachusetts	Great Falls, N. H.	Leg	50	Sept. 10, 1863	Palmer.
Richards, Thomas J	Sergeant	C	9th New Hampshire		Arm	50	April 15, 1864	Lincoln.
Rielbe, H.	Private	F	68th New York		Leg	50	May 4, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Riley, Peter	do.	M	3d Rhode Island artillery	Woonsocket, R. I.	do.	50	May 28, 1864	Hudson.
Richards, J. F.	do.	D	15th Indiana	Mitchell, Ind.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1864	Bly.
Riggins, Joseph	do.	H	90th Pennsylvania		do.	50	Sept. 5, 1864	Grinnell.
Riecker, Edward	do.	E	2d Conn. heavy artillery	Sandy Hook, Conn.	Arm	75	Sept. 9, 1864	Gildea.
Richards, John H.	do.	B	4th New Jersey	Morrisville, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 26, 1864	Bly.
Rice, Robert	do.	I	1st Missouri cavalry	Woburn, Ill.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Rifenberick, William M	do.	H	149th Pennsylvania	Fisher, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Rigdon, H. J.	do.	D	85th Pennsylvania	Fredericktown, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Palmer.
Ringgold, William H.	do.	I	188th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 19, 1864	Bly.
Rieves, Joseph	do.	G	39th Illinois	Pala, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Rix, Guy S.	Artificer.	A	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Geddo, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Richardson, G. H.	Private.	A	11th Maine	East Fryeburg, Me.	Arm	50	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Ripley, Orison	do.	K	17th Maine	Lincoln, Me.	do.	50	April 11, 1865	Bly.
Rifle, Jacob	do.	F	10th Virginia	Weston, West Va.	do.	75	April 20, 1865	Bly.
Rice, Lorenzo	do.	K	16th Michigan	Stockbridge, Mich.	Leg	50	June 9, 1864	Bly.
Richardson, George L.	do.	K	13th New York	Lima, N. Y.	do.	75	April 18, 1865	Bly.
Riley, Samuel	do.	K	10th Indiana	Beeser's Mills, Ind.	do.	75	April 27, 1865	Palmer.
Ridenour, W. M.	do.	B	14th Virginia	Kingwood, West Va.	do.	75		

Rider, Jacob	do	49th New York	New York	do	75	April 15, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Riley, James	do	7th New York artillery	Utica, N. Y.	do	75	April 22, 1865	Hudson.
Ridenour, Jacob F	do	81st Ohio	Eaton, Ohio	Arm	50	June 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Rice, Herman	do	185th New York	Syracuse, N. Y.	do	50	June 21, 1865	Gildea.
Rice, George H.	do	2d battalion V. R. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	50	June 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Riggs, Homer	do	1st Connecticut	Oxford, Conn.	do	50	June 14, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Richmond, John	do	7th Mass. volunteer battery	Norwich, Conn.	Leg	75	July 7, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Richardson, William	do	69th New York State militia	New York city	Arm	50	July 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Rice, George W.	do	4th Vermont	Readsboro', Vt.	Leg	75	June 30, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Richardson, Oran	do	7th Minnesota	Brandonville, West Va.	do	75	May 20, 1865	Bly.
Ringer, William G.	do	84th Illinois	Greensburg, Ky.	Arm	50	July 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Riggs, Harrison	do	7th Ohio	Selina, Ohio	Leg	50	Feb. 1, 1864	Palmer.
Riley, James W.	do	1st New York sharpshooters	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	May 1, 1865	Kolbe.
Rien, Franklin J.	do	2d battalion V. R. C.	Rural, Wis.	do	50	Aug. 2, 1865	Do.
Rice, Arthur D.	do	38th Wisconsin	North Brookfield, Mass.	Leg	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Rice, Marshall G.	do	27th Massachusetts	New York city	do	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Richards, Louis P.	do	4th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	75	Sept. 2, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Richey, David	do	7th Maryland	Hagerstown, Md.	Arm	50	July 29, 1865	Spellerberg.
Ridenour, Cyrus	do	20th Connecticut	Brookfield, Conn.	Leg	75	Dec. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Rice, Jesse	do	12th Illinois	Brookfield, Conn.	Arm	50	Sept. 1, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Richmond, M. S.	do	2d Veteran Reserve Corps	Galea, Ill.	do	50	May 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Richards, George W.	do	66th Illinois	Jackson, Mich.	do	50	Nov. 16, 1865	Do.
Riley, George W.	do	36th Indiana	Dowagiac, Mich.	Leg	75	May 2, 1865	Bly.
Rigor, David	do	208th Pennsylvania	Everson, Ind.	do	75	Feb. 2, 1865	Palmer.
Ritchie, Daniel	do	208th Pennsylvania	Ray's Hill, Pa.	do	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Clement.
Rice, Jacob	do	1st Maryland battery	Harrisburg, Pa.	do	75	Nov. 18, 1865	Do.
Roberts, George W.	do	United States navy	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	100	Jan. 6, 1863	Hudson.
Roberts, John	do	71st Pennsylvania	Moline, Ill.	do	50	May 8, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Roe, George	Private	2d Iowa	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 1, 1863	Gildea.
Royston, W. H.	do	3d Iowa	Moline, Ill.	Leg	50	Oct. 13, 1863	Stafford.
Roser, Ferdinand	do	11th Ohio battery	do	do	50	Aug. 1, 1863	Bly.
Rhodes, Charles	do	5th Maine	do	do	50	Sept. 30, 1863	Bly.
Roberts, M. S.	do	26th Pennsylvania	do	do	50	Nov. 3, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Robb, B. F.	do	81st Illinois	Dugout, Ill.	do	50	Dec. 12, 1863	Do.
Ross, L. T.	Sergeant	10th Pennsylvania reserves	Vermont, N. Y.	do	50	Jan. 9, 1864	Stafford.
Robbins, O. P.	Private	30th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do	50	Feb. 12, 1864	Hudson.
Rodgers, W. H.	do	7th Vermont	Brattleboro', Vt.	Arm	50	Mar. 15, 1864	Lincoln.
Robinson, O.	do	43d Ohio	Canton, Ohio	do	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Rhodes, C. M.	do	8th Illinois cavalry	Cuttingsville, Vt.	do	50	Nov. 16, 1864	Gildea.
Royce, James B.	Corporal	29th Wisconsin	Aurora, Ill.	do	50	June 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Roberts, W. W.	Private	2d Michigan	Westport, Wis.	Leg	50	May 11, 1864	Stafford.
Rolley, Robert	do	3d Pennsylvania cavalry	do	do	50	June 14, 1864	Do.
Rodgers, George	do	16th Indiana	do	do	50	June 9, 1864	Do.
Robinet, M. B.	Musician	2d Maryland	do	do	50	June 14, 1864	Do.
Koork, E. P.	Private	3d Pennsylvania cavalry	do	do	50	June 7, 1864	Do.
Kourke, M. O.	do	30th Ohio	do	do	50	Aug. 19, 1864	Do.
Koncy, Hiram	do	5th New York	Chestnut Hill, Pa.	do	75	June 24, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Rosnick, H.	do	11th Massachusetts	Milbury, Mass.	do	50	July 30, 1865	Selpho.
Rhodes, Otis W.	do	82d New York	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 14, 1864	Lincoln.
Robinson W.	do	12th Pennsylvania	Slaton, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept. 23, 1864	Hudson.
Roth, Lewis	do	5th New Hampshire	Franklin, N. H.	Arm	50	Sept. 20, 1864	Lincoln.
Robinson, Samuel C.	do			Leg	50	Aug. 27, 1864	Palmer.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Robinson, J. A.	Private.	F	96th Illinois.	Savannah, Ill.	Arm	\$50	May 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Rowan, Dennis	do.	B	148th New York	Romulus, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 19, 1864	Gildea.
Rowe, Perry.	do.	B	4th United States artillery.	Goshen, Ind.	Leg	75	Nov. 12, 1864	Bly.
Ross, Isaac C.	do.	F	75th Indiana.	Bedford, Ind.	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1864	Do.
Rosinbush, P.	do.	A	146th New York.	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 27, 1864	Hudson.
Roripaugh, Buell	do.	H	17th Missouri.	St. Louis, Mo.	Arm	50	Jan. 27, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Roberts, John.	do.	C	157th New York.	Cincinnati, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Rodenhofer, Lewis	do.	E	67th New York.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 24, 1864	Lincoln.
Robb, L. A.	do.	F	187th Pennsylvania.	Danville, Pa.	Leg	75	Jan. 20, 1865	Palmer.
Rodgers, John W.	do.	L	28th Pennsylvania.	Burgestown, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 21, 1864	Do.
Rhode, Conrad.	do.	D	6th Wisconsin.	Whitewater, Wis.	do.	75	Feb. 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Rosenit, Mathias.	do.	G	123d Ohio.	Sandusky City, Ohio.	do.	75	Oct. 4, 1864	Bly.
Rowe, R. W.	do.	F	118th Ohio.	Delphos, Ohio.	do.	50	Nov. 7, 1864	Palmer.
Roach, Patrick.	do.	H	1st Missouri artillery.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	50	June 25, 1864	Do.
Robinson, Thos. B.	Corporal.	C	2d United States cavalry.	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	do.	75	April 15, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Root, H. L.	Private.	B	72d Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Rowe, Chas. E.	do.	I	109th New York.	Dryden, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 27, 1864	Lincoln.
Roberts, Geo. W.	do.	A	40th New York.	Hudson, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Do.
Rockwood, S. A.	do.	F	24th New York cavalry.	Utica, N. Y.	do.	50	Feb. 22, 1865	Do.
Rockwood, H. S.	do.	E	25th Massachusetts.	Ashburnham, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 20, 1865	Do.
Ross, John	do.	G	106th New York.	Parishville, N. Y.	do.	50	April 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Rosenheim, Max.	do.	H	142d New York.	Henbelton, N. Y.	do.	50	April 12, 1865	Do.
Rodgers, Thomas.	do.	E	2d Wisconsin.	Louisville, Ky.	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1865	Gildea.
Roozer, Charles.	do.	H	47th Ohio.	Lynchburg, Ohio.	Leg	75	Feb. 20, 1865	Palmer.
Robinson, James B.	do.	C	122d Pennsylvania rifles.	Clay, N. Y.	Arm	50	Sept. 30, 1864	Kolbe.
Rose, A. J.	do.	I	142d Pennsylvania.	Kingwood, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Ross, John	do.	A	2d New York heavy artillery.	New York city.	Leg	75	Dec. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Rhodes, John H.	do.	K	33d Ohio.	Sciotoville, Ohio.	do.	75	Feb. 27, 1865	Bly.
Rohn, A. W.	do.	K	123d Ohio.	Seneca, Ohio.	do.	75	Feb. 15, 1865	Do.
Ross, Henry H.	do.	H	16th Ohio.	Adamsville, Ohio.	do.	75	Mar. 14, 1865	Do.
Robinson, Thomas.	do.	E	82d Pennsylvania.	Tamaqua, Pa.	do.	75	April 26, 1865	Palmer.
Rounds, Isaac E.	do.	E	2d United States sharpshooters.	Schroone Lake, N. Y.	do.	75	April 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Rowe, Samuel E.	do.	B	44th New York.	Macdonough, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 2, 1865	Spellerberg.
Roberts, O. O.	do.	D	1st Maine veterans.	Dexter, Me.	Leg	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Palmer.
Ross, Frank.	do.	D	14th Maine veterans.	Orville, Me.	Arm	50	June 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Robinson, Alexander.	do.	G	11th Maine veterans.	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	June 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Roulston, John.	do.	K	6th United States infantry.	South Boston, Mass.	do.	50	June 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Robinson, George A.	do.	F	147th New York.	Barrington, N. Y.	do.	50	June 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Root, James P.	do.	C	16th New York heavy artillery.	La Grange, Pa.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Do.
Rosengrant, C.	do.	K	107th Pennsylvania.	Champaign, Ohio.	Leg	50	July 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Rodie, Harry.	do.	H	2d Delaware.	Leinbach, Pa.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	Kolbe.
Roberts, Calvin.	do.	H	45th Ohio.	Champaign, Ohio.	Leg	75	July 12, 1865	Bly.
Roth, John H.	do.	H	205th Pennsylvania.	Leinbach, Pa.	do.	75	July 24, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Roberts, Johnston B.	do.	K	88th Indiana.	Piercetown, Ind.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	Do.

Rosman, Noyes	do	9th Iowa	Cox Creek, Iowa	Arm	do	20	June 18, 1865	Do.
Rowe, David	do	9th Maine	Cornish Village, Me.	do	do	50	July 18, 1865	Do.
Roth, John	do	12th Missouri	Saint Clare, Ill.	Leg	do	75	Mar. 22, 1865	Bly.
Roberts, John	do	4th Michigan	Monroe, Mich	Arm	do	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Rodgers, Jerome	do	125d Ohio	Philo, Ohio	Two arms	do	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Do.
Rodgers, J. M.	do	70th Ohio	Coshocton, Ohio	Arm	do	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Rothwell, Robert	do	57th New York	Blue Creek, Ohio	do	do	50	Aug. 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Rose, Frank	do	12th Wisconsin	Boston, Mass.	do	do	50	Sept. 14, 1865	Do.
Roberts, Eugene	do	125th New York	Mosinee, Wis.	Leg	do	75	Dec. 31, 1864	Stafford.
Rodgers, James H.	do	25th Pennsylvania	Troy, N. Y.	do	do	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Rosevelt, George W.	do	32d Massachusetts	Chester, Pa.	do	do	75	Feb. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Robson, James	do	25th Indiana	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apparatus	do	25	Aug. 26, 1865	Kolbe.
Robinson, David	do	10th New York	Omega, Ohio	Leg	do	75	Oct. 18, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Rose, Henry A.	do	104th New York	Eric, N. Y.	do	do	75	June 22, 1865	Bly.
Root, Henry V.	do	29th Pennsylvania	Tioga, N. Y.	do	do	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Do.
Robinson, Robert	do	11th New York cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	do	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Palmer.
Robinson, Carman	do	9th New Hampshire	Bellport, L. I.	Arm	do	50	Sept. 19, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ross, William W.	do	188th Pennsylvania	Keene, N. H.	Leg	do	75	Aug. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Rooney, John	do	12th Missouri	Mesheppen, Pa.	Arm	do	50	Nov. 8, 1865	Nat. Leg and Arm Co.
Rothgel, Jonas	do	47th Illinois	Warsaw, Mo	do	do	50	Oct. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Roberts, Henry	do	12th Kentucky	Toulon, Ill.	Leg	do	75	May 16, 1865	Bly.
Roberts, Henry	do	57th New York	Summerset, Ky.	do	do	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Do.
Rose, Frank	do	8th Connecticut	Charlestown, Mass	do	do	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Rouse, George A.	do	56th New York	Central Village, Conn	do	do	75	Jan. 3, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Robinson, Daniel	do	27th United States C. T.	Portland, Me.	Apparatus	do	50	Jan. 2, 1866	Hudson.
Roberts, Charles H.	do	37th Wisconsin	Burlington, N. J.	Arm	do	50	Nov. 1, 1865	Nat. Leg & Arm Co.
Robinson, Ezra B.	do	2d United States infantry	Moaston, Wis.	do	do	50	Dec. 28, 1865	Kolbe.
Robb, George	do	3d West Virginia	Waterville, Me	Foot	do	50	Dec. 18, 1865	Palmer.
Rohrbaugh, W. J.	do	102d Pennsylvania	do	Arm	do	50	May 29, 1865	Do.
Rosewell, John	do	62d Pennsylvania	do	Leg	do	75	Dec. 5, 1865	Clement.
Rumbaugh, William	do	1st Pennsylvania reserves.	do	do	do	50	Feb. 11, 1863	Palmer.
Russell, E. M.	do	59th New York	New London, Ohio	do	do	50	Mar. 15, 1863	Do.
Runyan, James M.	do	7th Wisconsin	Fall River, Wis.	do	do	50	Dec. 19, 1863	Stafford.
Russell, J. B.	do	66th New York	New York city.	do	do	50	Mar. 12, 1864	Palmer.
Rutiger, John	do	27th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	do	do	50	April 18, 1864	Hudson.
Runyan, C. A.	do	12th Wisconsin battery	Janesville, Wis	do	do	50	July 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Runciman, F.	do	59th Massachusetts	Roxbury, Mass	do	do	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Russell, A. M.	do	2d Pennsylvania heavy art.	Albany, N. Y.	Arm	do	50	Mar. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ruth, R. A.	do	100th Pennsylvania	Danville, Pa.	Leg	do	75	May 12, 1864	Salem Leg Company.
Ruzler, Conrad	do	1st United States C. H. A.	Camp Dennison, Ohio	do	do	75	Jan. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Runyan, S. C.	do	11th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass	do	do	75	Mar. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Ruttee, Alexander	do	14th New Jersey	South Amboy, N. J.	do	do	75	April 27, 1865	Jewett Leg Company.
Rufus, Charles	do	144th Ohio	Marseilles, Ohio	do	do	75	Feb. 10, 1865	Bly.
Russell, J. C.	do	8th Kansas infantry	Acheson, Kan.	Arm	do	50	May 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Rue, Alfred A.	do	29th Connecticut	Shippensburg, Pa.	do	do	50	June 24, 1865	Spellenberg.
Ruebens, E. H.	do	89th New York	Newark, N. J.	Leg	do	50	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Rust, Charles W.	do	110th Ohio	Greenville, Ohio	Arm	do	75	June 21, 1865	Bly.
Russell, James	do	117th New York	Westmoreland, N. Y.	Apparatus	do	75	July 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Russell, H. A.	do	do	do	do	do	50	Sept. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Russell, Plyny A.	do	do	do	do	do	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Russ, George F.	do	do	do	do	do	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ruddock, William	do	do	do	do	do	50	Oct. 9, 1865	Grenell & Co.
	do	do	do	do	do	50	Oct. 7, 1865	Hudson.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Russell, August K.	Private.	H	1st Massachusetts heavy art.	Andover, Mass.	Foot	\$50	Oct. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Ruck, George.	do.	M	1st Ohio light artillery.	Fryeburg, Ohio.	Arm	50	Nov. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Ruekstoolt, John M.	do.	71	V. R. C., 2d battalion.	Norristown, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Ryan, John.	do.	H	20th Connecticut.	Seymour, Conn.	Leg	50	June 3, 1864	Hudson.
Ryan, James.	do.	E	10th Wisconsin.	Hasteford, Wis.	do.	50	May 21, 1864	Stafford.
Ryan, Samuel W.	do.	B	191st Pennsylvania veterans.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 18, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Ryerson, James.	do.	E	13th Ohio cavalry.	Allenburg, C. W.	do.	75	Jan. 5, 1865	Do.
Ryneurson, Isaiah.	do.	B	110th Ohio.	Berrian, Mich.	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Bly.
Ryan, Thomas.	do.	A	5th Vermont cavalry.	Shoreham, Vt.	Arm	50	May 20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ryde, Benjamin.	do.	D	59th Massachusetts.	Wayland, Mass.	do.	50	May 29, 1865	Kolbe.
Ryan, Patrick.	do.	K	9th Connecticut.	East Hampton, Mass.	Leg	75	June 29, 1865	Hudson.
Ryan, Thomas.	do.	D	67th Pennsylvania.	Allentown, Pa.	Arm	50	July 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Ryan, Timothy.	do.	G	90th Illinois.	Mynauk, Ill.	Leg	75	Feb. 20, 1865	Bly.
Ryerson, John F.	do.	F	9th Maine.	Sumner, Me.	Arm	50	Aug. 10, 1865	Lincoln.
Rye, Ephraim.	do.	H	2d Pa. heavy artillery.	Mount Joy, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Ryan, Matthew.	do.	G	1st Massachusetts cavalry.	Chicopee, Mass.	Apparatus.	50	Sept. 7, 1865	Hudson.
Sampson, Charles H.	Sergeant.	A	3d Maine.	do.	Leg.	50	Dec. 29, 1862	Do.
Stanislas, Remy.	Private.	A	55th New York.	do.	do.	50	Jan. 15, 1863	Do.
Sauford, R. L.	Corporal.	E	118th Pennsylvania.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1863	Palmer.
Smart, D. F.	Seaman.	A	U. S. Navy.	do.	do.	50	Jan. —, 1863	Selpho.
Strambaugh, C.	Corporal.	B	11th Pennsylvania reserves.	do.	do.	50	May 15, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Saddler, James.	Private.	M	100th Pennsylvania.	do.	do.	50	May 22, 1863	Do.
Stattuck, William W.	do.	C	7th Michigan.	Reading, Mich.	do.	50	May —, 1863	Palmer.
Slater, Israel.	do.	D	75th Illinois.	Sterling.	do.	50	Jan. 9, 1863	Stafford.
Sargeant, Charles A.	do.	B	4th Vermont.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 14, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Swarnan, F.	do.	E	12th Massachusetts.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 19, 1863	Palmer.
Sands, Charles.	do.	G	7th Pennsylvania reserves.	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 29, 1863	Gildea.
Sackett, V. D.	do.	G	46th Pennsylvania.	do.	Leg	50	Aug. 15, 1863	Stafford.
Sansone, S. B.	do.	I	14th Indiana.	do.	do.	50	Nov. 25, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Sratton, C. H.	do.	F	25th Massachusetts.	Winchendon, Mass.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Spaulding, L. G.	do.	B	4th Maine.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 9, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Sanbon, J. O.	do.	E	10th Maine.	Bethel, Maine.	do.	50	Jan. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Sayles, H.	do.	E	8th Wisconsin.	Middleton, Wis.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1864	Bly.
Sadley, L. M.	do.	E	22d Iowa.	Ashland, Iowa.	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1863	Do.
Shackleford, F. W.	do.	E	15th Ohio.	Mount Pleasant, Ohio.	do.	50	Nov. 11, 1863	Hudson.
Shank, John.	do.	K	93d Pennsylvania.	Amesville, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 12, 1864	Do.
Schad, Charles H.	do.	M	1st New York artillery.	Royalton, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 24, 1864	Do.
Stark, George L.	Sergeant.	D	19th Maine.	Unity, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 26, 1864	Palmer.
Shankly, William F.	Private.	K	37th Massachusetts.	South Boston, Mass.	do.	50	April 13, 1864	Do.
Shaw, J.	do.	C	19th Maine.	do.	do.	50	May 4, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Shanger, A.	Sergeant.	D	86th New York.	do.	do.	50	May 20, 1864	Do.
Stackpole, F. A. H.	Private.	A	6th Maine.	do.	do.	50	April 26, 1864	Do.
Stark, Albert.	do.	143	2d batt'n Invalid Corps.	Baltimore, Md.	Arm	50	April 26, 1864	Gildea.
Shaw, William K.	do.	A	5th Connecticut.	Greenwich, Conn.	Leg	50	July 7, 1864	Hudson.
Shaffen, A. V.	do.	E	76th New York.	do.	do.	50	July 20, 1864	B. W. Jewett.

Schafer, F. H.	do.	2d U. S. infantry	Long Grove, Ill.	do.	July 27, 1864	Do.
Scharf, Albert.	do.	1st New York cavalry	88th Illinois.	do.	Sept. 9, 1864	Do.
Sawyer, C. A.	do.	17th Kentucky	Fordsville, Ky.	do.	Sept. 12, 1864	Stafford.
Sapp, J. G.	Corporal	Purnell Legion, Md. vols.	Baltimore, Md.	Arm	June 27, 1864	Lincoln.
Shay, A. W.	Private	9th N. Y. State militia.	New York city	Leg	Sept. 30, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Spaulding, C. F.	Private	95th Pennsylvania	Freeland, Pa.	Arm	Aug. 16, 1864	Lincoln.
Stager, Jacob.	do.	100th Illinois	Wilmingon, Ill.	do.	Aug. 22, 1864	Do.
Strathdel, George.	do.	147th New York	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Leg	Oct. 15, 1864	Do.
Stratton, A. A.	do.	6th U. S. infantry	Normal, Ill.	do.	Dec. 5, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Slater, Joseph H.	do.	33d Illinois	Boston, Mass.	Arm	Oct. 5, 1864	Hudson.
Sawyer, Joseph H.	Q. M. sergeant	36th Massachusetts	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	June 10, 1864	Lincoln.
Stratton, William	Private	183d Pennsylvania	Newfield, N. Y.	Arm	Dec. 17, 1864	G. B. Jewett, Salem L. Co.
Stamp, Jonathan	do.	109th New York	Troy, N. Y.	do.	Sept. 21, 1864	Gildea.
Sauer, George.	do.	169th New York	Burgestown, Pa.	Leg	Sept. 19, 1864	Do.
Shannessy, N.	do.	2d Pa. heavy artillery	Laurester, Pa.	do.	Dec. 19, 1864	Hudson.
Stackhouse, P. J.	do.	24 Pennsylvania reserves	Salamanca, N. Y.	do.	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Shay, Michael	do.	94th New York	Ringgold, Pa.	do.	Jan. 30, 1865	Do.
Schaffer, M. V.	do.	62d Pennsylvania	Springfield, Pa.	Arm	Feb. 8, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Sanner, Alexander	do.	6th New Jersey	Jersey City, N. J.	do.	Jan. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Starr, Robert	do.	3d New York	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leg	Feb. 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Saxe, Robert	do.	54th Pennsylvania	Plymouth, Conn.	Arm	Feb. 3, 1865	Hudson.
Shank, Lewis	do.	6th Connecticut	Bergen Point, N. J.	Leg	Jan. 19, 1865	Kolbe.
Stanford, A. C.	do.	48th New York	Hazelton, Pa.	Arm	Jan. 26, 1865	Palmer.
Stapleton, Samuel	do.	3d New Jersey cavalry	East Cleveland, Ohio.	Leg	Feb. 11, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Swartz, John	do.	164th New York	Zion, Md.	do.	Feb. 23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Shanley, Martin	do.	42d Ohio	New York city	do.	Feb. 1, 1865	Bly.
Sage, Wm.	do.	Purnell Legion, Md. vols.	Cape May, N. J.	do.	Sept. 1, 1864	Palmer.
Slack, O. F.	do.	7th New York	Lowell, Mass.	do.	Feb. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Sattler, Julius	do.	3d New Hampshire	Williamsburg, N. Y.	Arm	Feb. 23, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Sladden, Richard	do.	9th New Jersey	Moltown, Pa.	do.	Mar. 14, 1865	Do.
Spaulding, A.	do.	20th Massachusetts	New York city	do.	Mar. 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Scanlan, David	do.	46th New York	Watertown, N. Y.	do.	Feb. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Schwaz, Peter	do.	183d Pennsylvania	Waddington, N. Y.	Leg	Mar. 4, 1865	Hudson.
Saw, Franklin	do.	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	Harmonville, Pa.	do.	Mar. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Sayer, John	do.	35th New York	Washington, D. C.	Arm	Feb. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Saufier, Wm.	do.	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Brush Valley, Pa.	do.	Apr. 22, 1865	Do.
Shannon, Henry	do.	63d Pennsylvania	Essex, Conn.	do.	Mar. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Stanford, Robert	do.	55th Pennsylvania	Windsor, Conn.	do.	Mar. 8, 1865	Do.
Strapp, John	do.	20th Connecticut	Chenango Forks, N. Y.	do.	Apr. 4, 1865	Spellerberg.
Swartz, H. C.	do.	21st Connecticut	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do.	Mar. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Starkey, jr., Charles	do.	27th New York	Alden, Ill.	do.	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
Swan, George B.	do.	60th New York	Bethel, Conn.	Leg	Apr. 5, 1865	Hudson.
Slater, Charles H.	do.	18th U. S. infantry	Montpelier, Vt.	do.	July 26, 1864	Bly.
Small, Thomas	do.	11th Connecticut	Canastota, N. Y.	do.	Feb. 8, 1865	Bly.
Stark, Henry M.	do.	3d Vermont	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	Mar. 6, 1865	Bly.
Starr, George	do.	157th New York	Hubbardstown, Mich.	Arm	Apr. 20, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Spaulding, John A.	do.	21st Michigan	Adrian, Mich.	do.	Apr. 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Sales, Irwin A.	do.	45th Pennsylvania		do.	May 24, 1865	Do.
Scanlin, Daniel	do.			Leg	May 20, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Shay, Lewis	do.			Arm	May 23, 1865	Do.
Sawyer, Horace S.	do.				May 25, 1865	Spellerberg.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Sanders, Jas. H.	Private.	D	34th Massachusetts.	Jay, N. Y.	Leg	\$75	June 10, 1865	Palmer.
Staples, John	do.	F	13th Maine	North Sedgwick, Me.	Arm	50	Nov. 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Spalding, E. A.	do.	K	8th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Churchville, N. Y.	do.	50	May 30, 1865	Do.
Safford, John M.	do.	E	8th Maine	Lexington, Me.	do.	50	June 10, 1865	Kolbe.
Sprague, Thomas	do.	D	2d Pennsylvania.	Portland, Me.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Do.
Shaw, Parker	do.	F	8th Maine	8th Maine	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Do.
Stratton, Jos. P.	do.	D	31st Indiana	Sullivan, Ind.	Leg	75	May 8, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Salsbury, Wm.	do.	K	39th U. S. colored troops.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	75	May 31, 1865	Palmer.
Shaffer, Tobias	do.	F	138th Pennsylvania.	Rainsburg, Pa.	do.	75	June 14, 1865	Do.
Santo, Charles	do.	F	60th New York	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do.	65	June 14, 1865	Marks.
Slater, Jos. F.	do.	A	26th Massachusetts.	Lowell, Mass.	Arm	50	July 1, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Slater, Edward	do.	D	10th Ohio	Edgerton, Ohio	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Hudson.
Slade, Hamilton	do.	B	110th Ohio	Jaysville, Ohio	Arm	50	May 31, 1865	Spellerberg.
Spare, Abraham	do.	K	187th Pennsylvania	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Leg	75	May 23, 1865	Palmer.
Small, George W.	do.	K	21st Pennsylvania cavalry	Mercersburg, Pa.	do.	75	June 29, 1865	Do.
Shaffer, Henry H.	do.	E	4th Vermont	Corinna, Me.	Leg	50	June 9, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Sprague, F. E.	do.	A	26th Massachusetts	Extra Station, Pa.	Arm	75	Aug. 3, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Sawyer, Henry	do.	B	93d Pennsylvania	Read's Mills, Ohio	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Palmer.
Smathers, Henry	do.	E	53d Ohio	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Bly.
Shannon, John	do.	E	158th New York	Buffalo Cross Roads, Pa.	Arm	50	July 26, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Strain, Nathaniel	do.	C	9th veteran reserve corps	New York city	do.	50	July 28, 1865	Do.
Stauschmidt, Eban	do.	H	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	Huntley Grove, Ill.	Leg	75	July 25, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Starr, R. H.	do.	K	36th Illinois volunteers	Maliska, Iowa	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Bly.
Starr, A. D.	do.	H	4th Iowa	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 24, 1865	Bly.
Shanahan, P.	do.	K	8th New Jersey	Delaware, Ohio	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Shafer, S. J.	do.	E	66th Ohio	South Creek, Pa.	Leg	50	Nov. 10, 1863	Palmer.
Shappee, Wm. A.	do.	A	81st Pennsylvania	Patterson, N. J.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Clement.
Space, John D.	do.	I	15th New Jersey	Lansing, Iowa	do.	75	June 29, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Startz, Joseph	do.	B	12th Iowa	Dubuque, Iowa	Arm	50	July 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Saners, Morris	do.	A	25th Illinois	Quoin, Ill.	do.	50	May 17, 1865	Do.
Shannon, Wm. G.	do.	G	12th Illinois	New York city	do.	50	Aug. 4, 1865	Do.
Salathal, Leon	do.	E	9th New Hampshire	Muncy, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Starr, Abraham	do.	F	106th Pennsylvania	Portsmouth, Ohio	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Santy, Joseph	do.	C	91st Ohio	Petersham, Mass.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Do.
Sanderson, F. L.	do.	F	53d Massachusetts	West Greenville, Pa.	Arm	50	Sept. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Shraker, Wm.	do.	F	64th New York	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1864	Palmer.
Shango, Geo.	do.	I	121st Pennsylvania	Monnt Union, Ohio	Leg	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Schanalzedt, Christopher	do.	H	71st Pennsylvania	Hillsboro, Ohio	do.	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Shaffer, Henry D.	do.	C	54th Pennsylvania	Clinton, Mich.	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Stabler, Eugene	do.	K	12th Ohio	Lumberville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 2, 1865	Palmer.
Savage, Franklin	do.	E	4th Michigan cavalry	Adrian, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 9, 1865	Gildea.
Slack, Richard	do.	B	100th New York	Stratford, Vt.	Leg	75	June 23, 1865	Bly.
Swarthout, Oscar	do.	G	86th New York	Marion, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 15, 1864	Palmer.
Sanburn, T. T.	do.	I	17th Vermont		Arm	50	Aug. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Sanders, Jas. M.	do.	E	60th Illinois		do.	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.

Shanger, Richard	do.	4th N. J. light battery	Newfoundland, N. J.	Leg	Apparatus	75	Nov. 3, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Starkwell, R. L.	do.	38th Illinois	Abington, Mass.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 3, 1865	Hudson.
Sharpe, Gibbons	do.	38th Massachusetts	Hemlocks Creek, Pa.	do.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Sharpe, Wm. H.	do.	9th Pennsylvania cavalry	Chittenden, Vt.	do.	do.	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Sprague, Orrick	do.	9th Vermont	Baltimore, Md.	do.	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1865	Do.
Santee, James	do.	39th U. S. colored troops	Chicago, Ill.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 16, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Saner, Peter	do.	82d Illinois	Pine Run, Mich.	do.	do.	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Shafer, Elias	do.	23d Michigan	Jenicho, Ky.	do.	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Bly.
Stark, Joel T.	do.	13th Kentucky	Marion, Ohio	do.	do.	75	Oct. 30, 1865	Bly.
Shaffer, Albert	do.	13th Ohio cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	do.	75	Nov. 25, 1865	Bly.
Starr, James	do.	72d Pennsylvania	Beaufort, S. C.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 19, 1865	Kolbe.
Small, Robert	do.	34th U. S. colored troops	Bedford, Iowa	do.	do.	75	Dec. 9, 1865	B. W. Jewett Leg Co.
Starkey, Charles	do.	4th Missouri State militia cav.	New York city	do.	do.	75	Sept. 9, 1865	Gildea.
Sharron, James	do.	170th New York	Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	do.	50	June 17, 1865	Palmer.
Shantz, J. Jacob	do.	1st Michigan	Bolivar, Ohio	do.	do.	75	Dec. 18, 1865	Do.
Swank, Hiram	do.	126th Ohio	New York city	do.	do.	75	Dec. 12, 1865	Do.
Savage, Joseph	do.	64th New York	Mount Carroll, Ill.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 15, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Sager, John	do.	7th Maryland	Coldwater, Mich.	do.	do.	50	Nov. 7, 1865	Gildea.
Sanford, Wm. H.	do.	19th Michigan	Columbus, Ohio	do.	do.	75	Dec. 29, 1865	Palmer.
Samson, Thomas	do.	46th U. S. colored troops	Lexington, Ky.	do.	do.	75	Jan. 8, 1866	Do.
Stahel, Henry	do.	21st Kentucky	Taunton, Mass.	do.	do.	50	Aug. 2, 1865	Do.
Stall, John M.	do.	39th Massachusetts	Biddeford, Me.	do.	do.	50	Nov. 20, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Sawyer, Obediah	do.	29th Maine	Brandon, Vt.	do.	do.	75	Aug. 25, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Slason, John C.	do.	11th Vermont	Canton, Ohio	do.	do.	50	Jan. 11, 1866	Lincoln.
Saeger, Danl. L.	do.	19th Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Bly.
Shaffer, John	do.	93d Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.	do.	do.	75	Dec. 16, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Slaim, Thomas	do.	8th New York	do.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 27, 1866	Grenell.
Steinmetz, Wm.	do.	48th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 14, 1863	Hudson.
Seaward, John	do.	35th New York	do.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Steele, E. R.	do.	1st Michigan	do.	do.	do.	50	June 15, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Sweden, R. C.	do.	20th Massachusetts	Mattapoiset, Mass.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 15, 1862	Palmer.
Sherman, A.	do.	52d New York	do.	do.	do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	Do.
Steyer, Joseph	do.	3d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	do.	50	June 16, 1863	Bly.
Scheiffely, John	do.	9th Massachusetts	do.	do.	do.	50	Sept. 14, 1863	Palmer.
Spellman, J.	do.	7th New York	do.	do.	do.	50	June 10, 1863	Do.
Seiter, Joseph	do.	20th Massachusetts	do.	do.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Do.
Stetson, A. L.	do.	14th Missouri	South Randolph, Mass.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1863	Hudson.
Sheldon, D. D.	do.	3d Iowa	Castle Rock, Minn.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 10, 1863	Stafford.
Streeter, C.	do.	7th New York	New York city	do.	do.	50	Oct. 26, 1864	Hudson.
Sperry, E. F.	do.	100th New York	Pella, Iowa	do.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	Palmer.
Sheehan, M.	do.	10th United States infantry	Great Valley, N. Y.	do.	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1864	Hudson.
Stern, F.	do.	95th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	do.	50	Jan. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Selah, Theodore	do.	1st flying battery, Mo. vols.	Norristown, Pa.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 14, 1863	Do.
Schweighauser, S.	do.	43d Illinois infantry	Herrmann, Mo.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 23, 1863	Bly.
Siligar, A.	do.	13th Iowa	Galesburg, Iowa	do.	do.	50	July 13, 1863	Bly.
Seaton, J. A.	do.	6th Wisconsin	Appleton, Wis.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1863	Bly.
Stennis, Peter	do.	22d New York	Port Henry, N. Y.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1864	Hudson.
Segar, Edward	do.	14th United States infantry	Watertown, N. Y.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1864	Palmer.
Sweet, V. W.	do.	5th United States artillery	Boston, Mass.	do.	do.	50	Sept. 6, 1864	Do.
Schneider, E.	do.	26th Maine	East Sullivan, Me.	do.	do.	50	April 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Sperry, R.	do.	49th New York	do.	do.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Seers, John	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50	do.	do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Seibert, John	Private	H	53d Pennsylvania	.....	Leg	\$50	Mar. 22, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Shey, John	do.	C	5th New York cavalry	New York city	do.	50	April 18, 1864	Do.
Sherby, Daniel	do.	I	65th New York	Brewerton, N. Y.	Arm	50	May 13, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Sheppard, C. T.	Sergeant	C	101st New York	Chicago, Ill.	do.	50	June 1, 1864	Do.
Stephens, John	Private	K	19th Illinois	Camden, N. Y.	Leg	50	June 15, 1864	Bly.
Secor, James	do.	E	146th New York	New York city	do.	50	April 1, 1864	Bly.
Switzer, John	do.	I	6th Kentucky	Aurora, Ill.	do.	50	May 1, 1864	Stafford.
Sherwood, George A	do.	G	14th Indiana	Tonawanda, N. Y.	do.	50	June 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Schell, Theron	do.	F	21st New York	Milnersville, Ohio.	Arm	50	June 1, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Stewart, Thomas	do.	I	80th Ohio	Guilford, Conn	Leg	50	Aug. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Feward, W. L.	Sergeant	B	14th U. S. infantry, (1st bat.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 19, 1864	Hudson.
Seibert, Jacob	Private	E	100th New York	Coos, N. H.	Leg	50	Aug. 29, 1864	Palmer.
Severy, W. F.	do.	I	3d Vermont	West Boscawen, N. H.	do.	50	May 6, 1864	Do.
Sweat, Washington	do.	K	6th New Hampshire	Derby Centre, Vt.	do.	50	June 14, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Snell, Wm. L.	do.	D	6th Vermont	Graysville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 14, 1864	Gildea.
Stevens, James	do.	B	152d New York	Baltimore, Md	do.	50	Sept. 28, 1864	Do.
Seipp, George W.	do.	G	1st Maryland	Anderson, Ind.	Leg	75	June 2, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Shelly, W. H.	do.	I	5th Michigan veterans	Pleasant Plains, Ill	do.	75	Oct. 27, 1864	Stafford.
Seaman, Wm. P.	do.	C	11th Missouri	Silver Spring, Pa.	Arm	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Sneath, Amos	do.	F	118th Pennsylvania	Ontario, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 27, 1864	Do.
Sherman, D. J.	do.	E	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Bangor, Me	do.	50	Dec. 21, 1864	Do.
Stewart, Samuel C	do.	I	2d Maine	Champlain, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 16, 1864	Do.
Sheehy, Michael	do.	C	15th N. Y. independent batt'y.	Davenport, Iowa	Leg	75	Oct. 10, 1864	Bly.
Steele, Joseph L.	do.	K	2d Iowa	Trenton, Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1864	Bly.
Spellman, Benjamin	do.	K	98th Ohio	New York city	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1864	Hudson.
Stevens, Philip	do.	K	39th New York rifles	Manitowoc, Wis.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Schneider, M.	do.	F	26th Wisconsin	Stephentown, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 7, 1864	Do.
Sedgewick, P.	do.	E	125th New York	New York city	Hand	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Schutler, Henry	do.	D	13th N. Y. independent batt'y.	Highland Centre, Pa.	Leg	75	Feb. 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Secor, Isaac	do.	K	28th Massachusetts	White Marsh, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 9, 1865	Spellerberg.
Spear, M. L.	do.	F	23d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Do.
Street, Dennis	do.	B	71st Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 6, 1865	Do.
Seyfert, James	do.	B	88th Pennsylvania	St. Clair, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Snedden, John A	do.	B	84th Pennsylvania	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 12, 1865	Hudson.
Sherman, John	do.	A	2d New York mounted rifles	New York city	Leg	75	Jan. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Stephens, George	do.	D	1st New York cavalry	Albany, N. Y.	Arm	50	Feb. 9, 1865	Do.
Schery, James	do.	126	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 18, 1865	Bly.
Stevens, John F.	do.	F	1st Delaware	Cincinnati, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 28, 1865	Bly.
Scheuermann, John	do.	H	9th Ohio	Huntington, Md	do.	75	Sept. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Stephenson, Richard	do.	B	19th U. S. colored troops	Kelley's Mills, Ohio	do.	75	April 4, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Skelton, James	do.	F	27th Ohio	Westminster, Md	do.	75	Mar. 29, 1865	Do.
Shreeve, A. J.	do.	A	6th Maryland	Detroit, Mich.	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Do.
Stewart, Wm.	do.	K	2d Michigan veterans	Annapolis, Md	do.	75	Mar. 28, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Sheele, Alex.	do.	H	52d New York	East Saginaw, Mich	Arm	50		
Seegmiller, Geo	do.		27th Mich., 1st sharpshooters					

Corporal.	H	19th Maine	East Knox, Maine	do.	50	Mar. 24, 1865	Do.
Sherman, F. A.	D	62d New York	Patrick Station, Va.	do.	50	Mar. 30, 1865	Do.
Sexton, R. B.	B	12th New Hampshire	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 30, 1865	Do.
Stenon, George	D	15th New York	Hackettstown, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 5, 1865	Do.
Schenk, Wm. A.	D	142d New York	Westville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Hudson.
Sheppard, Stephen	M	8th Illinois	Chicago, Illinois	Arm	50	Mar. 20, 1865	Spellenberg.
Steinke, Wm.	A	18th Pennsylvania cavalry	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 4, 1865	Do.
Scherick, Isaac H.	II	86th New York	South Troupsburg, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 2, 1865	Kolbe.
Stevens, Wm. O.	D	4th Maryland	Cambridge, Md.	Leg	75	Apr. 13, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Stewart, C. W.	E	120th New York	Columbia, N. Y.	do.	75	Apr. 5, 1865	Do.
Specie, Geo.	B	53d Illinois	Morris, Ill.	Arm	50	Apr. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Shears, Chas. P.	C	26th Michigan	Muskegon, Mich.	Leg	75	Mar. 21, 1865	Bly.
Stevens, M. B.	H	8th Illinois cavalry	Valparaiso, Ill.	Arm	50	Nov. 13, 1864	Lincoln.
Sweetland, Lorenzo	E	123d Ohio	Centerton, Ohio	Leg	75	Jan. 27, 1865	Bly.
Stevens, Ralph	F	107th New York	Campbelltown, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Do.
Sherwood, Henry	C	4th Michigan cavalry	Breedsville, Mich.	do.	75	Apr. 21, 1865	Do.
Sweet, John O.	C	12th Ohio	Beir Centre, Ohio	do.	75	Apr. 4, 1865	Do.
Stever, Orlando	A	96th New York	Moir, N. Y.	do.	75	Apr. 22, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Schenel, Thomas	C	81st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Apr. 24, 1865	Spellenberg.
Street, Thos. G.	K	7th Maryland	Clairmont Mills, Md	Leg	75	May 17, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Service, Berri	C	96th Illinois	Warren, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 14, 1865	Stafford.
Steward, Thomas B.	C	2d Connecticut light artillery	Fairfield, Ct.	Both legs	150	May 19, 1865	Hudson.
Sherward, Henry	F	65th New York	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 10, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Swett, Geo W.	K	30th Maine	South Windham, Me	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Sellers, Jos B.	I	27th Indiana	Putnam, Ind	do.	75	May 6, 1865	Do.
Spelder, John D.	F	14th Michigan	Grand Haven, Mich	Arm	50	June 24, 1865	Grenell.
Spelman, Thos	F	95th Ohio	Newark, Ohio	Leg	75	Apr. 14, 1865	Small & McMillan.
Stetler, Jas. H.	A	143d Pennsylvania	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do.	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Shepardson, Colson	G	114th New York	Poolville, N. Y.	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Bly.
Sherman, E. M.	C	11th Vermont	Castleton, Vt.	do.	75	June 3, 1865	Do.
Sherward, Benj.	G	1st Vermont artillery	Montpelier, Vt.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Seiford, Martin	I	124th Indiana	Lafayette, Indiana	do.	65	July 1, 1865	Marks.
Seiter, George	E	23d Kentucky	Cincinnati, Ohio	Arm	50	June 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Suedeker, Abraham	A	1st battery N. Y. sharpshooters	Jamestown, N. Y.	do.	50	June 20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Secor, John S.	E	9th New York artillery	West Township, N. Y.	Leg	75	June 2, 1865	Hudson.
Stearley, Jacob	H	10th Virginia	Middlebourne, W. Va.	do.	75	June 29, 1865	Do.
Seaman, E. W.	C	8th Illinois cavalry	Hebron, Ill	Arm	50	May 30, 1865	Gildea.
Steele, Samuel G.	C	149th Pennsylvania	Altona, Pa.	Leg	75	July 6, 1865	Palmer.
Sherrett, James	D	119th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Segriss, Samuel	C	99th Pennsylvania	Lancaster, Pa.	Arm	50	July 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Sweeney, John	I	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	do.	50	June 21, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Stebbins, M. M.	K	24th Massachusetts	Charlestown, Mass.	Leg	75	July 7, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Skellie, Ebenezer	D	26th Massachusetts	Worcester, Mass.	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Palmer.
Spencer, Wm. B.	F	112th New York	Findley's Lake, N. Y.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Steffers, Herman	A	1st Michigan cavalry	Romeo, Mich	Arm	50	July 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Steele, Charles	F	24th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	Do.
Steele, Wm	G	8th New Jersey	Bordentown, N. J.	do.	50	July 28, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Schwitzer, Jacob	H	70th New York	Albany, New York	Leg	50	Apr. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Sherman, M.	B	47th New York	New York city	do.	75	June 1, 1865	B. W. Jewett Leg Co.
Sierper, B. C.	A	1st Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn	do.	75	July 8, 1865	Geo. B. Jewett.
Sewell, August R.	I	1st Maine cavalry	Owl's Head, Maine	Arm	50	June 6, 1865	Lincoln.
		5th Michigan	Howell, Mich.	do.	50	July 25, 1865	Do.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Stebbins, Edward.....	Private.	L	3d New York cavalry	Cincinnati, Ohio	Leg	\$50	Nov. 10, 1863	Palmer.
Sebastian, James M.....	do.	A	7th Kentucky	Beattyville, Ky.	do.	50	Mar. 9, 1864	Do.
Steinsberger, William.....	do.	A	23d Indiana	Carmelton, Ind.	do.	50	May 9, 1864	Do.
Stetzer, Christian.....	do.	K	37th Ohio	Columbus, Ohio.	do.	50	May 5, 1864	Do.
Stewart, John.....	do.	C	3d New Jersey.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 3, 1865	Kolbe.
Seipel, Henry.....	do.	22	2d batt'n Vet. Reserve Corps.	do	Apparatus	25	July 31, 1865	Do.
Sleeth, Samuel D.....	do.	D	54th Pennsylvania	Brady's Bend, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Shelby, Thomas.....	do.	E	1st Ohio heavy artillery	Tranquility, Ohio.	Both arms	100	Aug. 11, 1865	Do.
Stevens, William P.....	do.	B	184th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	Leg	75	July 28, 1865	Palmer.
Sherwood, David.....	do.	E	131st New York	Elizabeth, N. J.	do.	50	Sept. 13, 1864	Do.
Sweezy, Isaac T.....	do.	I	150th New York	Washington, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 23, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Serry, William.....	do.	G	8th New York	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Clement.
Slevin, James.....	do.	A	170th New York	New York city.	do.	75	Sept. 11, 1865	Do.
Seitzinger, John.....	do.	E	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	Gordon, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.
Steinbas, Fred.....	do.	H	26th Wisconsin.	Berlin, Wis.	do.	75	Dec. 20, 1864	Palmer.
Stevens, Joseph C.....	do.	A	13th New Jersey	Bloomfield, N. J.	do.	75	Sept. 4, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Sweet, W. H.....	do.	H	17th Maine	Saccarappa, Maine.	Arm	50	Sept. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Stebbins, Benjamin F.....	do.	C	16th Pennsylvania cavalry	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Schlenker, George.....	do.	B	100th New York	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Spellerberg.
Speiger, John.....	do.	C	149th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Aug. 8, 1865	Do.
Schneider, Gottlieb.....	do.	E	4th Pennsylvania	Harrisburg Pa.	Leg	50	May 10, 1864	Palmer.
Sears, Oscar H.....	do.	E	6th Vermont.	Greenwich, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 25, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Specht, John.....	do.	A	49th New York	Corfu, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Sears, Hector.....	do.	I	131st New York.	Tutill, N. Y.	Apparatus	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Hudson.
Spencer, Martin L.....	do.	K	4th Ky. mounted rifles	Aberdeen, Ohio.	Leg	75	July 28, 1865	Bly.
Stevenson, G. V.....	do.	A	7th Indiana.	Dillsborough, Ind.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	Bly.
Stevens, John.....	do.	C	79th Ohio	Clinton Valley, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Shepard, George.....	do.	K	3d Vermont.	East Greensboro, Vt.	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1865	Bly.
Smathers, Joseph.....	do.	G	15th Mass. heavy artillery	Marblehead, Mass.	Arm	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Kolbe.
Seibert, Jacob.....	do.	G	95th Illinois vols.	Belvidere, Ill.	do.	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Lincoln.
Sweeney, John.....	do.	26	2d batt'n Vet. Reserve Corps.	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Oct. 19, 1865	Do.
Skeen, William B.....	do.	G	87th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Stephens, Alonzo S.....	do.	H	65th Illinois	Turner Junction, Ill.	do.	75	June 20, 1865	Bly.
Shell, James.....	do.	H	13th Tennessee	Carter Station, Tenn.	do.	75	Sept. 9, 1865	Bly.
Selly, George.....	do.	B	117th New York	Waterville, N. Y.	Hand	50	Dec. 28, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Sheppard, Peter.....	do.	C	34th New York	do	Leg	75	Dec. 29, 1865	Do.
Shelley, John.....	do.	D	46th Pennsylvania	New Buffalo, Pa.	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Bly.
Sherman, Samuel.....	do.	F	2d West Virginia cavalry	Marietta, Ohio	Arm	50	Jan. 19, 1866	Lincoln.
Stevens, James M.....	do.	I	2d Kentucky	Ashland, Ky.	do.	50	Oct. 21, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Seeman, Albert.....	do.	B	7th New York	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 26, 1866	Do.
Sweet, Lewis.....	do.	C	88th Indiana.	Arcola, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1866	Clement.
Seiders, John S.....	do.	K	151st Pennsylvania.	Reading, Pa.	Leg	50	May 6, 1864	Palmer.
Seimers, Henry.....	do.	B	39th New York	New York city	do.	50	May 2, 1864	Do.
Sivert, Charles W.....	do.	I	2d Virginia	do	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett.
Smith, John.....	do.	G	73d New York	New York city	do.	50	—, 1863	Selpho.

Smith, T. A.	Corporal	I	5th Connecticut	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	April 3, 1863	Hudson.
Sine, John F.	Private	G	90th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	July — 1863	Palmer.
Smith, Alexander	do.	G	66th New York	do.	do.	June 18, 1863	Hudson.
Snider, W. J.	do.	I	1st Pennsylvania rifles	do.	do.	Aug. 22, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Smith, W.	Sergeant	H	3d New York artillery	do.	do.	Aug. 12, 1863	Hudson.
Schriner, L.	Private	R	81st Pennsylvania	do.	do.	Aug. 19, 1863	Palmer.
Stitts, A.	do.	I	4th New Jersey	do.	do.	July 22, 1863	Do.
Smith, A.	do.	C	116th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	Arm	Oct. 3, 1863	Gildea.
Sieben, Jacob	do.	D	14th New York	do.	Leg	Aug. 5, 1863	Hudson.
Switzer, D. M.	do.	A	16th Iowa	do.	do.	Aug. 24, 1863	Stafford.
Simour, L.	do.	L	30th Michigan	do.	do.	Sept. 22, 1863	Do.
Smith, T. J.	do.	F	107th New York	do.	do.	Aug. 20, 1863	Bly.
Smith, C. J.	do.	H	4th U. S. infantry	New York city	do.	Aug. 23, 1863	Hudson.
Stienmyer, George.	do.	C	118th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	Dec. 24, 1864	Gildea.
Sigsist, J. E.	Sergeant	D	7th Pennsylvania reserves	Cornwall, Pa.	Leg	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Smith, Wm. D.	do.	C	6th New Jersey	Gloucester, N. Y.	do.	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Smith, D. F.	Private	B	12th New Hampshire	Gilmeuton Iron Works, N. H.	do.	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Smith, James	Corporal	F	3d U. S. artillery	do.	do.	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Smith, Wm.	do.	B	12th Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	Arm	Mar. 18, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Schmidt, H.	Private	G	57th Illinois	Ena Green, Ind.	Leg	Dec. 12, 1863	Bly.
Swift, W. R.	do.	E	23d Massachusetts	Plymouth, Mass.	Arm	Mar. 9, 1864	Lincoln.
Smith, M.	do.	I	12th Rhode Island	River Point, R. I.	do.	April 9, 1864	Do.
Smith, H. G.	Sergeant	A	39th Illinois	Springfield, Ill.	Leg	April 14, 1864	Stafford.
Smith, S. D.	Private	C	7th New York	West Canaan, N. H.	do.	April 4, 1864	Hudson.
Shields, Thomas	do.	G	63d New York	New York city	do.	April 8, 1864	Do.
Schmidt, H.	do.	B	8th New York cavalry	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	May 13, 1864	Do.
Simms, S. A.	do.	C	11th U. S. infantry	Lafayette, Ind.	Arm	June 23, 1864	Gildea.
Smith, George H.	do.	F	7th Wisconsin	Tafton, Wis.	Leg	July 2, 1864	Stafford.
Smith, Frederick	do.	H	10th Veteran Reserve Corps.	New York city	Arm	June — 1864	Lincoln.
Striker, George G.	do.	G	42d Ohio	Newburg, Ohio	do.	Aug. 8, 1864	Do.
Smith, J. A.	do.	B	1st Missouri	Iowa City, Iowa	do.	July 18, 1864	Do.
Stricker, Philip	do.	F	31st New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	June 25, 1864	Do.
Smith, George F.	Corporal	E	31st Massachusetts	Chester, Mass.	do.	April 19, 1864	Do.
Siler, Jacob	Private	B	38th Illinois	Mattoon, Ill.	do.	Sept. 26, 1864	Do.
Smith, B. F.	do.	H	1st Michigan sharpshooters	Angola, Ind.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Smith, Mark	do.	H	2th Wisconsin	Linden, Wis.	Leg	Jan. 4, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Smith, William A.	do.	D	2d U. S. sharpshooters	Skowhegan, Me.	Arm	Jan. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Smith, John	do.	B	2d battalion Invalid Corp.	Washington, D. C.	do.	Nov. 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Sipel, Frederick	do.	127	2d U. S. infantry	New York city	do.	Nov. 9, 1864	Do.
Smith, B.	do.	E	49th Indiana	Lilly Dale, Ind.	Leg	July 30, 1864	Bly.
Stinson, John	do.	G	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Smith, Eli	do.	B	45th Pennsylvania	Charleston, Pa.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Smith, John J.	do.	H	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	Snubury, Pa.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Smith, H. D.	do.	C	2d Delaware	Elkton, Md.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Smith, Thomas A.	do.	H	11th Pennsylvania reserves	Boquette, Pa.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Spinnings, T.	do.	F	137th Pennsylvania	Lawsville Centre, Pa.	do.	Dec. 6, 1864	Jewett Leg Co.
Simons, Philotus	do.	I	60th Ohio	New Palestine, Ohio	do.	Jan. 25, 1865	George B. Jewett.
Smith, George T.	do.	E	39th Massachusetts	Snubury, Mass.	do.	Jan. 26, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Frederick	do.	F	73d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	Nov. 30, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Smith, George	do.	I	43d New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	Jan. 12, 1865	Spellerberg.
Smith, A. G.	do.	D	164th New York	do.	do.	Jan. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Sias, George W.	do.	G	62d Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Pa.	do.	Jan. 5, 1865	

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Simons, Austin	Private.	K	86th New York.	South Addison, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	Feb. 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Styles, James	do.	B	1st New Jersey cavalry	Roundtown, N. J.	Leg	75	Jan. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Spitler, William	do.	A	110th Pennsylvania	Port Matilda, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 12, 1864	Do.
Smith, Harvey	do.	A	149th Pennsylvania	Wellsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 23, 1864	Bly.
Stiles, Johnston	do.	D	22d Kentucky	Stapleton, Ky.	do.	75	Sept. 2, 1864	Palmer.
Smith, Jos. A.	do.	C	4th Maryland	Cooksville, Md.	do.	75	Mar. 14, 1865	Jewett Leg Co.
Smith, Richard	do.	E	100th New York	Annapolis, Md.	do.	75	Feb. 1, 1865	Do.
Sliver, J. N.	Corporal.	G	47th Ohio.	Fairhaven, Ohio.	Arm	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Smith, George H.	Private.	D	59th Massachusetts.	North Chelmsford, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, H. C.	do.	G	30th Iowa	Wooster, Iowa	Leg.	50	Dec. 8, 1864	Bly.
Smith, John M.	do.	E	10th New Jersey	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	Apr. 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Smith, William G.	do.	A	1st Maine heavy artillery	Newport, Me.	do.	50	Apr. 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Schmidt, John.	do.	50	Ind. batt. Vet. Reserve Corps.	California	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1865	Spellerburg.
Smith, Amos	do.	A	9th N. Y. heavy artillery	Crittenden, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 1, 1865	Do.
Smith, Chas. A.	do.	F	3d New Jersey cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 7, 1865	Do.
Smith, Charles.	do.	D	45th Pennsylvania	Fleming, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Do.
Smith, W. A.	do.	A	17th Michigan	Kalamazoo, Mich.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1865	Lincoln.
Simms, Eugene	do.	F	24th Michigan	Monroe, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 4, 1865	Do.
Skidmore, Geo.	do.	I	53d Ohio	Guysville, Ohio	Leg	75	Feb. 11, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, Geo.	do.	C	28th Pennsylvania	Springville, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, H. S.	do.	C	138th Pennsylvania	Norristown, Pa.	Arm	50	Apr. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Schmidt, Geo.	do.	I	64th New York	Taneytown, Md.	do.	50	Apr. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Six, Joseph	do.	C	1st Maryland	Batesville, Ind.	do.	50	Nov. 31, 1864	Gildea.
Siemer, Fred'k	do.	C	32d Indiana	Oswego, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr. 17, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Smith, George.	do.	K	81st New York	Charles town, Mass.	Leg	75	Apr. 20, 1865	Do.
Smith, Wm. C.	do.	C	3d Massachusetts cavalry	New York city	Arm	50	Apr. 23, 1865	Lincoln.
Singleton, John	do.	M	16th New York vet. cav.	Lancaster, Pa.	Leg	75	May 13, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Smith, John.	do.	D	191st Pennsylvania veterans.	Mercer, Pa.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Do.
Smith, B. F.	do.	M	2d United States cavalry	Danville, Pa.	Arm	50	May 11, 1865	Spellerberg.
Smith, Wm.	do.	H	93d Pennsylvania	New York city	Leg	75	May 26, 1865	Palmer.
Striep, Mangan	do.	B	6th New York cavalry	Newcastle, Pa.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Do.
Spiker, James S.	do.	K	100th Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	75	May 1, 1865	Hudson.
Smith, Geo. W.	do.	K	14th Connecticut	do.	do.	75	June 14, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg. Co.
Smith, John.	do.	D	6th New Hampshire	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	June 5, 1865	Do.
Smith, Jacob M.	do.	K	155th New York	Lima, Ohio	Arm	50	June 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Snyder, L. A.	do.	K	33d Ohio	Winslow, Me.	do.	50	June 19, 1865	Do.
Shirland, W.	do.	I	1st Maine heavy artillery	Barre, Vt.	Leg	75	June 21, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Smith, jr., Hiram	do.	E	11th Vermont	Thornbury, Pa.	do.	75	June 2, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, S. D.	do.	D	29th Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Pa.	do.	75	June 3, 1865	Do.
Shifter, John	do.	G	55th Pennsylvania	Columbia, Pa.	do.	75	June 14, 1865	Do.
Smith, Sam'l	do.	K	22d U. S. colored troops.	Malone, N. Y.	do.	65	July 11, 1865	Marks.
Sisco, Marcellus	do.	G	11th Vermont.	Lancaster, Pa.	do.	75	July 10, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Smith, Jno. R.	do.	E	53d Pennsylvania	New York city	do.	75	July 21, 1865	Do.
Smith, Charles	do.	H	39th New York	Oconomoc, Wis	do.	75	July 21, 1865	Do.]
Smith, James	do.	E	61st New York	do.	do.	75	July 21, 1865	Do.]

Slippy, Isaac.....	do.	D	11th Pennsylvania.....	Indiana county, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	July 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Stiles, Burritt.....	do.	A	14th Connecticut.....	New Haven, Conn.....	do.....	50	June 6, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Smith, John.....	do.	H	12th New York cavalry.....	San Pierre, Ind.....	do.....	50	July 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Stienbecker, Michael.....	do.	H	11th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	July 21, 1865	Palmer.
Stifts, John.....	do.	D	20th Indiana.....	Wayne, Ind.....	do.....	75	May 4, 1865	Bly.
Smith, Josephus.....	do.	C	22d Indiana.....	Sarahsville, Ohio.....	do.....	75	June 13, 1865	Do.
Smith, Henry.....	do.	H	32d United States col'd troops.	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	65	Aug. 4, 1865	Marks.
Skinner, M. C.....	do.	E	36th Illinois.....	Bristol, Ill.....	do.....	75	Jan. 4, 1865	Bly.
Stine, Fred'k.....	do.	E	30th Ohio.....	Miamiberg, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	July 20, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Wm.....	do.	D	20th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Apparatus for resection.	25	July 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Smith, James A.....	do.	E	115th New York.....	Laurelsville, N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	June 13, 1865	Clements.
Skinner, John.....	do.	E	5th Connecticut.....	New Haven, Conn.....	do.....	75	Aug. 4, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Scism, Jesse.....	do.	A	2d Missouri cavalry.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	do.....	75	June 9, 1865	Bly.
Sibley, Robert.....	do.	E	6th Missouri.....	Vadde, Ill.....	do.....	75	July 22, 1865	Do.
Smith, John J.....	do.	B	157th Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	July 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Skilkin, Wm. E.....	do.	H	15th Maine.....	Garland, Maine.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 14, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, Christopher.....	do.	K	1st Maine.....	First Fork, Pa.....	do.....	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Smith, Robt. L.....	do.	D	4th Delaware.....	Wilmington, Del.....	Arm.....	50	Feb. 7, 1865	Lincoln.
Shinn, Wilbur F.....	do.	I	5th New Jersey.....	Vincetown, N. J.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, Nathan B.....	do.	H	98th Ohio.....	New Hagerstown, Ohio.....	do.....	75	June 23, 1865	Do.
Smith, Cyrus W.....	do.	D	10th Virginia.....	Kinchloe, Va.....	do.....	75	Aug. 1, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Smith, Ephram.....	do.	B	4th United States col'd troops.	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	75	Mar. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, Amasa J.....	do.	I	72d New York.....	Delaware, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Jan. 24, 1865	Do.
Smith, jr., Hiram.....	do.	E	11th Vermont.....	Barre, Vt.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Geo. W.....	do.	F	76th New York.....	Cortland, N. Y.....	Leg.....	65	Jan. 5, 1864	Palmer.
Skigell, Jacob.....	do.	M	2d New York artillery.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Marks.
Smith, A. H.....	do.	B	44th New York.....	Starksville, N. Y.....	Hand.....	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Shively, Thos. J.....	do.	K	1st Pennsylvania rifles.....	Duncannon, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 23, 1865	Palmer.
Smith, Robert J.....	do.	K	59th Indiana.....	Corydon, Ind.....	Arm.....	50	June 28, 1865	Do.
Simmons, Edward.....	do.	E	37th Iowa.....	Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Do.
Smith, James.....	do.	B	2d Massachusetts veterans.....	Paterson, N. J.....	do.....	75	Oct. 14, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Smitzer, Jacob C.....	do.	A	22d Iowa.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	do.....	75	Sept. 18, 1865	Salem Leg Company.
Stickles, Chester.....	do.	I	91st New York.....	West Nassau, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Spey, William.....	do.	C	1st U. S. colored troops.....	Snickersville, Va.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 9, 1865	Palmer.
Swicher, James.....	do.	D	81st Ohio.....	Elida, Ohio.....	do.....	75	Sept. 27, 1865	Small & McMillan.
Sinks, John.....	do.	Q. M. Sergeant	61st Ohio.....	Union, Ohio.....	do.....	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Bly.
Smith, Henry C.....	Private.	A	10th Connecticut.....	Fairhaven, Conn.....	do.....	75	Aug. 3, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Simpson, Peter.....	do.	G	11th Connecticut.....	Williamsburg, Conn.....	Arm.....	50	Nov. 1, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Smith, Cornelius.....	do.	K	1st Tennessee cavalry.....	Graysburg, Tenn.....	do.....	50	Oct. 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Edward H.....	do.	F	27th U. S. colored troops.....	Ripley, Ohio.....	do.....	50	Oct. 30, 1865	Do.
Simmis, Jolland.....	do.	L	6th Michigan.....	Climax, Michigan.....	Leg.....	75	June 12, 1865	Bly.
Smith, John.....	do.	C	69th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	June 13, 1865	Palmer.
Sisco, Franklin.....	do.	I	23d Michigan.....	Montrose, Michigan.....	do.....	75	Nov. 30, 1865	Do.
Smith, Robert R.....	do.	E	3d Ohio cavalry.....	County Perth, Canada West.....	do.....	75	Sept. 2, 1865	Do.
Smith, George.....	do.	B	21st Michigan.....	Salem, Wis.....	Arm.....	50	Nov. 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Albert A.....	do.	A	3d Rhode Island artillery.....	Providence, R. I.....	Both legs.....	150	Jan. 19, 1865	Salem Leg. Company.
Schmidtberger, Joseph.....	do.	A	29th New York.....	Washington, D. C.....	Arm.....	50	June 23, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Smith, Benjamin.....	do.	C	88th Pennsylvania.....	Conshohocken, Pa.....	Leg.....	75	Nov. 10, 1865	Clement.
Smith, Alexander C.....	do.	A	11th Illinois.....	Kinnumdy, Ill.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Smith, Orvill D.....	do.	E	30th Ohio.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	50	Jan. 4, 1866	Do.
Smith, Henry.....	do.	H	13th Connecticut.....	New Orleans, La.....	Leg.....	75	April [9], 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Shirk, J. G.	Private.	F	207th Pennsylvania	Orrostown, Pa.	Leg	\$75	Jan. 8, 1866	Clement.
Stone, Daniel.	do.	C	63d Pennsylvania.	do.	do.	50	Dec. 29, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Scott, George.	Seaman	.....	U. S. navy.	do.	do.	50	Jan. 6, 1862	Palmer.
Stork, L.	Private.	A	72d New York.	do.	do.	50	Mar. 24, 1863	Hudson.
Stocksleger, P. W.	Corporal	H	47th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Aug. 26, 1863	Gildea.
Scott, C. L.	Sergeant	E	154th New York	do.	Leg	50	Oct. 20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Schroeder, Jacob	Private.	B	2d Missouri.	Troy, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 29, 1863	Bly.
Sellers, James H.	do.	C	73d Pennsylvania.	Otto River, Mass	do.	50	Dec. 26, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Stone, E. W.	do.	A	21st Massachusetts.	Hamilton, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Sholes, H.	do.	D	26th New York	Waverley, Iowa.	do.	50	Feb. 3, 1864	Hudson.
Stocks, George W.	do.	I	3d Iowa.	Waverley, Iowa.	do.	50	Mar. 18, 1864	Bly.
Stockwell, William L.	do.	B	57th New York.	Kirkland, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1864	Hudson.
Skowton, Jacob	do.	K	95th New York.	Matanan, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1864	Hudson.
Shonir, A. B.	do.	G	6th Vermont.	Duxbury, Vt.	do.	20	April 15, 1864	Palmer.
Storer, L. C.	do.	F	105th Illinois	Danby, Ill.	do.	50	April 9, 1864	Do.
Stone, James G.	do.	K	7th New Hampshire	Winham, N. H.	do.	100	April 30, 1864	Stafford.
Stoddart, A.	do.	G	4th New Hampshire	Hopkintown, N. H.	do.	50	April 25, 1864	Hudson.
Southworth, E. J.	Sergeant	C	1st U. S. sharpshooters.	do.	do.	50	April 26, 1864	Do.
Snoble, J. F.	do.	H	72d New York.	New York city.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Sowall, Lewis.	Private.	B	133d New York.	do.	do.	50	July 9, 1864	Do.
Scott, J. D.	do.	D	147th New York.	Grand Rapids, Mich	Arm	50	Sept. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Stoughton, A. F.	Corporal.	C	5th Vermont.	High Gate Falls, Vt.	Two legs.	150	Oct. 4, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Stone, William	Private.	G	49th Ohio.	Bellevue, Ohio	Hand.	50	Oct. 14, 1864	Do.
Storm, H. T.	do.	C	71st Indiana	Fillmore, Ind.	Arm	50	Sept. 27, 1864	Lincoln.
Storiedt, Ernest.	do.	A	3d Wisconsin	Watertown, Wis.	Leg	75	Nov. 11, 1864	Bly.
Sproul, T. J.	do.	C	12th New Jersey	Camden, N. J.	do.	50	July 1, 1864	Do.
Shook, John.	do.	45	2d battalion V. R. C	New Albany, Ind.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Snow, F. H.	do.	F	1st Maine artillery	Hampden, Me	Hand	50	Dec. 12, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Scouten, Isaac.	do.	K	146th New York artillery	Forestport, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Spellerberg.
Schroth, John	do.	C	19th U. S. infantry	Willmore Station, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Sowle, H. A.	do.	G	5th Michigan cavalry	Maple Rapids, Mich.	Leg	75	Jan. 16, 1865	Palmer.
St. Onge, Michael.	do.	B	7th Ohio.	Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	75	Dec. 2, 1864	Bly.
Scott, John.	Orderly serg't.	A	126th Ohio.	Jewett, Ohio.	do.	50	Sept. 2, 1864	Palmer.
Stover, N.	Private	D	5th Maine.	Lovell, Me.	do.	75	Apr. 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Scott, John.	do.	K	32d Massachusetts.	West Medberg, Mass.	Arm	50	Mar. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Scholefield, Robert.	do.	A	9th U. S. colored troops	Newtown, Md.	Leg	75	Apr. 12, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Stoll, Charles.	do.	C	5th New York.	Williamsburg, L. I.	do.	75	Mar. 7, 1865	Hudson.
Stonking, James.	do.	F	64th Illinois.	Broadwell, Ill.	Arm	50	Apr. 4, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Scott, Joseph.	do.	D	34th Ohio.	Kinton, Ohio	do.	50	Apr. 8, 1865	Lincoln.
Seefeld, E. D.	do.	F	40th New York.	Binghamton, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Apr. 19, 1865	Palmer.
Southern, S. M.	do.	I	14th Vermont.	Vergennes, Vt.	do.	75	May 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Sprouse, David.	do.	D	56th Pennsylvania.	Germanatown, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 3, 1864	Bly.
Stocum, J. E.	do.	I	14th New Jersey	Monmouth, N. J.	Arm	50	May 2, 1865	Spellerberg.
Strong, Henry F.	do.	I	12th Wisconsin.	Appleton, Wis.	do.	50	May 10, 1865	Do.
Snook, Henry	do.	G	115th New York.	New York city.	Leg.	50	Jan. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
	do.				Arm	50	Sept. 17, 1864	Do.

Strohuber, George	do.	A	158th New York.	Allegany, New York.	Leg.	75	May 16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Stonehouse, S	do.	H	27th Michigan	Thetford, Mich	do.	75	June 11, 1865	Do.
Stotzel, Albert.	do.	M	15th Pennsylvania cavalry	New Creek, W. Va.	do.	50	May 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Stonebraker, D. T	do.	F	14th West Virginia.	Plymouth, Ind.	do.	75	May 24, 1865	Palmer.
Stockdall, William.	do.	D	48th Indiana	Hickorytown, Pa	do.	75	May 1, 1865	Small & McMillan.
Stout, Adam H.	do.	H	13th Pennsylvania cavalry	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	June 10, 1865	Palmer.
Stoner, Philip Q.	do.	G	2d Iowa.	Ashtland, Iowa.	Arm.	50	June 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Stockell, George S.	do.	B	32d Massachusetts	Windham, Iowa.	do.	50	June 26, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Stover, M. W.	do.	L3	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Mar. 12, 1865	Gildea.
Scott, Lee.	do.	C	23d U. S. colored troops.	Albion, N. Y.	do.	50	June 12, 1865	Do.
Stone, George H., (unassigned.)	do.		Veteran Reserve Corps.	Annapolis, Md.	Apparatus.	30	May 5, 1865	Do.
Snowden, Solomon.	do.	A	30th U. S. colored troops	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm.	50	June 17, 1865	Do.
Storey, J. H. R.	do.	F	109th Pennsylvania	Kingston, C. W.	Leg	75	July 1, 1865	Palmer.
Scott, Benjamin J	do.	E	100th New York	Middleborough, N. Y	Arm.	50	June 17, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Scroam, John.	do.	D	134th New York	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Leg	75	July 26, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Shomers, Peter.	do.	A	140th New York	Bee Town, Wis.	do.	75	July 8, 1865	Do.
Stonehouse, Joseph.	do.	F	7th Wisconsin	East Smithfield, Pa	do.	75	Feb. 14, 1865	Bly.
Scott, Wallis.	do.	K	141st Pennsylvania	West Pawlet, Vt.	Arm.	50	July 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Scovill, Eurastus	do.	E	123d New York	Bennett's Corners, N. Y.	Leg	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Stoddard, Thaddeus.	do.	G	64th New York	North Spencer, Mass.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Stone, Emmerson	do.	K	25th Massachusetts	Jefferson, Wis.	Arm.	50	Dec. 20, 1864	Lincoln.
Stone, Israel W.	do.	M	1st Illinois artillery	Elk, Ohio.	Leg	75	Nov. 2, 1864	Stafford.
Schotterback, John	do.	I	75th Ohio	Manchester, N. H.	do.	50	Nov. 5, 1863	Palmer.
Solan, Thomas.	do.	K	10th New Hampshire	Claremont, N. H.	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Stone, C. H.	do.	F	5th New Hampshire	Winn, Me.	do.	75	Sept. 4, 1865	Do.
Scott, William H.	do.	A	1st Maine heavy artillery	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Hand	50	June 23, 1865	Do.
Soper, Lafayette.	do.	A	11th Vermont.	Paper-mill Village, N. H.	Leg	75	Sept. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Sloan, William A.	do.	H	10th Vermont.	Macon, Me.	do.	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Stone, Benjamin F.	do.	K	10th Maine	Enders, Pa	Arm.	50	Oct. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Shoop, Samuel	do.	F	200th Pennsylvania	Townsend, Vt.	Leg	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Scott, Oscar D.	do.	F	17th Vermont.	South Amherst, Mass.	do.	75	Mar. 31, 1865	Palmer.
Shoals, John	do.	C	27th Massachusetts	Jacksonville, Ill.	do.	75	Oct. 26, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Stout, Jacob.	do.	D	101st Illinois	Detroit, Mich.	do.	75	Sept. 14, 1865	Bly.
Solon, Richard	do.	H	1st Michigan cavalry	Mechanicsburg, Ill.	do.	75	July 17, 1865	Do.
Short, Stephen A.	do.	A	73d Illinois	Hamburg, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 25, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Stoll, Jos. E.	do.	K	1st New Jersey cavalry	South Harduck, Vt.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1866	Salem Leg Co.
Strong, Lewis L. M.	do.	K	3d Vermont.	Chicago, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 17, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Strubell, William.	do.		1st N. Y. Ellsworth Zouaves.	Joliet, Ill.	do.	50	Dec. 12, 1862	Hudson.
Sturman, J. T.	do.	A	3d Indiana cavalry	Providence, R. I.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Sullivan, Edward.	do.	D	5th U. S. artillery.	Berlin, Ohio.	do.	50	Mar. 4, 1863	Stafford.
Shute, William A.	do.	I	13th Massachusetts volunteers.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Sullivan, D.	do.	F	64th Pennsylvania.	Washington, D. C	do.	50	June 24, 1863	Do.
Sullivan, John.	do.	E	40th New York	Grafton, Mass.	do.	50	July 6, 1863	Stafford.
Sullivan, John.	do.	F	12th Pennsylvania cavalry		do.	50	Aug. 6, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Suter, F.	do.	E	16th Massachusetts		do.	50	July 26, 1863	Palmer.
Sullivan, J. A.	do.	D	2d Wisconsin		do.	50	Sept. 6, 1863	Do.
Surby, B. F.	do.	A	4th Rhode Island		Arm	50	Sept. 4, 1863	Gildea.
Stubbs, Robert	do.	F	19th Ohio		Leg	50	Feb. 9, 1864	Hudson.
Struble, E. H.	do.	F	3d United States infantry		do.	50	Nov. 28, 1863	Bly.
Sullivan, D. O.	do.	F	1st Rhode Island		do.	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Hudson.
Shurtleff, A. T.	do.	D	15th Massachusetts.		do.	50	Apr. 1, 1864	Gildea.
Schurburt, P.	do.	G			Leg	50	Feb. 1, 1864	Palmer.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Surface, William	Private	F	7th Indiana	Greenwood, Ind	Leg	\$50	April 2, 1864	Bly.
Sullivan, D	do.	99	2d battalion invalid corps	do.	Arm	50	June 4, 1864	Gildea.
Sullivan, T. C	do.	K	2d Rhode Island	Newport, R. I.	Leg	50	Sept. 14, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Scullin, M. P.	do.	D	13th Vermont	Colchester, N. Y.	do.	50	July 15, 1864	Hudson.
Sullivan, John	do.	E	15th Massachusetts	Worcester, Mass.	Arm	50	July 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Scruton, Henry F.	do.	H	11th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Oct. 15, 1864	Do.
Sutzbach, Henry	do.	B	6th Penn. reserve corps	Delmecher, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1864	Do.
Sullivan, Dennis	do.	A	3d Vermont	Winchendon, Mass.	Hand	50	Dec. 3, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Struble, Charles W.	do.	F	3d United States infantry	Galesburg, Mich.	Leg	75	Nov. 23, 1864	Bly.
Sullivan, John	do.	H	15th Indiana	Bansaler, Ind	do.	50	Sept. 7, 1864	Palmer.
Seullon, James	do.	E	155th New York	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1864	Do.
Sullivan, Patrick	do.	A	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Cambridge, Mass.	do.	75	April 15, 1865	Do.
Schuman, Richard	do.	Bat. B	1st Mich. light artillery	Detroit, Mich.	Arm	50	April 8, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Stally, George	do.	K	5th New Jersey	Middleton Point, N. J.	Leg	75	April 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Start, James	do.	K	1st Maryland	Washington, D. C.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Do.
Sullivan, James	do.	I	6th New Hampshire	Haverhill, Mass.	Arm	75	April 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Sullivan, Michael	do.	H	2d Michigan	Muskegon Mich.	Leg	75	April 11, 1865	Bly.
Sullivan, William	do.	B	9th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Arm	50	Jan. 21, 1865	Gildea.
Sullivan, Eugene	do.	B	12th United States infantry	Albion, N. Y.	do.	50	May 27, 1865	Lincoln.
Suffman, M. M.	do.	A	3d Delaware	Frankfort, Pa.	Leg	75	June 27, 1865	Palmer.
Sullivan, John	do.	K	23d Illinois	Manchester, N. H.	Arm	50	June 24, 1865	Kolbe.
Shultz, John L.	do.	H	57th Pennsylvania	Dawson, Pa.	Leg	75	July 15, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg. Co.
Summerville, John	do.	D	139th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	June 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Sullivan, William	do.	G	15th independent N. Y. bat.	New York city	Leg	75	May 31, 1865	Hudson.
Shuch, Jacob	do.	H	1st Maryland cavalry	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	June 14, 1865	National Leg & Arm Co.
Shrubb, Jackson	do.	H	139th Pennsylvania	Rochester, Pa.	Leg	75	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Sutter, Josiah	do.	H	19th Illinois	Centre Ridge, Ill.	do.	75	July 18, 1865	Stafford.
Shultz, William G	do.	D	43d New York	Albany, New York	Arm	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Shull, Wilford	do.	H	1st Illinois artillery	Foster Crossings, Ohio	do.	50	Oct. 12, 1865	Kolbe.
Squires, Charles W	do.	B	16th Connecticut	Warehouse Point, Conn.	Leg	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Palmer.
Shurgest, Charles	do.	H	42d Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	Arm	50	Sept. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Sherman, Jacob	do.	K	10th Ohio cavalry	Cleveland, Ohio	Leg	75	Nov. 17, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Sturgis, William H	do.	K	9th Maine	Gorham, Maine	do.	75	July 22, 1865	Palmer.
Sullivan, Patrick	do.	K	82d Illinois	Fox Lake, Wis.	do.	75	Dec. 5, 1865	Do.
Slunk, James	do.	F	76th Ohio	Camden, Del.	do.	75	June 1, 1865	Do.
Sullivan, John	do.	F	22d U. S. colored troops	do.	do.	75	Oct. 23, 1865	Do.
Snyder, W. S	do.	B	28th Pennsylvania	Jones's Hills, Pa.	1st leg	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Do.
Snyder, Louis	Corporal	F	71st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Do.
Snyder, John	Private	I	3d Missouri cavalry	Monroe, Miss.	do.	50	Mar. 5, 1864	Stafford.
Snyder, W. S	do.	B	28th Pennsylvania	do.	2d leg	50	April 19, 1864	Palmer.
Snyder, P.	do.	E	151st Pennsylvania	South Evansville, Pa.	Leg	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Snyder, William H	do.	C	53d veteran reserve corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Sykes, H. W	do.	C	37th Massachusetts	Sheffield, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1864	Do.
Snyder, John	do.	B	51st New York	Buffalo N. Y.	Leg	75	May 18, 1865	Palmer.
Snyder, W. P	do.	H	7th N. Y. heavy artillery	West Troy, N. Y.	do.	75	June 9, 1865	Bly.

Snyder, George	do.	K	200th Pennsylvania	Windor, Pa.	Leg	75	July	16, 1865	Palmer.
Snyder, George	do.	D	91st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apparatus for resection.	25	Aug.	8, 1865	Kolbe.
Snyder, John D.	do.	G	149th Pennsylvania	Palmyra, Pa.	2 legs	150	July	22, 1865	Palmer.
Snyder, Jacob	do.	B	4th New York heavy artillery	Prattville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Oct.	16, 1865	Do.
Snyder, Charles A.	do.	C	150th Pennsylvania	Meadville, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec.	16, 1865	Lincoln.
Sykes, Otis	do.	C	123d Ohio	Centron, Ohio	Leg	75	June	30, 1865	Clement.
Tanner, James	Corporal	C	87th New York	West Richmondville, N. Y.	2 legs	100	Mar.	1, 1863	Bly.
Tanner, John	Private	C	4th New Jersey	do.	Leg	50	Mar.	1, 1863	Palmer.
Taylor, S.	do.	E	22d New York	do.	do.	50	June	6, 1863	Hudson.
Tvatz, James B.	do.	H	14th New York State militia	do.	do.	50	Apr.	30, 1863	Palmer.
Taylor, M. A.	Corporal	D	13th New Hampshire	Watertown, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct.	20, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Tarcott, Alfred	Private	H	94th New York	do.	do.	50	Aug.	26, 1863	Hudson.
Taylor, E. B.	do.	A	71st Pennsylvania	Charlestown, Mass.	Arm	50	Nov.	13, 1863	Gildea.
Taylor, N.	do.	D	1st Massachusetts	Jacksonville, Ill.	do.	50	Feb.	16, 1864	Lincoln.
Taylor, Henry	do.	B	30th Illinois	do.	Leg	50	Feb.	10, 1864	Bly.
Taylor, D. H.	do.	A	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	Arm	50	Nov.	28, 1863	Gildea.
Travis, J. A.	Sergeant	K	86th New York	North Prairie Station, Wis.	Leg	50	Apr.	4, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Taylor, John	Private	K	8th Kansas	Knoxville, Pa.	do.	50	May	20, 1864	Bly.
Taft, Laban	do.	E	34th New York	Owego, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan.	9, 1864	Bly.
Taylor, J. W.	do.	C	5th New York cavalry	Six Corners, Mich.	do.	75	Oct.	7, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Tanner, L. H.	Corporal	E	5th Michigan	do.	do.	75	Oct.	13, 1864	Do.
Taylor, C. R.	Private	D	5th Maine	Augusta, Me.	Arm	50	Aug.	24, 1864	Lincoln.
Taylor, George W.	Sergeant	H	9th New Jersey	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Nov.	23, 1864	Grenell & Co.
Thelheimer, John.	Private	B	63d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	May	3, 1864	Gildea.
Tarr, H. F.	do.	K	16th Maine	Carmel, Me.	do.	50	Dec.	25, 1864	Lincoln.
Tracy, Isaac	do.	C	6th Indiana	Columbus, Ohio	do.	50	Dec.	6, 1864	Palmer.
Tracy, A.	do.	F	1st Maine artillery	Carmel, Me.	Leg	50	Dec.	25, 1864	Lincoln.
Tswang, Joseph	do.	B	7th New York heavy artillery	Schenectady, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan.	3, 1865	Do.
Travis, John	do.	D	4th U. S. colored troops	Cambridge, Md.	do.	50	Jan.	23, 1865	Do.
Talardan, Francis	do.	K	7th Connecticut	do.	do.	50	Feb.	23, 1865	Do.
Travis, Charles	do.	E	23d Missouri	Civil Bend, Mo.	Leg	75	Dec.	29, 1864	Bly.
Taylor, James M.	do.	C	96th Illinois	Wakegan, Ill.	Arm	50	Apr.	6, 1865	Palmer.
Tammen, John	do.	I	39th New York	Square Pond, Conn.	do.	50	Apr.	25, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Taft, A. A.	do.	D	14th Connecticut	Albany, N. Y.	do.	50	Apr.	4, 1865	Lincoln.
Trapp, David	do.	E	125th New York	Spring Run, Pa.	Leg	75	Apr.	29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Taylor, Martin	do.	I	198th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Apr.	19, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Taylor, John M.	do.	M	11th Pennsylvania cavalry	do.	do.	50	Apr.	20, 1865	Spellerberg.
Taylor, Thomas	G.	G	155th Pennsylvania	Sagerstown, Pa.	Leg	75	May	16, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Tatro, Lewis	do.	E	27th Massachusetts	East Douglas, Mass.	do.	75	June	22, 1865	Do.
Tracy, George	do.	M	1st Maine	Franklin, Me.	do.	75	July	14, 1865	Do.
Taylor, William	do.	C	23d U. S. colored troops	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	May	19, 1865	Gildea.
Taney, Patrick	do.	A	73d New York	New York city	Arm	50	June	15, 1865	Do.
Taylor, Charles E.	do.	I	82d New York	do.	do.	50	June	9, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Thacker, B. F.	do.	K	61st U. S. colored troops	Maine, Ill.	do.	50	June	9, 1865	Bly.
Thasher, G. M.	do.	C	5th Ohio	Covington, Ky.	Leg	75	Mar.	22, 1865	Palmer.
Taylor, James	do.	K	7th New York artillery	East Burn, N. Y.	do.	75	June	29, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Traver, John	do.	K	15th New York	Schoken, N. Y.	Arm	50	June	23, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Thacker, William F.	do.	C	16th Pennsylvania cavalry	Winland, N. J.	do.	50	Aug.	14, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Taylor, Pleasant	do.	G	31st Illinois	Equality, Ill.	do.	50	Aug.	31, 1865	Lincoln.
Taylor, William	do.	B	106th New York	Briar Hill, N. Y.	Leg	65	Aug.	16, 1865	Marks.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Thayer, Albert	Private	F	48th New York	Troy, N. Y.	Leg	\$75	July 24, 1865	Bly.
Tracy, Charles H.	do.	F	37th Massachusetts	Springfield, Mass.	do.	75	Nov. 4, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Taylor, Franklin J.	do.	E	17th Vermont	Worcester, Vt.	do.	75	Nov. 2, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Trask, Nathaniel	do.	F	26th New York	Oseola, N. Y.	Arm	50	Nov. 16, 1865	Do.
Taft, Daniel W.	do.	I	95th New York	Manchester, Vt.	do.	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Kolbe.
Train, Jacob F.	do.	D	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Salona, Pa.	do.	50	Oct. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Thayer, Louis	do.	H	1st Ohio cavalry	Hillsborough, Ohio	do.	50	Nov. 18, 1865	Do.
Taylor, William	do.	H	42d Illinois	Morrison, Ill.	Leg	75	May 24, 1865	Bly.
Tarwater, Henry C.	do.	C	6th Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	do.	75	Nov. 9, 1865	Do.
Talbot, Henry	do.	A	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 20, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Taylor, John	do.	A	19th Michigan	Keeler, Mich.	do.	75	Nov. 26, 1865	Bly.
Thayer, N. D.	do.	A	20th Michigan	Holt, Mich.	Arm.	50	Dec. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Tennan, Patrick	do.	H	66th New York	do.	Leg	50	Apr. —, 1863	Selpho & Son.
Terry, John D.	Sergeant	E	23d Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Apr. 15, 1863	Hudson.
Terhume, N. D. F.	Private	G	27th Indiana	Morgantown, Ind.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Terry, John	do.	B	73d Ohio	Richmond, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1864	Bly.
Treadell, John W.	do.	L	54th Pennsylvania	Montrose, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Templeman, M. L.	do.	D	61st New York	do.	Arm	50	Jan. 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Thresher, Algernon	do.	I	66th Illinois	Quincy, Ill.	Leg	75	June 15, 1865	Bly.
Texter, George	do.	I	7th N. Y. heavy artillery	do.	do.	75	July 10, 1865	Palmer.
Teale, Henry	do.	H	122d Ohio	Cumberland, Ohio	do.	75	Oct. 4, 1865	Bly.
Theban, T. A.	do.	H	4th N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	do.	75	July 31, 1865	Palmer.
Temple, John B.	do.	H	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Knowlesville, N. Y.	do.	75	July 1, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Trivon, D. W.	do.	C	29th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Palmer.
Trickey, F. B.	do.	H	15th Maine	South Exeter, Me.	Arm	50	Apr. 8, 1864	Hudson.
Tilbe, Rufus	Sergeant	E	17th Connecticut	Westport, Conn.	Leg	50	Apr. 28, 1864	Lincoln.
Timme, E.	Private	C	1st Wisconsin	Wheatland, Wis.	Arm	50	June 18, 1864	Lincoln.
Tibbetts, J. G.	do.	M	1st Maine heavy artillery	do.	Leg	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Tibbitts, William W.	do.	B	37th Indiana	Winamac, Ind.	do.	50	Nov. 14, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Twitchell, Charles H.	do.	F	17th Maine	South Paris, Me.	Arm	50	Nov. 19, 1864	Lincoln.
Tierney, James	do.	F	2d New York cavalry	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 30, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Tripp, Edwin	do.	I	140th New York	East Penfield, N. Y.	Leg	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Bly.
Trickett, Ezekiel	do.	C	4th Virginia	White Day, Va.	do.	75	Feb. 16, 1865	Hudson.
Tiffany, Edward	do.	E	24th New York	Oswego, N. Y.	Arm	50	Dec. 22, 1864	Kolbe.
Twing, Edward	do.	F	10th New Hampshire	Petersburgh, N. H.	do.	50	May 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Triese, A. J.	do.	E	100th Illinois	Joliet, Ill.	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Till, Wm. A.	do.	A	23d Ohio	Sandusky, Ohio	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Do.
Trindle, John	do.	K	56th Massachusetts	Portsmouth, N. H.	Leg	75	July 13, 1865	Clement.
Tinker, Elisha	do.	G	79th Illinois	Tuscola, Ill.	Arm	50	Oct. 12, 1865	Kolbe.
Twinnen, Holland	do.	A	122d New York	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Leg	75	Feb. 3, 1865	Palmer.
Triskett, A. J.	do.	E	1st Michigan cavalry	Catsville, Mich.	do.	75	Oct. 4, 1865	Do.
Tibbitts, Edwin W.	do.	D	7th New Hampshire	Worcester, Mass.	do.	75	Nov. 25, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Thompson, John	do.	E	18th Illinois	do.	do.	75	Jan. —, 1863	Palmer.
Thomas, W. H.	do.	A	17th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	50	May 29, 1863	Clement, 1; Palmer, 1.
Thompson, R.	do.	I	5th U. S. artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 legs	50	May —, 1863	

Thompson, Wm	do.	D	1st Connecticut.	Dennisville, N. J	do.	50	Oct. 23, 1863	Palmer.
Tolson, James	do.	D	10th Missouri	Elkader, Iowa.	Leg	50	Aug. 1, 1863	Bly.
Tomey, E	do.	B	27th Indiana.	Washington, Ind.	do.	50	Oct. 24, 1863	Bly.
Tobin, M.	do.	...	6th Ohio	Salem, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 18, 1863	Gildea.
Thompson, G. W.	do.	H	19th Massachusetts.	Lynn, Mass	do.	50	Feb. 12, 1864	Lincoln.
Tolson, James	Sergeant	K	7th Invalid Corps.	Paterson, N. J.	do.	50	April 1, 1864	Gildea.
Thompson, Henry	Private	L	6th Michigan cavalry.	Galesburg, Mich	do.	50	April 18, 1864	Lincoln.
Thompson, H.	do.	K	6th Maine	Eastport, Me.	Leg	50	April 18, 1864	Hudson.
Thomas, J. A.	do.	H	11th New York	...	do.	50	April 12, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Todd, James M.	do.	H	27th Indiana.	Crompton Village, R. I.	Arm	50	April 28, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Townsend, Joseph	do.	H	14th U. S. infantry, (1st batt.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	June 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Tompkins, S. C.	Sergeant	F	139th New York	Lynn, Mass	Leg	50	Aug. 6, 1864	Hudson.
Thompson, Charles	Private	C	18th Massachusetts.	New Baltimore, Mich	do.	75	Oct. 15, 1864	Palmer.
Tromley, John	do.	H	1st Michigan	New York city	Exsecting app.	50	Nov. 24, 1864	Hudson.
Thompson, J. A.	do.	G	79th New York	New York city	Leg	75	Nov. 16, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Thompson, James	do.	B	66th New York	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 31, 1864	Lincoln.
C	do.	C	12th New Jersey.	Mount Laurel, N. J.	do.	50	Nov. 9, 1864	Do.
Troth, Jonathan	do.	G	53d Pennsylvania	Turner Creek, Pa	do.	50	Oct. 29, 1864	Do.
Thompson, L. J.	do.	I	70th New York	Pompton, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	Do.
Tourse, John M.	do.	D	12th Missouri	...	Leg	75	Sept. 3, 1864	Bly.
Tscholl, Joseph	do.	D	89th New York	Nanticook Springs, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Tompkins, E. B.	do.	F	4th U. S. colored troops	Owens Mills, Md.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1865	Lincoln.
Thomas, Wm.	do.	D	1st U. S. colored troops	Norfolk, Va.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1865	Do.
Thompson, David	do.	F	23d U. S. colored troops.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1865	Do.
Thomas, John H.	do.	B	140th Pennsylvania	Hookstown, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Do.
Torrence, Samuel	do.	H	28th Pennsylvania	Frankfort, Pa.	Leg	75	Dec. 30, 1864	Palmer.
Thompson, Boyd	do.	C	105th Pennsylvania	Erie, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Thorn, Fayette	do.	A	26th New York	Piqua, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 24, 1865	Bly.
Thorna, James	do.	I	40th Indiana.	Janestown, Ind	do.	50	Oct. 7, 1864	Palmer.
Troutman, J. W.	do.	F	3d Massachusetts cavalry	Lynn, Mass	Arm	50	Feb. 16, 1865	Lincoln.
Towling, Jeremiah	do.	F	17th Maine	Brownfield, M.	do.	50	April 18, 1865	Do.
Thorn, E. N.	do.	K	4th Rhode Island	Pawtucket, R. I.	Leg	75	Feb. 25, 1865	Hudson.
Thornton, Richard	do.	E	155th Pennsylvania	Duquesne, Pa	do.	75	Mar. 20, 1865	Palmer.
Thomas, Thomas N	do.	B	99th Pennsylvania	...	do.	75	Mar. 28, 1865	Do.
Thomas, Wm.	do.	E	143d Pennsylvania.	Clarion county, Pa	Arm	75	April 5, 1865	Spellerberg.
Thompson, Jesse T.	do.	G	63d Pennsylvania	Lynn, Mass	Leg	75	April 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Torry, A. A.	do.	F	36th Massachusetts	Russellburg, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Thompson, H. A.	do.	A	10th Pa. reserve corps	Penfield, Mich.	Leg	50	Mar. 6, 1865	Do.
Thompson, E. N.	do.	H	20th Michigan	Waveland, Ind	do.	75	Mar. 24, 1865	Hudson.
Trout, Wilson	do.	C	40th Indiana.	New York city	Arm	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Bly.
Thompson, James K.	do.	C	24th Massachusetts.	Nantucket, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1865	Do.
Topping, Henry	do.	F	137th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	75	May 6, 1865	Palmer.
Thomas, George W.	do.	A	29th Pennsylvania	Greensburg, Ind.	do.	75	April 17, 1865	Do.
Toomy, John J.	do.	A	7th Indiana.	New Texas, Pa.	Arm	50	June 27, 1865	Kolbe.
Thomson, Henry	do.	G	105th Pennsylvania	Reading, Pa.	do.	50	July 13, 1865	Do.
Tomer, Adam	do.	E	128th Pennsylvania	Shelbyville, Ind	Leg	75	July 13, 1865	Bly.
Thomas, Franklin	do.	B	79th Indiana	Bridgeport, Conn	do.	75	June 17, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Thompson, S. J.	do.	I	29th Connecticut	Uxsa, Ill	do.	75	April 4, 1865	Bly.
Thornton, Richard	do.	B	78th Illinois	Baltimore, Md	do.	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Thompson, Leonidas	do.	I	30th Maryland	...	do.	75	...	...
Thomas, Josiah	do.	I	...	...	do.	75	...	...

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Thomas, Noah.....	Private.....	C	110th Ohio.....	London, Ohio.....	Arm.....	\$50	Aug. 18, 1865	Lincoln.
Thomas, Francis M.....	do.....	I	8th Iowa cavalry.....	Marietta, Iowa.....	Leg.....	75	July 27, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Tolman, Moriah.....	do.....	G	1st Maine heavy artillery.....	West Camden, Me.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 28, 1865	Lincoln.
Thomson, John.....	do.....	I	33d Ohio.....	Minersville, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 21, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Thompson, D. A. L.....	do.....	B	50th Illinois.....	La Prairie, Ill.....	Hand.....	50	Sept. 26, 1865	Do.
Tobin, Francis.....	do.....	A	23d Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 30, 1865	Lincoln.
Thompson, Mial.....	do.....	C	21st Veteran Reserve Corps.....	Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	50	Oct. 20, 1865	Do.
Thorne, Edwin M.....	do.....	C	2d Conn. heavy artillery.....	Eagleville, Conn.....	Hand.....	50	Dec. 23, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Thompson, Henry.....	do.....	H	69th New York.....	Hubbington, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Dec. 22, 1865	Kolbe.
Thomas, Frederick.....	do.....	I	7th Ohio cavalry.....	Hibbardsville, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Bly.
Townsend, Wilson.....	do.....	I	92d Ohio.....	Mount Blanco, Ohio.....	Foot.....	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Palmer.
True, Reuben.....	do.....	B	2d New Hampshire.....	.....	Leg.....	50	Feb. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Thurber, F. N.....	do.....	H	3d New Hampshire.....	.....	do.....	50	Nov. 18, 1862	Palmer.
Tucker, J. M.....	do.....	H	20th Indiana.....	Somerset, Ind.....	do.....	50	Nov. 18, 1862	Do.
Turner, D. D.....	do.....	D	5th Rhode Island battery.....	Crompton Village, R. I.....	do.....	50	June 18, 1863	Do.
Terrill, J. D.....	do.....	H	1st Michigan.....	Northville, Mich.....	do.....	50	July 13, 1863	Do.
Turney, Patrick.....	do.....	E	24th Michigan.....	Milltown, Me.....	Arm.....	50	June 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Trum, Porter.....	Corporal.....	F	3d Virginia.....	.....	Leg.....	50	June 20, 1864	Hudson.
Turner, George.....	Private.....	F	1st Michigan cavalry.....	.....	do.....	50	June 16, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Tuttle, R. L.....	do.....	F	27th Michigan.....	Smith Creek, Mich.....	do.....	75	Sept. 13, 1864	Do.
Tuttle, Benjamin.....	do.....	F	1st Michigan.....	Parshalville, Mich.....	do.....	75	Sept. 17, 1864	Bly.
Truchart, George W.....	do.....	F	67th New York.....	Astoria, L. I.....	do.....	50	May 3, 1864	Bly.
Turpin, Richard.....	do.....	L	3d Massachusetts cavalry.....	Watson, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	Jan. 7, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Truair, A. N.....	do.....	M	8th N. Y. heavy artillery.....	Warren, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Mar. 7, 1865	Kolbe.
Trumbull, W. C.....	do.....	C	151st Pennsylvania.....	Monrose, Pa.....	do.....	50	April 15, 1865	Do.
Tuttle, James A.....	do.....	E	38th Massachusetts.....	Saugus, Mass.....	do.....	50	Mar. 22, 1865	Lincoln.
Turner, John.....	do.....	E	49th Ohio.....	Bloomville, Ohio.....	do.....	50	July 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Turner, Joseph.....	do.....	E	5th U. S. colored troops.....	Greenfield, Ohio.....	do.....	50	July 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Turner, Charles A.....	do.....	E	39th Massachusetts.....	Milton, Mass.....	Leg.....	75	June 7, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Turner, Philip.....	do.....	C	19th U. S. colored troops.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Thurkill, John.....	do.....	G	31st U. S. colored troops.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 11, 1865	Kolbe.
Tucker, John G.....	do.....	K	20th Michigan.....	Chelsea, Mich.....	Leg.....	75	Sept. 9, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg. Co.
Trumpbauer, Peter S.....	do.....	H	205th Pennsylvania.....	Allentown, Pa.....	do.....	75	Sept. 22, 1865	Palmer.
Tschumper, G.....	do.....	H	7th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	Aug. 10, 1865	Do.
Tuttle, John B.....	do.....	F	14th New Hampshire.....	Seabrook, N. H.....	Arm.....	50	Oct. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Truell, Edwin M.....	do.....	E	12th Wisconsin.....	Manston, Wis.....	Leg.....	75	Nov. 7, 1865	Palmer.
Tuttle, Alfred B.....	do.....	F	15th New York cavalry.....	Manlius, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Oct. 13, 1865	Do.
Tucker, W. J.....	do.....	G	11th Veteran Reserve Corps.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	Jan. 1, 1866	Lincoln.
Tyrell, P.....	do.....	F	4th Rhode Island.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	50	Jan. 19, 1866	Do.
Tyson, Joseph F.....	do.....	B	95th Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	Leg.....	50	May —, 1863	Palmer.
Tryon, J. L.....	do.....	H	9th New York cavalry.....	Albion, N. Y.....	Arm.....	50	July 30, 1864	Lincoln.
Tyron, Myron M.....	do.....	I	14th N. Y. heavy artillery.....	Ellenburg, N. Y.....	Leg.....	75	April 3, 1865	Bly.
Tyron, Luke J.....	do.....	K	81st New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Tyler, Phineas.....	do.....	I	126th New York.....	Branchport, N. Y.....	Arm.....	75	Aug. 5, 1865	Bly.
Tyrell, John H.....	do.....	I	28th New Jersey.....	Pertth Amboy, N. J.....	Leg.....	75	May 30, 1865	Spellerberg.
	do.....						Nov. 3, 1865	Palmer.

Utlee, W.	do.	K	8th Iowa	Freeland, Iowa	do.	50	Feb. 31, 1864	Bly.
Ulmer, David	do.	G	13th Pennsylvania cavalry	Cogan Station, Pa	Arm	50	Oct. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Usher, Jeremiah	do.	D	107th New York	Gleu's Falls, N. Y.	Leg	75	May 5, 1865	Hudson.
Underwood, H. F.	do.	I	43d Ohio	Lancaster, Ohio	Hand.	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Underwood, Loderick	do.	F	4th Vermont	Lancaster, Ohio	Leg	75	Dec. 19, 1865	Do.
Upright, George T	do.	B	8th Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	do.	50	April 23, 1864	Palmer.
Urich, Charles	do.	E	4th New York	New York city	do.	50	May 16, 1864	Hudson.
Ulrich, Frederick	do.	E	35th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass	Arm	50	July 13, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Valentine, A.	do.	I	7th Connecticut	New London, Conn.	do.	50	May 1, 1863	Selpho & Son.
Van Vranken, B.	Corporal	E	146th New York	do.	Leg	50	July 23, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Vanocker, Levi	Private	F	104th New York	Harmony, Maine	do.	50	Sept. 16, 1863	Do.
Valentine, L. W.	do.	H	6th Maine	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 10, 1863	Hudson.
Vance, Lorenzo	do.	H	61st New York	do.	Leg	50	Nov. 24, 1863	Gildea.
Van Vorst, A.	do.	A	34th New York	Carlville, Ill	do.	50	April 15, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Vangorp, Joseph	do.	C	1st Missouri artillery	Caldwell, N. J.	do.	50	May 5, 1864	Bly.
Vanderhoof, W. M.	do.	D	26th New Jersey	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	July 29, 1864	Hudson.
Vaden, William B	do.	C	29th Illinois	Jamesville, Wis	do.	75	Nov. 18, 1864	Bly.
Valentine, C. L.	do.	E	5th Wisconsin	Merrittstown, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 30, 1865	Palmer.
Vankirk, John	do.	H	1st Pennsylvania cavalry	Washington, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 3, 1864	Do.
Vankirk, A. J.	do.	D	140th Pennsylvania	Newark, N. J.	Arm	75	Feb. 15, 1864	Do.
Van Idestine, W. H.	do.	D	13th New Jersey	Jericho, Vt	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Van Coun, N. H.	do.	G	17th Vermont	Ottawa, Ill	do.	50	Jan. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Vahlereaux, F. G.	do.	Bat. C	1st Illinois	Albany, N. Y.	Leg	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Gildea.
Van Alstine, Isaac	do.	E	10th New Jersey	Morency, Mich.	do.	75	April 14, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Van Alstine, G. P.	do.	E	7th N. Y. heavy artillery	Monticello, Ill	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1864	Palmer.
Van Grundy, J.	do.	K	4th Iowa	Ithaca, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Stafford.
Van Volkenberg, Eugene	do.	F	109th New York	Bowmanville, N. Y.	Appliance for resection.	50	June 9, 1865	Hudson.
Van Brant, Albert	Private	C	49th New York	do.	do.	50	June 30, 1865	Do.
Vaughn, Marin S	do.	M	2d N. Y. heavy artillery	New York city	Arm	50	July 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Vaughn, Joseph	do.	C	71st New York	Philadelphia, Pa	do.	50	Aug. 2, 1865	Do.
Vance, William	do.	K	91st Pennsylvania	Cohoes, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 20, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Vandercreek, George	do.	H	115th New York	Sandusky, Ohio	Hand	50	Oct. 12, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Van Tine, Alfred C	do.	G	123d Ohio	South Bend, Ind.	Arm	50	Nov. 10, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Van Nordstrand, David	do.	H	127th Indiana, (12th cav.)	Philadelphia, Pa	Leg	75	Oct. 29, 1865	Palmer.
Vallance, Charles	do.	E	1st Pennsylvania V. R. C	New York city	Arm	50	Oct. 7, 1864	Do.
Van Ness, Josiah	do.	C	43d New York	Portland, Me.	Leg	75	Feb. 10, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Verdon, James	do.	A	17th U. S. infantry	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Veistel, Christian	do.	C	10th V. R. C	Westfield, N. Y.	Arm	50	June 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Vreeland, Charles	do.	D	28th Pennsylvania	Machias, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1864	Do.
Velzy, George	do.	K	94th New York	Manchester, N. H.	Leg	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Verrille, Joseph	do.	C	3d New Hampshire	Unionville, N. J.	Arm	50	Feb. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Vechan, Christian	do.	D	12th New Jersey	Cohoes, N. Y.	Leg	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Clement.
Vermilyea, Le Roy	do.	K	91st New York	Quebec, Canada	do.	75	Oct. 27, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Vezina, Octave	do.	B	9th New Hampshire	Waltham, Mass.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Palmer.
Viles, M.	do.	99	74th New York	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 6, 1864	Do.
Viall, N. C	do.	D	2d battalion Invalid Corps.	Covington, Ind	Arm	50	June 4, 1864	Gildea.
Vincent, G. W.	do.	D	88th New York	New York city	Leg	75	Oct. 5, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Vickery, D. L.	do.	I	40th Indiana	New York city	do.	50	Nov. 5, 1864	Palmer.
Vincent, Edward	do.	D	58th Pennsylvania	East Cambridge, Ill.	Arm	50	Mar. 24, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Vining, R. H.	do.	H	112th Illinois	do.	Leg	75	Mar. 16, 1865	Bly.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacture.
Vining, Nicholas	Private	A	125th Ohio	Washingtonville, Ohio	Arm	\$50	July 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Vondensen, D. C.	do.	K	42d Ohio	Hineky, Ohio	do.	50	May 10, 1864	Gildea.
Vorhees, James H.	do.	G	107th New York	Avoca, N. Y.	Leg	50	July 6, 1864	Hudson.
Vorce, Edward	do.	A	14th U. S. infantry	do.	do.	75	Aug. 27, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Vosburgh, Joseph B.	do.	E	45th Pennsylvania	Wyoming, Pa.	Arm	50	Jan. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Vorhees, Joseph S.	do.	K	12th Ohio	Freehold, N. J.	do.	50	Jan. 13, 1865	Do.
Vorman, Norman	do.	C	60th New York	Flint, Mich.	Leg	50	April 17, 1865	Do.
Voight, Martin	do.	I	15th New York artillery	Marella, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 23, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg. Co.
Ward, Frank	do.	D	49th New York	do.	Leg	50	Feb. 3, 1863	Hudson.
Watts, Thomas	do.	D	40th New York	do.	do.	50	May 13, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Walsh, R.	do.	C	11th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	May 30, 1863	Do.
Warren, George W.	do.	B	20th Indiana	Orchard Grove, Ind.	do.	50	June 1, 1863	Stafford.
Ward, Joseph	do.	C	88th Pennsylvania reserves	do.	do.	50	Aug. 17, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Walker, George W.	do.	D	12th Pennsylvania reserves	do.	do.	50	Aug. 27, 1863	Do.
Wardle, Joseph	do.	G	16th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Sept. 3, 1863	Palmer.
Wallace, Thomas	Corporal	K	116th Pennsylvania	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 12, 1863	Gildea.
Walton, William	Private	H	71st Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	Sept. 29, 1863	Do.
Waggoner, John	do.	B	11th Pennsylvania reserves	do.	do.	50	Oct. 1, 1863	Do.
Wallace, R. T.	do.	A	76th Pennsylvania	Darlington, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept. 7, 1863	Hudson.
Warren, E. E.	do.	B	144th New York	Front Creek, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 1, 1863	Do.
Walker, John	Corporal	I	11th Pennsylvania	Youngstown, Pa.	do.	50	Feb. 17, 1864	Palmer.
Watrous, R. S.	Private	K	2d U. S. artillery	Mystic, Conn.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Do.
Wall, C.	do.	A	Veteran Reserve Corps	Bristol, Pa.	do.	50	Apr. 2, 1864	Gildea.
Whalley, E.	do.	B	18th Massachusetts	Taunton, Mass.	Arm	50	Nov. 3, 1863	Palmer.
Walker, Lewis L.	do.	B	1st Maine battery	Saccharappa, Me	Arm	50	May 6, 1864	Lincoln.
Wanzer, James	do.	G	137th New York	Spencer, N. Y.	Leg	50	Apr. 20, 1864	Hudson.
Wathier, F.	do.	D	2d U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	Mar. 25, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Waurich, N.	do.	B	13th U. S. infantry	Charleston, Iowa.	do.	50	Apr. 15, 1864	Bly.
Warner, Jacob	do.	C	3d Wisconsin	Monticello, Wis.	do.	50	July 18, 1864	Stafford.
Wald, C.	do.	C	68th New York	New York city	do.	50	June 9, 1864	Hudson.
Walch, R. L.	do.	E	8th Ohio	do.	do.	75	Aug. 25, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Wanner, S. I.	do.	K	36th Illinois	Elgin, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 18, 1864	Stafford.
Warner, George W.	do.	B	20th Connecticut	Seymour, Conn.	2 arms	100	Oct. 21, 1864	Lincoln.
Waggoner, George	do.	D	N. Y. independent infantry	New York city	Leg	50	Aug. 18, 1864	Hudson.
Walters, George	do.	C	118th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	Oct. 25, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Wasson, A. J.	do.	H	134th New York	Mariaville, N. Y.	do.	50	Aug. 3, 1864	Lincoln.
Wall, Patrick	do.	A	25th Massachusetts	Dover, Mass.	Leg	50	June 8, 1864	Palmer.
Warren, W. H.	do.	H	20th Massachusetts	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	Oct. 7, 1864	Lincoln.
Warren, James A.	do.	C	28th Illinois	Winchester, Ill.	Leg	50	July 11, 1864	Bly.
Ward, F. B.	do.	F	20th Maine	Brighton, Me.	do.	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Wakefield, S.	do.	K	95th Illinois	New Hartford, Iowa	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Do.
Watson, William	do.	M	2d U. S. artillery	Roxbury, Mass.	do.	75	Jan. 18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Waldron, John	do.	C	187th Pennsylvania	Muncy, Pa.	Arm	50	Dec. 17, 1864	Lincoln.
Warren, George	do.	C	20th Massachusetts	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Ward, Michael	do.	F	14th New York State militia	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 10, 1864	Grenell & Co.

Walters, Thomas	do.	D	42d Ohio	Springfield, Pa.	Leg	50	Sept. 1, 1864	Palmer.
Wallace, D. P.	do.	K	145th Pennsylvania	Oliver, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Walbridge, H. C.	do.	E	139th Pennsylvania	Hartford, Conn.	do.	75	Feb. 17, 1864	Palmer.
Walker, Joseph	Corporal	C	178th New York	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 4, 1865	Bly.
Wallace, Samuel F.	Private	D	62d New York	Portland, Me.	Arm	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Waterman, Robert	do.	H	7th Maine	Bull Pond, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1865	Spellerberg.
Wadsworth, Frank	do.	D	41st Ohio	Reedsville, Va.	Apparatus	20	Apr. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Wakefield, John	do.	D	48th Massachusetts	Mapleville, R. I.	do.	50	Apr. 12, 1865	Do.
Ward, Richard	Sergeant	I	20th Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Leg	75	Apr. 26, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Watson, Thomas J.	Private	F	24 New Hampshire	Drum, N. Y.	do.	75	May 3, 1865	Bly.
Wallace, Ira M.	do.	H	22d S. S. Mass. vols.	Blodgett's Mills, N. Y.	Arm	75	Dec. 22, 1864	Gildea.
Wares, Daniel	do.	A	1st Michigan	Cairo, N. Y.	Leg	50	June 24, 1864	Bly.
Whalen, William	do.	K	126th New York	Cleveland, Ohio	do.	75	Sept. 7, 1864	Do.
Wallace, David	do.	K	190th New York	Macomb, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 1, 1865	Do.
Walters, Moses	do.	A	7th Ohio	Great Falls, N. H.	do.	75	Apr. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Wandel, George	do.	G	142d New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	May 8, 1865	Do.
Washington, J. M.	do.	E	17th Maine	Janetville, Wis.	do.	50	May 22, 1865	Spellerberg.
Wallenford, George	do.	B	1st U. S. artillery	New York city	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Wager, Stephen	do.	E	22d Wisconsin	Lower Marlboro', Md.	do.	50	May 1, 1865	Do.
Warner, H. E.	do.	G	3d Wisconsin	Galion, Ohio	Leg	75	May 5, 1865	Do.
Walch, Peter	do.	E	45th New York	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	May 19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wagner, Augustus	do.	I	9th U. S. colored troops	Rochester, N. Y.	do.	75	May 6, 1865	Palmer.
Wallace, George H.	do.	H	23d Ohio	Blanchester, Ohio	do.	75	May 25, 1865	Do.
Waterhouse, B. W.	do.	H	98th Pennsylvania	Alexandria, Va.	Support	20	Apr. 14, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Walter, George M.	do.	F	8th New York	Stoney Point, Pa.	do.	50	July 17, 1865	Gildea.
Warner, Thomas	do.	E	47th Ohio	Berlin, N. Y.	do.	50	July 10, 1865	Spellerberg.
Warman, George M.	do.	F	85th indpt battalion, V. R. C.	Cleveland, Ohio	Leg	75	July 25, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Whalen, William	do.	H	188th New York	Gardiner, Maine	do.	75	July 23, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Walter, D. H.	do.	G	9th New York	Corbettsville, N. Y.	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Palmer.
Wagner, Christian	do.	C	3d Maine	New York city	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wakefield, Stephen D.	do.	A	64th New York	Newton Falls, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Walsh, James	do.	E	3d Delaware	Hartland, N. Y.	Arm	50	Aug. 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Waldron, Ernst	do.	B	110th Ohio	Saint Clair, Pa.	Leg	75	July 29, 1865	Hudson.
Walker, Hiram D.	do.	E	8th New York heavy artillery	Fort Edward, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 21, 1864	Palmer.
Walker, John	do.	A	55th Pennsylvania	New York city	Leg	75	July 14, 1865	Lincoln.
Watkins, Samuel D.	do.	K	123d New York	Hewleton, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wait, George A.	do.	A	69th New York	Half Moon, Pa.	do.	75	Sept. 20, 1865	Clément.
Walsh, Patrick	do.	H	14th New York	Gardiner, Maine	do.	75	Feb. 13, 1865	Palmer.
Wardell, Samuel	do.	B	56th Pennsylvania	Perru, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 26, 1865	Do.
Ward, John	do.	B	16th Maine	Sycamore, Ill.	do.	75	Sept. 2, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wadsworth, Charles O.	do.	K	118th New York	Pansomville, Pa.	do.	75	Aug. 2, 1865	Lincoln.
Warner, J. T.	do.	B	55th Illinois	2d New York heavy artillery	Arm	50	Aug. 26, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Walrad, Horace	do.	I	48th New York	Pilot, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 15, 1865	Spellerberg.
Walser, Fernando	do.	H	49th New York	Lanesville, Ohio	Leg	75	Nov. 10, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wait, Rufus R.	do.	E	2d New York	Dwight, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 4, 1865	Bly.
Walker, David	do.	G	73d Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	Arm	50	Nov. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Watts, Albert	do.	F	13th Ohio veteran cavalry		Leg	75	May 15, 1865	Bly.
Warner, Geo. S.	do.	D	127th Illinois vols.		Arm	50	Nov. 24, 1865	Kolbe.
Wait, Alvin	do.		49th Illinois vols.					
Waldon, Chas. J.	do.							

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Wade, Geo. B.	Private.	G	13th Missouri	Columbus, Ohio.	Leg	\$75	Nov. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Warford, Silas.	do.	B	8th Kentucky	Ervine, Ky.	do	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Do.
Wagenknight, Wm.	do.	G	118th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	75	Oct. 10, 1865	Clement.
Wandray, August	do.	K	2d Wisconsin	Sauk City, Wis.	do	50	May 24, 1864	Palmer.
West, Wm.	do.	F	2d Ohio cavalry	North Sheffield, Ohio	do	50	April —, 1863	Do.
Wells, H. W.	Sergeant	A	16th Maine	do	do	50	Aug. 21, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Welch, M.	Private.	I	20th New York	do	do	50	Oct. 13, 1863	Do.
Webber, A.	do.	D	154th New York	Hoboken, N. J.	do	50	Sept. 5, 1863	Hudson.
Wheeler, J.	do.	A	8th Connecticut.	Broad Brook, Conn	do	50	Nov. 20, 1863	Do.
Wessels, H.	do.	B	16th Connecticut.	do	Arm	50	Oct. 21, 1863	Gildea.
Weber, John	do.	D	27th Pennsylvania	do	Leg	50	Nov. 23, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Welch, A.	do.	H	9th Pennsylvania	do	do	50	Dec. 23, 1863	Do.
Wheeler, W. W.	do.	E	16th Maine	East Turner, Me.	do	50	Nov. 18, 1863	Palmer.
Welch, Thos.	do.	D	36th Illinois	Plattville, Ill.	do	50	Feb. 23, 1864	Stafford.
Wenger, H. F.	do.	F	128th New York	Louisville, Ky.	Arm	50	Feb. 20, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Wheeler, Jos. R.	do.	C	2d Vermont	Brattleboro', Vt.	Leg	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Hudson.
Weller, Jacob	do.	K	71st Invalid corps.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Arm	50	April 1, 1864	Gildea.
Webb, Geo. A.	do.	C	5th Michigan	St. John's, Mich.	do	50	Nov. 20, 1864	Do.
Weatherlow, S.	Sergeant	I	126th New York	do	Leg	50	Nov. 5, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Wedeking, J. A.	Private.	H	114th Illinois	Beardtown, Ill.	do	50	May 4, 1864	Bly.
Welch, John.	do.	H	61st New York	do	do	50	Sept. 16, 1863	Bly.
Westbrook, John	do.	A	104th New York	Perry, N. Y.	do	50	June 8, 1864	Hudson.
Weston, John D.	do.	I	14th New York State Militia.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	50	July 5, 1864	Lincoln.
Webb, Milo	do.	A	114th N. Y. State militia	East German, N. Y.	Leg	50	Aug. 25, 1864	Hudson.
Wellman, J. G.	Sergeant	I	27th New York	Friendship, N. Y.	do	50	Sept. 5, 1864	Do.
Westfall, Henry	Private	D	9th New York	New York city	do	50	Aug. 22, 1864	Do.
Wetherbee, J. M.	Sergeant	G	151st New York	Clarendon, N. Y.	do	75	Oct. 27, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wheeler, F. H.	Private	E	1st Michigan cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	75	Nov. 15, 1864	Do.
Welch, J. M.	do.	A	24th Massachusetts.	Foxboro', Mass.	do	50	Oct. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Wescke, Charles	do.	D	67th New York	Washington, D. C.	do	75	Jan. 3, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Welch, James M.	do.	B	9th Iowa	Eddyville, Iowa	do	50	July 23, 1864	Bly.
Weston, William P.	do.	H	43th Ohio	De Kalb, Ohio.	do	75	Nov. 18, 1864	Do.
Webb, James	do.	C	155th Pennsylvania	Alleghany City, Pa.	do	75	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Welsh, John	do.	A	4th Pennsylvania cavalry	Wiseport, Pa.	do	75	Jan. 21, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Webbe, William	do.	C	44th Illinois	Winona, Ill.	do	50	Sept. 21, 1864	Bly.
Welsh, Thomas	do.	L	102d Pennsylvania veterans	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	Feb. 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Welch, Thomas	do.	A	63d New York	New York city	do	50	Feb. 23, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Welcher, Charles	do.	K	9th Michigan	Fowlersville, Mich.	Leg	75	Oct. —, 1864	Bly.
Welsh, Michael	do.	E	162d New York	St. John's, Newfoundland	do	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Hudson.
Wheelock, George C.	do.	K	7th Michigan cavalry	Duncan, Mich.	do	75	April 10, 1865	Palmer.
Wrenn, Joseph	do.	M	29th New York	Washington, D. C.	Arm	50	April 6, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Weid, John	do.	G	29th Ohio	do	Leg	75	Nov. 29, 1864	Palmer.
Weisenfot, Joseph	do.	A	93d Pennsylvania	do	Arm	50	Dec. 28, 1864	Kolbe.
Wells, Adam	do.	E	9th N. Y. State militia	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do	50	April 4, 1865	Lincoln.
Welsheimer, E. W.	do.	G	73d Ohio	Washington C. H. Ohio	Leg	75	April 6, 1865	Bly.

75	Mar.	23, 1865	Do.	Grenell & Co.
50	May	23, 1865	Lincoln.	
50	April	28, 1865	Palmer.	
50	Dec.	3, 1864	Small & McMillen.	
75	May	3, 1865	Spellerberg.	
50	July	6, 1865	Palmer.	
75	June	27, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.	
50	June	27, 1865	Selpho & Son.	
75	June	15, 1865	Bly.	
75	June	15, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
50	July	27, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
75	July	18, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
75	July	31, 1865	Do.	
75	Aug.	4, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
75	June	1, 1865	A. A. Marks.	
65	July	19, 1865	Selpho & Son.	
75	July	20, 1865	Palmer.	
50	Jan.	26, 1863	Bly.	
75	May	6, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
50	Aug.	14, 1865	Do.	
50	Aug.	19, 1865	Palmer.	
50	June	29, 1865	Do.	
50	Aug.	3, 1865	Kolbe.	
75	June	30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
50	Aug.	17, 1865	Lincoln.	
75	Aug.	11, 1865	Palmer.	
50	Aug.	22, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
75	May	20, 1865	Clement.	
50	Aug.	19, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
75	Sept.	20, 1865	Bly.	
75	Sept.	26, 1865	Do.	
75	Sept.	12, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
75	July	12, 1865	Hudson.	
50	Dec.	14, 1864	Bly.	
75	Aug.	16, 1865	Do.	
75	Sept.	19, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.	
50	Aug.	22, 1865	Hudson.	
75	Aug.	12, 1865	Bly.	
75	Nov.	6, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.	
50	Nov.	7, 1865	Lincoln.	
50	Nov.	13, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
50	Dec.	6, 1865	Bly.	
75	May	23, 1865	Bly.	
75	Sept.	9, 1865	Bly.	
75	Nov.	14, 1865	Bly.	
75	Aug.	23, 1865	Bly.	
75	Oct.	13, 1865	Lincoln.	
50	Sept.	18, 1865	Grenell & Co.	
50	Jan.	6, 1866	Selpho & Son.	
75	Jan.	8, 1866	Clement.	
75	Sept.	27, 1865	B. W. Jewett.	
50	Jan.	—		

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Wright, William H.	Private.	E	30th New York.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg.	\$50	Jan. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Wivel, Otto.	do.	E	25th New York.		Arm.	50	Jan. 12, 1863	Selpho & Son.
Wicks, Benjamin.	do.	A	89th New York.		Leg.	50	Feb. 20, 1863	Palmer.
Winn, John.	do.		6th Wisconsin.		do.	50	April —, 1863	Do.
Winn, John J.	Seaman.		United States navy.		do.	75	Sept. 9, 1863	Hudson.
Wilder, William W.	Sergeant.	B	3d Michigan.		do.	50	Mar. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Wisand, John.	Private.	B	47th Pennsylvania.		do.	50	April 18, 1863	Hudson.
Whitney, A.	do.	B	5th Vermont.	Ripton, Vt.	do.	50	April —, 1863	Palmer.
Wilson, L. W.	Corporal.	K	88th Pennsylvania reserves.		do.	50	April —, 1863	Do.
Winklehaus, J.	Private.	C	66th New York.	New York city.	do.	50	May 23, 1863	Hudson.
Wright, J. B.	do.	H	16th Massachusetts.		do.	50	Feb. —, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
White, John.	do.	D	2d Maryland.		do.	50	Aug. 11, 1863	Do.
Wilborn, M.	do.	F	2d U. S. infantry.		do.	50	Aug. 22, 1863	Do.
Whittingham, A.	Sergeant.	E	28th Pennsylvania.		do.	50	Sept. 17, 1863	Palmer.
Whitlock, R.	Private.	G	11th Connecticut.		do.	50	Sept. 23, 1863	Hudson.
Willis, Wm.	do.	I	8th Maine.	Hallowell, Me.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1863	Do.
Williams, S. J.	do.	B	24th Wisconsin.		do.	50	Oct. 10, 1863	Bly.
Whiting, Charles.	do.	C	17th New York.	New York city.	do.	50	Sept. 26, 1863	Hudson.
Wright, J. C.	do.	C	58th Illinois.	Shabbona Grove, Ill.	do.	50	Aug. 31, 1863	Bly.
Whitacre, Jonathan.	do.	E	69th Indiana.	Richmond, Ind.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Winter, A.	Corporal.	C	6th Connecticut.		do.	50	Jan. 20, 1864	Hudson.
Wilson, Alexander.	do.	H	6th N. Y. cavalry.	New Haven, Conn.	do.	50	Jan. 25, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Wilson, G.	do.	B	18th Missouri.		do.	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Stafford.
Williams, Luke.	do.	C	2d bat. Missouri State cavalry.	Corydon, Ohio.	do.	50	Feb. 27, 1864	Bly.
Wilson, W. W.	Private.	G	66th Ohio.	Pleasant Hill, Mo.	do.	50	Jan. 23, 1864	Bly.
Wieland, Joseph.	do.	A	43d Illinois.	Urbana, Ohio.	do.	50	Jan. 22, 1864	Bly.
Williamson, James.	Corporal.	B	26th Pennsylvania.	Belleville, Ill.	do.	50	Mar. 22, 1864	Bly.
Whitesell, D. A.	Sergeant.	C	5th U. S. artillery.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 2, 1864	Palmer.
Wilson, Wm. P.	do.	F	19th Indiana.	Easton, Pa.	do.	50	April 3, 1864	Do.
Wilson, W.	Private.	I	1st Massachusetts.	Richmond, Ind.	do.	50	May 2, 1864	Do.
Whitcomb, W. W.	Corporal.	C	11th Massachusetts.	Brookline, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 24, 1864	Do.
Williams, T. H.	Private.	E	13th New Jersey.	Nashua, N. H.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1864	Do.
Wright, Parker.	do.	C	24th New York.	Orange, N. J.	do.	50	April 16, 1864	Hudson.
White, C. L.	do.	G	29th Massachusetts.	Oswego, N. Y.	Arm.	50	May 20, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Williams, E. S.	do.	H	2d Wisconsin.	South Randolph, Mass.	do.	50	June 1, 1864	Lincoln.
Willson, C. H.	do.	H	6th Michigan.	Evansville, Wis.	Leg.	50	April 26, 1864	Bly.
Wilson, John.	Corporal.	E	56th New York.	Clavonuse, Mich.	do.	50	April 2, 1864	Bly.
Wilkins, John.	Private.	I	98th Ohio.	North Branch, N. Y.	do.	50	June 12, 1864	Hudson.
Wilkins, J. H.	do.	E	1st Louisiana.	Tearitt, Ohio.	do.	50	Aug. 29, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Wincell, Peter.	do.	B	36th Wisconsin.	New Orleans, La.	do.	50	Oct. 31, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg. Co.
White, Andrew.	do.	H	155th Pennsylvania.	Harris, Wis.	do.	75	Oct. 31, 1864	Do.
White, Wm. W.	do.	D	111th New York.	Cullensburg, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 10, 1864	Selpho & Son.
Whitford, John.	do.	A	1st Rhode Island artillery.	Pultenerville, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 26, 1864	Lincoln.
Wilber, M. J.	do.	C	26th Maine.	Weakfield, R. I.	Arm.	50	May 17, 1864	Palmer.
Williams, J. H.	do.	I	2d Ohio cavalry.	Waltham, Maine.	Leg.	50	Sept. 10, 1864	Lincoln.

Wickham, Charles.	do.	do.	I.	60th Vermont.	Springfield, Vt.	Leg.	50	Aug. 15, 1864	Palmer.
White, B. E.	do.	do.	E.	16th New Hampshire.	Gofftown, N. H.	do.	50	Oct. 6, 1864	do.
Wilkinson, J. W.	do.	do.	D.	6th New Hampshire.	Laconia, N. H.	do.	50	Oct. 5, 1864	Hudson.
Whitten, Lewis.	do.	do.	B.	40th Massachusetts.	do.	do.	50	Oct. 10, 1864	do.
White, Robert.	do.	do.	D.	9th N. Y. S. militia.	Harlem, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 22, 1864	do.
Wright, E. C.	do.	do.	H.	21st New Jersey.	Newtown, N. Y.	do.	50	Oct. 9, 1864	do.
Wispart, George.	do.	do.	C.	1st New Jersey cavalry.	Florence, N. J.	Arm.	50	Nov. 23, 1864	Lincoln.
Williams, John.	do.	do.	M.	8th Illinois cavalry.	Rockland, Ill.	do.	50	July 23, 1864	do.
Wright, Wm. H.	do.	do.	129	2d batt. V. R. C.	Union Vale, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Sept. 24, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Wiley, Oliver.	do.	do.	G.	81st Pennsylvania vet.	do.	do.	75	Dec. 15, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wilkinson, John M.	do.	do.	A.	187th Pennsylvania.	Charleston, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 20, 1864	do.
Wilkinson, Joseph.	do.	do.	I.	20th Massachusetts.	New York city	Arm.	50	Nov. 27, 1864	Lincoln.
White, H. K.	do.	do.	A.	6th Maine.	Foxcroft, Me.	do.	50	Nov. 30, 1864	do.
Williams, Thomas.	do.	do.	K.	5th Illinois cavalry*.	Chester, Ill.	Leg.	50	June 18, 1864	Bly.
Williams, John.	do.	do.	F.	27th Indiana.	Lafayette, Ind.	do.	75	Nov. 18, 1864	do.
Wilson, Robert.	do.	do.	E.	49th Indiana.	Cannelton, Ind.	do.	50	June 22, 1864	do.
Wilson, William.	do.	do.	B.	2d U. S. C. V.	Norfolk, Va.	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wright, O.	do.	do.	B.	12th Pennsylvania.	Boyman's Creek, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	Palmer.
Wilson, E. E.	do.	do.	A.	110th Pennsylvania.	Tipton, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 6, 1864	do.
White, F. L.	do.	do.	K.	167th New York.	Greenwood, N. Y.	Arm.	50	Dec. 29, 1864	Lincoln.
White, A. H.	do.	do.	D.	22d Illinois.	Rolla, Mo.	Leg.	50	July 11, 1864	Bly.
Wilkinson, Peter.	do.	do.	I.	81st Pennsylvania.	Canada.	Arm.	50	Feb. 14, 1865	Spellerberg.
Whims, Jasper.	do.	do.	H.	140th Pennsylvania.	Hookstown, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Wilbur, John A.	do.	do.	I.	18th Connecticut.	Norwich, Conn.	do.	50	Mar. 8, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Wills, J. M.	do.	do.	I.	21st New Jersey.	Medford, N. J.	Leg.	75	Dec. 27, 1864	Palmer.
White, Aaron.	do.	do.	E.	52d Pennsylvania.	Grandville Summit, Pa.	do.	150	Aug. 11, 1864	Bly.
Williams, Boyd.	do.	do.	I.	3d U. S. colored troops.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	2 legs.	50	Nov. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Wilkinson, George D.	do.	do.	K.	147th New York.	Waverly, N. Y.	Leg.	75	Mar. 19, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wilson, E. J.	do.	do.	B.	21st New York.	Owego, N. Y.	do.	75	Feb. 4, 1864	Palmer.
Wilkins, Ralph.	do.	do.	B.	8th Iowa.	Ipava, Ill.	do.	50	Jan. 14, 1865	Bly.
Wiley, Riley.	do.	do.	E.	40th Illinois.	Mount Erie, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 23, 1864	Bly.
Wiley, George.	do.	do.	B.	34th Massachusetts.	North Adams, Mass.	do.	75	Feb. 17, 1865	Hudson.
Wilson, Robert.	do.	do.	E.	72d Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Willits, Joseph T.	do.	do.	D.	1st New Jersey.	Rocky Hills, N. J.	do.	75	April 4, 1865	do.
Wilson, Isaac H.	do.	do.	G.	77th New York.	Gansevoort, N. Y.	Arm.	50	April 8, 1865	Spellerberg.
Wiseman, S. B.	do.	do.	I.	76th Ohio.	Millersburg, Ohio.	do.	50	Feb. 20, 1865	Gildea.
Whitmore, F.	do.	do.	H.	32d Massachusetts.	Worcester, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 13, 1865	Lincoln.
Winchold, William.	do.	do.	C.	17th Pennsylvania cavalry.	Reamstown, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1865	do.
Wicks, M. B.	do.	do.	G.	139th New York.	Green Point, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 27, 1865	do.
Willson, S.	do.	do.	H.	59th New York.	Mount Gilead, Ohio.	do.	50	Mar. 1, 1865	do.
White, James W.	do.	do.	A.	14th Pennsylvania cavalry.	Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	50	April 1, 1865	do.
White, James D.	do.	do.	C.	1st Michigan cavalry.	Ionia, Mich.	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1865	do.
Williams, C.	do.	do.	L.	8th Illinois cavalry.	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan. 12, 1865	Gildea.
Widell, William.	do.	do.	K.	5th Pennsylvania cavalry.	Dewart Station, Pa.	do.	50	May 2, 1865	Grenell & Co.
White, Otave.	do.	do.	E.	2d New Hampshire cavalry.	St. Paul, C. E.	Leg.	75	Feb. 21, 1865	Palmer.
White, John.	do.	do.	G.	42d Illinois.	Brooklyn, L. I.	do.	50	Feb. 1, 1865	Lincoln.
Winter, Charles H.	do.	do.	F.	110th Ohio.	Yellow Springs, Ohio.	do.	75	Mar. 27, 1865	Bly.
Wiederecht, M.	do.	do.	D.	6th Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	75	April 26, 1865	Bly.
Wike, George.	do.	do.	F.	55th Pennsylvania.	Penn Run, Pa.	do.	75	May 8, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Winuss, T. F.	do.	do.	A.	4th New York heavy artillery.	New Canaan, Conn.	do.	75	May 13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Whims, Joshua F.	do.	do.	H.	140th Pennsylvania.	Smith Station, Pa.	Arm.	75	May 27, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Wickhore, John.	do.	do.	D.	63d Pennsylvania.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg.	75	June 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Winn, Wm.	Private	F	97th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	May 5, 1865	Lincoln.
Whitman, Franklin M.	do.	G	35th Massachusetts	Averhill, Mass.	Leg	75	June 10, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
White, John	do.	I	14th Indiana	do.	do.	75	April 2, 1865	Small & McMillen.
Wilber, James	do.	D	17th Pennsylvania cavalry	Towanda, Pa.	do.	75	May 31, 1865	Palmer.
Williams, Joseph	do.	C	191st Pennsylvania	Bedford, Pa.	do.	75	June 13, 1865	Do.
Winn, B. D.	do.	A	143d Pennsylvania	Pine, Pa.	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Do.
Wilson, S. S.	do.	D	72d New York	Fredonia, N. Y.	Both legs.	150	April 13, 1865	Bly.
Whitehouse, P. P.	do.	C	6th New Hampshire	South Hampton, N. H.	Appliance for resections.	50	July 10, 1865	Hudson.
Winans, Stephen H.	do.	G	81st New York	do.	Arm	50	April 17, 1865	Gildea.
Williams, J. B.	do.	G	2d Pa. heavy artillery	Birmingham, Pa.	Leg	75	July 6, 1865	Palmer.
Wilber, J. B.	do.	H	do.	Peach Pond, Pa.	Arm	50	May 23, 1865	Do.
White, Thomas H.	do.	I	do.	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	July 12, 1865	Kolbe.
Winkler, Adam	do.	B	1st Maryland cavalry	Channahon, Ill.	do.	50	June 6, 1865	Do.
Willard, C. S.	do.	A	39th Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	July 13, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Williams, Wm. P.	do.	B	188th Pennsylvania	St. Louis, Mo.	Leg	75	July 19, 1865	Palmer.
Williams, Andrew J.	do.	G	16th Wisconsin	Burlington, Vt.	Arm	50	July 7, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Wilton, George	do.	I	1st Vermont cavalry	New Castle, Del.	do.	50	June 24, 1865	Do.
Williams, Richard	do.	K	6th U. S. colored troops	North Bridgewater, Mass.	Leg	75	July 31, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wilber, Thomas T.	do.	H	40th Massachusetts	Columbus, Ill.	Arm	50	July 18, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Willis, N. P.	do.	F	United States signal corps	Susquehanna, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 1, 1865	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
White, George E.	do.	E	144th New York	Footville, Wis.	do.	65	July 22, 1865	Marks.
Wiggins, W. W.	do.	E	5th Wisconsin	Reynoldsburg, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1865	Bly.
Wilson, George	do.	I	95th Ohio	Battle Creek, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 24, 1864	Palmer.
Whitney, Henry P.	do.	A	39th Illinois	Georgetown, Del.	Arm	50	Aug. 24, 1865	Kolbe.
Wilson, D. D.	do.	D	3d Delaware	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 3, 1865	Lincoln.
Wilds, Joseph	do.	K	121st Pennsylvania	Frostburg, Md.	Leg	75	Aug. 3, 1865	Palmer.
Williams, Benjamin	do.	E	6th U. S. colored troops	Whiteseey, Ohio	do.	75	Aug. 10, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Williams, George J.	do.	B	42d Ohio	Leslie, Mich.	do.	50	Jan. 27, 1864	Palmer.
Whitney, William E.	do.	I	21st Michigan	Richmondville, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 11, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Whitbeck, George H.	do.	E	134th New York	West Pembroke, Me	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1865	Palmer.
Wilbur, David	Q. M. Sergeant	I	1st Maine heavy artillery	Barre, Mass.	do.	75	Sept. 13, 1865	Do.
White, John T.	Private	I	34th Massachusetts	Hawleyton, N. Y.	Arm	50	Oct. 11, 1865	Lincoln.
Wilbur, S. D.	do.	E	109th New York	Reynolds, Ind	do.	50	Oct. 4, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Wilburne, James M.	do.	G	63d Indiana	Chester, Pa.	Leg	75	Aug. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Williams, Hiram	do.	K	198th Pennsylvania	Dresesville, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
White, Josiah E.	do.	F	160th New York	Elm, Mich.	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Bly.
Wight, George L.	do.	K	24th Michigan	Chicopee Falls, Mass.	do.	75	July 26, 1865	Bly.
White, Patrick	do.	A	2d New York cavalry	Eastern Shore, Md	Arm	50	Aug. 5, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Winn, Joseph A.	do.	D	34th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass	do.	50	July 16, 1865	Spellerberg.
Wright, Perry	do.	A	39th U. S. colored troops	Ipswich, Mass	Leg	75	Sept. 30, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wright, Henry	do.	B	20th Massachusetts	New York city	do.	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Whipple, John F.	do.	L	1st Mass. heavy artillery	Baltimore, Md	Arm	50	Aug. 12, 1865	Lincoln.
Wilton, George F.	do.	G	12th Massachusetts	do.	do.	50	Sept. 30, 1865	Do.
Wise, Albanus	do.	K	7th Maryland	do.	do.	50	Oct. 5, 1865	Grenell & Co.

Winter, Jacob.	do.	43d New York.	Williamsburg, L. I.	Leg.	75	Oct. 15, 1865	Sclpho & Son.
Wright, John R.	do.	34th Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Arm	50	Dec. 12, 1865	Palmer.
Williams, Benjamin F.	do.	40th Ohio.	Wilkesville, Ohio	Leg	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Bly.
Wilson, William.	do.	33d Indiana.	Indianapolis, Md.	Both legs	130	Oct. 25, 1865	Marks.
Wing, Athens O.	do.	1st Maine heavy artillery.	Levant, Me.	Leg	75	Oct. 21, 1865	Palmer.
Whitney, W. A.	do.	9th Michigan.	Jackson, Mich.	Arm	50	Sept. 17, 1865	Lincoln.
Whisel, William H.	do.	8th Pennsylvania res. corps	Bloody Run, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 6, 1865	Do.
Williams, William.	do.	71st N. Y., aft ds 2d Bat. V. R. C.	Mohano's city, Pa.	do.	50	Nov. 8, 1865	Kolbe.
White, Franklin.	do.	6th New Hampshire.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Apparatus.	25	Aug. 22, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Williams, Conrad.	do.	5th New Jersey.	Charleston, Ill.	Arm	50	Nov. 22, 1865	Bly.
Willson, Jas. P.	do.	123d Illinois.	Ottawa, Ill.	Leg	75	Oct. 24, 1865	Do.
Willard, Lewis C.	do.	64th Illinois.	do.	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Do.
Wilson, Henry.	do.	45th Missouri.	Syracuse, Mo.	do.	75	Sept. 7, 1865	Do.
White, Robt.	do.	17th Indiana.	Ligonier, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 5, 1865	Do.
Williams, W. P.	do.	188th Pennsylvania.	West Windsor, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 2, 1865	Do.
Wilkins, John.	do.	14th New York heavy art.	Lewistown, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1865	Do.
White, Jas. M.	do.	55th Illinois.	New Haven, Conn.	Arm	75	Aug. 23, 1865	Bly.
Williams, Thos.	do.	142d New York.	Utica, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 29, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Williams, Richard.	do.	97th New York.	Athol, Mass.	Apparatus.	50	Dec. 19, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Wiggins, Henry A.	do.	37th Massachusetts.	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 20, 1865	Hudson.
Wintenstein, John.	do.	15th New York cavalry.	Pierce, Ill.	do.	50	Dec. 1, 1865	Do.
White, John.	do.	42d New York.	Pine Plains, N. Y.	Arm	50	Jan. 23, 1866	Lincoln.
Wilkinson, S. T.	do.	150th New York.	Losantville, Ind.	Leg	75	Aug. 31, 1866	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Wine, John.	do.	9th Indiana cavalry.	Bainbridge, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 11, 1865	Bly.
Willis, Frank J.	do.	51st New York.	Oalona, Ill.	do.	75	April 8, 1865	Do.
Wilson, Jos. L.	do.	34th Iowa.	Jeffersonville, N. Y.	Arm	50	Mar. 1, 1866	Grenell & Co.
Wingert, John.	do.	143d New York.	Lebanon, Me.	do.	50	Mar. 10, 1866	Do.
Whitehouse, John.	do.	5th New Hampshire.	do.	Leg	75	Feb. 20, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Worrell, B. F.	do.	1st New York.	do.	do.	50	Nov. 14, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Wolf, E.	do.	29th New York.	do.	do.	50	July 4, 1862	Kolbe.
Wunderly, G. W.	do.	97th Pennsylvania.	do.	Arm	50	Aug. 31, 1863	Gildea.
Wood, C. J.	do.	149th New York.	Chili, N. Y.	Leg	50	Sept. 21, 1863	B. W. Jewett.
Wooden, L. M.	do.	3d New York cavalry.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov. 28, 1863	Bly.
Wolf, John.	do.	4th New York cavalry.	East Saginaw, Mich.	do.	50	Feb. 26, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Woodhead, J.	do.	14th New York.	Evansville, Ind.	do.	50	Jan. 29, 1864	Hudson.
Woodruff, A. E.	do.	5th U. S. artillery.	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Workman, H.	do.	83d Ohio.	Chesterville, Ohio.	do.	50	Dec. 24, 1863	Bly.
Wonnith, Ezra.	do.	3d New York artillery.	Manda, N. Y.	do.	50	July 16, 1864	Sclpho & Son.
Wood, J. V.	do.	96th Ohio.	Saxton River, Vt.	Arm	50	June 14, 1864	Lincoln.
Woodworth, Chas. R.	do.	52d New York.	Farmington, Ohio.	do.	50	July 30, 1864	Gildea.
Wolley, George A.	do.	1st United States sharpshooters	Salem, N. Y.	Leg	50	Dec. 2, 1864	Lincoln.
Woolcott, H. P.	do.	41st Ohio.	do.	Arm exssecting apparatus.	50	June 24, 1864	Bly.
Wolffe, C. M.	do.	5th New Hampshire.	Hamilton, Ohio.	Arm	50	Dec. 16, 1864	Hudson.
Woodward, John.	do.	93d Ohio.	Gallia Furnace, Ohio	Leg	50	Dec. 14, 1864	Lincoln.
Wood, David.	do.	56th Ohio.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Sept. 29, 1864	Palmer.
Wolford, T.	do.	7th United States col. troops.	Rochester, N. Y.	Arm	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Wood, George A.	do.	67th New York.	Chase's Mills, N. Y.	do.	50	April 21, 1865	Do.
Wollert, August.	do.	108th New York.	Quincy, Ky.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1865	Lincoln.
Wood, Benjamin.	do.	6th New York heavy artillery.	Charlestown, Ohio	do.	50	Mar. 2, 1865	Gildea.
Worley, R. M.	do.	22d Kentucky.	do.	Leg	75	Mar. 9, 1865	Bly.
Worden, Charles H.	do.	2d Ohio cavalry.	do.	Arm	50	April 24, 1865	Lincoln.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Wood, Myron.....	Private.....	C	11th Vermont.....	Fair Haven, Vt.....	Leg.....	\$75	May 25, 1865	Hudson.
Worden Wm. H.....	do.....	F	1st Maryland.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	75	May 13, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wood, Isaiah.....	do.....	G	94th Ohio.....	Catawba, Ohio.....	do.....	75	April —, 1865	Palmer.
Wood, Augustus.....	do.....	A	118th Pennsylvania.....	Norrisburgh, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	May 29, 1865	Lincoln.
Woods, Josiah.....	do.....	D	27th Massachusetts.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	50	June 23, 1865	Do.
Wood, Caleb.....	do.....	G	10th Connecticut.....	Darien, Conn.....	do.....	50	June 20, 1865	Marks.
Woolbough, James R.....	do.....	I	118th Pennsylvania.....	.....	Leg.....	65	July 12, 1865	Palmer.
Wolf, Matthew.....	do.....	A	160th New York.....	Arcadia, Pa.....	do.....	75	July 3, 1865	Do.
Woomer, E. M.....	do.....	A	93d Pennsylvania.....	Jonestown, Pa.....	do.....	75	July 15, 1865	Lincoln.
Wood, C. H.....	do.....	D	53d Pennsylvania.....	Hebron, Pa.....	Arm.....	50	July 11, 1865	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Wolf, Abraham.....	do.....	I	38th Wisconsin.....	Sextonville, Wis.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 24, 1865	Lincoln.
Wood, Benjamin S.....	do.....	C	1st Maine cavalry.....	Starks, Me.....	Arm.....	50	Aug. 26, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Woodruff, John.....	do.....	K	57th Massachusetts.....	South Hampton, Mass.....	Leg.....	75	Aug. 29, 1865	Palmer.
Wood, Wm. H.....	do.....	I	126th New York.....	Waterloo, N. Y.....	do.....	75	July 10, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Woodcock, H. B.....	do.....	C	140th New York.....	Corinth, N. Y.....	do.....	50	Oct. 5, 1865	Gildea.
Woods, James.....	do.....	C	7th Maine.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	50	May 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.
Worley, David F.....	do.....	D	8th Indiana cavalry.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	50	Oct. 9, 1865	Lincoln.
Wood, Robert.....	do.....	B	10th U. S. infantry.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Leg.....	75	July 17, 1865	Bly.
Woodward, H. S.....	do.....	E	1st U. S. vol. engineers.....	Putnam, Conn.....	Arm.....	75	April 10, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Wood, E. R.....	do.....	B	18th Connecticut.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	Nov. 13, 1865	Kolbe.
Worrall, Samuel.....	do.....	F	39th New York.....	New Britain, Conn.....	Apparatus.....	50	Nov. 27, 1865	Hudson.
Woods, Enoch H.....	do.....	G	6th Maine.....	.....	Leg.....	50	Aug. 22, 1865	B. W. Jewett.
Wurth, L.....	do.....	C	31st New York.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	50	Mar. 19, 1864	Palmer.
Wylie, Robert.....	do.....	D	23d Pennsylvania militia.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	July 15, 1864	Hudson.
Wyse, C. F.....	do.....	F	69th New York.....	.....	do.....	50	Aug. 16, 1865	Bly.
Wyatt, Thomas.....	do.....	I	24th Kentucky.....	London, Ky.....	do.....	75	Aug. 8, 1864	Palmer.
Yates, George.....	do.....	A	4th New Jersey.....	Newark, N. J.....	do.....	75	Aug. 18, 1865	Bly.
Yarian, Jonathan.....	do.....	A	35th Indiana.....	Swan, Ind.....	do.....	50	Feb. 17, 1865	Palmer.
Yerkes, William H.....	do.....	C	128th Pennsylvania.....	.....	do.....	75	Oct. 13, 1864	Bly.
Yeiser, Jacob.....	do.....	F	10th Iowa.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	do.....	75	Oct. 13, 1864	Do.
Yeagle, Jacob.....	do.....	C	Fairview, Pa.....	Farmington, Wis.....	do.....	75	Feb. 28, 1865	Palmer.
Yeager, Wilhelm.....	do.....	B	26th Wisconsin.....	Carthage, N. Y.....	do.....	75	Nov. 23, 1864	B. W. Jewett, Pat. L. Co.
Yelton, George W.....	do.....	D	10th N. Y. heavy artillery.....	McConnellsville, Ohio.....	Arm.....	50	Sept. 19, 1865	Lincoln.
Yeldon, Austin.....	do.....	A	28th Massachusetts.....	Burnt Cabins, Pa.....	do.....	50	Oct. 2, 1865	Spellerberg.
Yeater, Lazarus.....	do.....	G	143d Pennsylvania.....	Clinton Hill, Newark, N. J.....	Leg.....	75	Oct. 13, 1865	Selpho & Son.
Yeager, Benjamin.....	do.....	A	9th New Jersey.....	.....	Apparatus.....	25	Dec. 20, 1865	J. H. Genig.
Yeager, Joseph.....	do.....	F	50th Pennsylvania.....	.....	Leg.....	50	Dec. 29, 1862	B. W. Jewett.
Young, Henrick.....	do.....	I	46th New York.....	.....	do.....	50	May —, 1863	Palmer.
Young, M.....	do.....	F	25th New York.....	New York city.....	do.....	50	May 5, 1865	Hudson.
Yorger, Jacob.....	do.....	B	53d Pennsylvania.....	Douglasville, Pa.....	do.....	50	Nov. 9, 1865	Gildea.
Young, A. H.....	do.....	A	6th Wisconsin.....	Dane, Wis.....	Arm.....	50	Nov. 14, 1864	Palmer.
Yost, S. R.....	do.....	A	28th Pennsylvania.....	Stockton, Pa.....	Leg.....	50	Jan. 30, 1863	Bly.
Young, John B.....	do.....	K	11th Indiana.....	Evansville, Ind.....	Leg.....	50	Dec. 30, 1863	Selpho & Son.
Young, A. H.....	do.....	A	6th Wisconsin.....	.....	Arm.....	50	June 15, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Young, George.....	do.....	Bat. F	3d United States artillery.....	.....	Leg.....	50	July 25, 1864	

Young, W. T.	do.	G	183d Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Arm	50	2, 1865	Spellerberg.
York, J. C.	do.	C	94th New York.	Worthville, N. Y.	Leg	75	1, 1865	Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
Young, jr., George.	do.	D	8th Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	75	29, 1864	Palmer.
Young, Leonard	do.	F	81st Ohio.	Wagner's Ripple, Ohio.	do.	75	29, 1865	Do.
Young, L. R.	do.	K	31st Maine	Greenville, Me.	do.	75	8, 1865	Do.
Young, Jeremiah	do.	I	120th New York	Stone Ride, N. Y.	do.	75	29, 1865	Salem Leg Co.
Young, William	do.	F	7th Indiana	Franklin, Ind.	do.	50	5, 1864	Palmer.
Young, Alexander L.	do.	F	46th Pennsylvania	New Scottsville, Pa.	do.	75	10, 1865	Clement.
York, Daniel P.	do.	B	12th Maine	South Berwick, Me.	do.	75	9, 1865	Palmer.
Young, Lewis C.	do.	A	14th N. Y. heavy artillery.	Briar Hill, N. Y.	Arm	50	3, 1865	Kolbe.
Young, Joseph P.	do.	C	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	2, 1865	Do.
Yoder, Aaron.	do.	E	55th Pennsylvania	Ashtand, Pa.	Leg	75	13, 1865	Palmer.
Young, Franklin V.	do.	I	111th New York	Albany, N. Y.	do.	75	27, 1865	Clement.
Yunkens, E.	do.	H	42d Pennsylvania.	Lodi, Wis.	do.	50	6, 1864	Palmer.
Yule, Thomas	do.	H	23d Wisconsin	Readville, Wis.	do.	50	Dec.	Do.
Zahns, John	do.	A	3d Wisconsin.	Readville, Wis.	do.	50	21, 1863	Stafford.
Zarman, S.	do.	B	82d Ohio	Marion, Ohio	do.	75	22, 1864	Bly.
Zakuzer, M. R.	do.	D	140th Pennsylvania	Hill, Pa.	do.	75	4, 1865	Palmer.
Zafoot, Michael.	do.	I	153th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Arm	50	24, 1865	Lincoln.
Zane, George B.	do.	A	72d Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	28, 1864	Palmer.
Zesse, N.	do.	A	1st Michigan battery	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	50	—, 1863	Do.
Zweifel, J.	Corporal.	F	6th Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	75	8, 1864	B. W. Jewett.
Zeigler, Samuel R.	Private.	A	49th Pennsylvania	Honey Grove, Pa.	do.	75	26, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Zellar, E. R.	do.	E	36th Illinois	Perch River, N. Y.	Arm	75	7, 1864	Lincoln.
Zindle, D.	do.	E	5th New York	New York city	do.	50	15, 1863	Scelpho.
Zinck, George	Sergeant.	K	7th New York	Millington, Mich.	Leg	50	20, 1864	Hudson.
Zibble, A.	Private.	L	2d Ohio	Adamsville, Ohio	do.	75	19, 1864	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Zimmer, D.	do.	E	50th Pennsylvania	Woodbury, Pa.	Arm	75	28, 1864	Bly.
Zimmerman, L.	do.	A	8th Pennsylvania	Woodbury, Pa.	Leg	50	24, 1865	Kolbe.
Zook, Charles	do.	F	134th New York	Schenectady, N. Y.	Arm	50	7, 1863	Hudson.
Zubler, Rudolph.	do.	A	81st New York	Schenectady, N. Y.	Arm	50	30, 1865	Lincoln.
Zimmerman, R. C.	do.	I			do.	50	April 4, 1865	Grenell & Co.

The following names were received after the commencement of this report.

Schloss, Abraham	Private	E	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Leg	Jan.	Palmer.
Wallace, Thos. C.	do.	B	1st West Virginia	Far Hill, West Va.	Foot	Nov.	Do.
Smith, Wm. N.	do.	H	52d Pennsylvania	Bald Mount, Pa.	Leg	Jan.	Do.
Dines, David	do.	B	27th Ohio	Jolly P. O., Ohio	do	Jan.	Do.
Palmer, Henry H.	do.	B	2d Ohio cavalry	Macdonia Depot, Ohio	do	Dec.	Do.
Pool, Robert A.	Private	B	15th Ohio	Salem, Ohio	do	Jan.	Do.
McCaun, Hugh	Sergeant	A	95th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Jan.	Do.
Brown, Geo. M.	Private	A	31st Illinois	Carbondale, Ill.	do	Jan.	Do.
Miller, Charles	do.	H	2d Pennsylvania heavy art.	Roaring Branch, Pa.	do	Jan.	Do.
Myers, S. H.	do.	E	75th Indiana	Huntingdon, Ind.	do	Jan.	Do.
Elbert, James	do.	G	1st New Jersey cavalry	Pittston, Pa.	do	Jan.	Do.
Bisbee, Noah	Sergeant	K	89th New York	Lanesboro', Pa.	do	Jan.	Do.
Walker, Geo. R.	Private	E	7th Virginia	Pike Run, Pa.	do	Apr.	Do.
Quaid, Wm. R.	do.	L	5th Pennsylvania cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Feb.	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.		Date.	Manufacturer.
Spahman, John V	Private	F	62d Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Leg	\$75	April 10, 1866	Palmer.
Soper, Isaac	do.	B	4th Wisconsin	Princeton, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 27, 1866	Do.
Lewis, Peter	Musician	G	183d Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	do.	75	Mar. 16, 1866	Do.
Carey, Cornelius	Private.	F	5th U. S. infantry	Washington, D. C.	do.	75	April 16, 1866	Do.
Seeley, D. K.	do.	C	74th Illinois	Winnebago depot, Ill.	do.	75	April 10, 1866	Do.
Pettit, Joseph A.	do.	B	8th Wisconsin	Plymouth, Wis.	do.	75	April 7, 1866	Do.
Smith, Anson S	do.	D	104th Illinois	Hennepin, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1866	Do.
Dickey, W. H.	Sergeant	A	8th Pennsylvania reserves	Rimersburg, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Clunk, John	Private.	B	7th Pennsylvania reserves	Liverpool, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Robnult, Jacob	do.	H	11th Pennsylvania	Turbotville, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Relyea, William	do.	B	77th New York	East Galloway, N. Y.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Osborne, John	Corporal	G	132d Pennsylvania	Munch Chunk, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Dejean, Cyrenus	do.	H	50th Ohio	Nevada, Ohio	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
McLaughlin, Mich	Private.	D	31st New York	New York city	do.	50	Dec. 9, 1863	Do.
Brooks, Alvin	do.	E	3d Excelsior New York	Danville, N. Y.	do.	50	Jan. 20, 1864	Do.
Whitmer, Dd. D	Corporal	E	107th Ohio	Nevare, Ohio	do.	50	Feb. 10, 1864	Do.
O'Connell, Thomas	Private	H	124th Excelsior New York	Waldon, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 25, 1864	Do.
Ayers, James M	do.	F	76th Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	50	Mar. 28, 1864	Do.
Serey, John	do.	K	17th Connecticut	Greenfield, Conn.	do.	50	Mar. 31, 1864	Do.
Duchenes, Jacob.	do.	C	71st New York	New York city	do.	50	April 14, 1864	Do.
Bell, John	Corporal	G	69th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 14, 1864	Do.
Dixon, Levi	Private	H	17th Connecticut	Round Ridge, N. Y.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Drysdale, Henry	do.	E	71st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Seng, Tobias	do.	A	41st New York	New York city	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Wagner, Jos.	do.	C	69th Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg, Pa.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Barnes, Charles W	do.	I	95th New York	Paterson, N. J.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Hart, W. H.	Sergeant	I	111th New York	New York city	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Brown, Samuel	Private	I	107th Ohio	Philipsburg, Ohio	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Dyer, Charles F	do.	A	12th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Carpenter, Charles G	do.	H	1st U. S. artillery	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Robinson, Enos P.	do.	H	122d Pennsylvania	Cromwell, Pa.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Andrews, Alexander.	do.	G	27th Indiana	Martinsville, Ind.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Secor, Eugene.	Sergeant	H	61st New York	Gallatinville, N. Y.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Klinker, Henry	Private	C	26th Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Ralph, William R.	do.	I	8th New Jersey	New York city	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Kahl, Claus	Sergeant maj.		75th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Bailey, John	Private	A	1st U. S. artillery	do.	do.	50	April 15, 1864	Do.
Dempsey, Thomas	Corporal	A	2d Vermont	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	do.	50	April 16, 1864	Do.
Cole, Edward	Private	F	120th New York	Lexington, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Do.
Tedrow, Douglass	do.	D	75th Ohio	Burlingham, Ohio.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Do.
Hawley, Lewis M.	Sergeant	I	71st New York	Downsville, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Do.
Wunderlin, John E	Private	C	33d New York	Fayette, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 16, 1864	Do.
Wilt, Zachariah	do.	A	116th Pennsylvania	York, Pa.	do.	50	April 19, 1864	Do.
McKnight, John	do.	B	2d Delaware	Kingsessing, Pa.	do.	50	April 19, 1864	Do.
McGuire, Philip	Corporal	E	29th Massachusetts	East Cambridge, Mass	do.	50	May 5, 1864	Do.

Aney, Theo. L.	Private.	K	56th Pennsylvania	Fairdale, Pa.	do.	50	May 6, 1864	Do.
Large, Wm. G.	do.	K	90th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	May 6, 1864	Do.
Tonsing, Fred. H.	do.	B	107th Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	do.	50	May 6, 1864	Do.
Carson, Wm.	do.	K	11th New Jersey	Newark, N. J.	do.	50	May 5, 1864	Do.
Rand, Myron	do.	C	16th Massachusetts	Westford, Mass.	do.	50	July 16, 1864	Do.
Foreman, Abraham	do.	H	150th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 12, 1865	Do.
Murdoek, James	do.	I	1st Maine veterans	West Minot, Me.	do.	75	April 19, 1865	Do.
Marple, T. J.	do.	K	91st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 15, 1865	Do.
Bass, George	do.	B	34th Massachusetts	do.	do.	75	Nov. 22, 1864	Do.
Talbott, G. B.	do.	D	38th Indiana	Salem, Ind.	do.	75	Sept. 29, 1865	Do.
Brown, Humphrey	do.	I	50th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Jan. 11, 1866	Do.
Yingling, George	do.	A	105th Pennsylvania	Wilkins, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 14, 1865	Do.
Walsh, James	do.	D	57th Massachusetts	Milford, Mass.	do.	75	Nov. 16, 1865	Do.
Harris, Wm. W.	do.	B	186th New York	Pillar Point, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Do.
Askey, John	do.	F	200th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Nov. 1, 1865	Do.
Beeson, Wm. H.	do.	G	82d Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 17, 1865	Do.
Hastings, John R.	do.	E	62d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	July 7, 1864	Do.
Laverly, Edward	do.	B	53d Pennsylvania	do.	do.	50	June 5, 1865	Do.
Gant, Matthew	do.	E	8th Pennsylvania	Allegheny City, Pa.	do.	50	Dec. 8, 1864	Do.
Brooks, John M.	do.	A	17th Pennsylvania	Indiana, Pa.	do.	50	July 1, 1865	Do.
McHenry, George W.	do.	K	105th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	Nov. 12, 1864	Do.
Siddall, Joel	do.	A	90th Pennsylvania	Extonville, N. J.	do.	75	Nov. 14, 1864	Do.
Neff, W. W.	do.	G	6th Michigan cavalry	do.	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1865	Do.
Comstock, Harvey	do.		12th Wisconsin battery	do.	do.	75	April 12, 1865	Do.
Hoffrichter, Henry	Corporal	G	46th Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 17, 1866	Salem Leg Co.
Restle, Martin	Sergeant	G	52d New York	New York city	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1866	Do.
Collins, Samuel A.	Private	K	20th Maine	Houlton, Maine	do.	75	April 17, 1866	Do.
Larkin, Thomas	do.	K	4th Massachusetts	Taunton, Mass.	do.	75	April 14, 1866	Do.
McQuinn, John	do.	K	35th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	75	April 6, 1866	Do.
Jones, Lewis	do.	E	5th Connecticut	South Norwalk, Conn.	do.	75	April 10, 1866	Do.
Haggy, Joseph D.	do.	I	138th Pennsylvania	Hatfield, Pa.	do.	75	Dec. 21, 1865	Do.
Davis, Annasa A.	do.	K	6th Wisconsin	Mauson, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 1, 1866	Do.
Jarrell, Alexander	do.	I	1st Delaware	Delaware City, Del.	do.	75	Mar. 3, 1866	Do.
Howe, S. O.	do.	K	57th Massachusetts	Somerville, Me.	do.	75	Mar. 10, 1866	Do.
Wadsworth, D. T.	do.	C	188th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	April 20, 1866	Do.
Lundy, John	do.	I	9th Indiana	New York city	Arm.	50	Mar. 17, 1866	Greene.
Comer, Geo. H.	do.	C	13th New Jersey	Paterson, N. J.	do.	50	Mar. 17, 1866	Do.
Landon, John H.	do.	F	142d New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 17, 1866	Do.
Davis, Sylvester	do.	B	6th Connecticut	New Haven, Conn.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1866	Do.
Schmidt, Casper	do.	B	7th New York	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1866	Do.
Powers, Nicholas	do.	G	14th N. Y. heavy artillery	Utica, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 20, 1866	Do.
Woodin, Benjamin C.	Corporal	F	7th Connecticut	Hampden, Conn.	do.	50	April 3, 1866	Do.
Finnell, S.	Private	I	68th New York	Toronto, Canada	do.	50	April 4, 1866	Do.
Foley, D.	do.	C	3d New York	New Haven, Conn.	do.	50	April 14, 1866	Do.
Robert, Carl	do.	G	48th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Leg	75	Mar. 22, 1866	B. W. Jewett Pat. Leg Co.
McMahon, Pat.	do.	B	32d Wisconsin	Ouri, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 26, 1866	Do.
Thompson, Milton	1st sergeant	D	89th Indiana	New Haven, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 21, 1866	Do.
Eastman, Woodall	Private	I	14th New York	South Otselec, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1866	Do.
Fuller, James	do.	G	3d Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75	Nov. 20, 1865	Douglas Bly.
Bausch, John	do.	B	47th Illinois veteran	Jefferson City, Mo.	do.	75	Dec. 4, 1865	Do.
Kline, David	do.	C	64th Illinois	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75	Dec. 25, 1865	Do.
Parkinson, James R.	do.	A	11th Illinois	Racoon, Ill.	do.	75	Jan. 11, 1866	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Williams, Samuel W.	Private.	C	27th Missouri.	Kirkville, Mo.	Leg	\$75	Jan. 12, 1866	Douglas Bly.
Rourke, James	do.	I	1st Louisiana cavalry.	New Orleans, La.	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1866	Do.
Gilmore, George.	do.	G	33d Illinois	Lexington, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 17, 1866	Do.
Green, Philip	do.	62	66th Illinois veterans.	Leavenworth City, Kansas	do.	75	Mar. 24, 1866	Do.
Doyle, Thomas	do.	A	Batt. 2d V. R. C.	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1866	Do.
Patterson, George G.	do.	B	44th Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	do.	75	Nov. 9, 1865	Do.
Cowan, William	do.	E	21st Wisconsin.	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	75	Nov. 23, 1865	Do.
Warden, William H.	do.	F	76th Illinois	Kankakee, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 5, 1865	Do.
Wilson, Amos L.	do.	K	84th Indiana.	Grandville, Ind.	do.	75	Oct. 27, 1865	Do.
McCluskey, John R.	do.	A	13th Iowa	Lisbon, Iowa	do.	75	Dec. 8, 1865	Do.
Reagles, Ezra	do.	B	36th Wisconsin	Loyd, Wis.	do.	75	Jan. 9, 1866	Do.
Hanna, Oliver	do.	B	47th Ohio	Brunersburg, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 10, 1866	Do.
Huff, William	do.	A	58th Illinois.	Morris, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 10, 1865	Do.
James, Jesse	do.	I	2d Iowa cavalry.	Iowa City, Iowa	do.	75	Nov. 12, 1865	Do.
Bond, J. D. M.	do.	C	78th Illinois	Blandinsville, Ill.	do.	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Do.
Walbert, Jonathan	do.	E	25th Michigan	Colon, Mich.	do.	75	Nov. 27, 1865	Do.
Weaver, John	do.	F	126th Ohio	New Philadelphia, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 1, 1865	Do.
St. Martz, William	do.	B	59th Illinois	Bellair, Ill.	do.	75	Dec. 2, 1865	Do.
Weinmann, James H.	do.	F	69th Indiana	Muncie, Ind.	do.	75	Dec. 5, 1865	Do.
Rice, E.	do.	F	113th Ohio	Johnstown, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Do.
Day, Isaac	do.	A	5th U. S. colored troops	Fineastle, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 9, 1865	Do.
Fickel, S. W.	do.	B	78th Ohio	Fultonham, Ohio	do.	75	Dec. 27, 1865	Do.
Steinman, Jacob	do.	K	37th Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 5, 1866	Do.
Copass, W. H.	do.	B	36th Ohio	Wilkesville, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1866	Do.
Moore, J. E.	do.	C	73d Illinois	Whitewater, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1866	Do.
Porter, William	do.	B	60th Ohio	Cedar Valley, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 13, 1866	Do.
McConnell, A. F.	do.	K	121st Ohio	do	do.	75	Jan. 17, 1866	Do.
Zimmerman, H.	do.	E	11th Indiana	Spencerville, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 18, 1866	Do.
Woods, George	do.	D	33d Ohio	Waverly, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 18, 1866	Do.
Kelley, F. A.	do.	H	18th U. S. infantry, 2d bat.	West Jefferson, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 24, 1866	Do.
Evans, J. B.	do.	I	24th Indiana	Winslow, Ind.	do.	75	Jan. 27, 1866	Do.
Justice, T. A.	do.	F	67th Ohio	Delta, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 31, 1866	Do.
Sailer, A.	do.	I	65th Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 8, 1866	Do.
Brown, Richard	do.	G	31st Ohio	Roseville, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 9, 1866	Do.
Keltner, S.	do.	I	66th Ohio	Findlay, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 9, 1866	Do.
Miller, Jacob	do.	B	73d Ohio	Chillicothe, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 10, 1866	Do.
Hallett, D.	do.	F	67th Ohio	Metamora, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 14, 1866	Do.
Lewis, W. W.	do.	K	95th Ohio	Bellefontaine, Ohio	do.	75	Feb. 23, 1866	Do.
Crowell, Silas	do.	I	93d Ohio	Dayton, Ohio	do.	75	Nov. 29, 1865	Do.
Fry, Henry S.	do.	B	12th Iowa	Rossville, Iowa	do.	75	Nov. 20, 1865	Do.
Corbett, Charles	do.	B	8th Wisconsin	Greenbush, Wis.	do.	75	Dec. 7, 1865	Do.
Paxton, Jos. F.	do.	H	19th Iowa	Troy, Iowa	do.	75	Sept. 14, 1865	Do.
Mason, Daniel L.	do.	G	10th Illinois	Norway, Ill.	do.	75	Apr. 29, 1865	Do.
Peters, Solomon	do.	C	139th Pennsylvania	Worthington, Pa.	do.	75	Apr. 29, 1865	Do.
Rice, Austin D.	do.	F	45th Pennsylvania	Knoxville, Pa.	do.	75	Apr. 29, 1865	Do.

Ferguson, Alexander.	do.	88th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Do.
Smith, Charles S.	do.	119th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Do.
Andrews, Dennis	do.	62d Pennsylvania	Lovell, Me	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Do.
Truheart, G. W.	do.	67th New York	Astoria, N. Y.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Anneman, George	Corporal	1st New York	Holley, Pa.	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Do.
Fogg, H. M.	Private	1st Maine veteran volunteers	Calais, Me	do.	75	June 30, 1865	Do.
Weeks, H. C.	Sergeant	6th New York heavy artillery	White Plains, N. Y.	do.	75	July 1, 1865	Do.
Reminghoff, F.	Private	1st Michigan artillery	Buffalo, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 15, 1865	Do.
Allen, Fayette A.	do.	8th New York cavalry	Augusta Centre, N. Y.	do.	75	Aug. 8, 1865	Do.
Schaft, Henry	do.	64th New York	Selma, N. Y.	do.	75	Nov. 9, 1865	Do.
Ward, Willard	do.	60th New York	McCoub, N. Y.	do.	75	Sept. 22, 1865	Do.
Thomas, John	do.	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Byron, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Do.
Ball, R. G.	do.	147th New York	Paleo, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 21, 1865	Do.
Heath, Pierce	do.	9th New York cavalry	Pike, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 14, 1865	Do.
Willis, Nathan J.	do.	15th N. Y. heavy artillery	Alfred, N. Y.	do.	75	Oct. 13, 1865	Do.
Williams, R. W.	do.	57th Massachusetts	South Lea, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 6, 1865	Do.
Lee, Charles P.	do.	8th New York veterans	Balystown, N. J.	do.	75	Dec. 28, 1865	Do.
Phelps, Herbert	do.	11th Vermont	North Hero, Vt.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Do.
Fager, William	do.	59th New York	Plainville, Mich.	do.	75	Sept. 28, 1865	Do.
McLeane, George	do.	173d New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 4, 1866	Do.
Waters, A. S.	do.	157th New York	Summerhill, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 20, 1866	Do.
Stevens, C. D.	do.	126th New York	Farmington, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 6, 1866	Do.
Johnson, D. B.	do.	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	South Barry, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 26, 1866	Do.
Miller, H. H.	do.	117th New York	Clinton, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 31, 1866	Do.
Smith, John D.	do.	74th Illinois	Rockford, Ill.	do.	75	April 9, 1866	Do.
Kimball, William	do.	88th Illinois	Aurora, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1866	Do.
Titus, Anson	do.	3d Wisconsin	Kikorcee, Wis.	do.	75	Jan. 6, 1866	Do.
Rose, Harvey	do.	13th Michigan	Allagan, Mich.	do.	75	Nov. 20, 1865	Do.
McConnell, J. E.	do.	24th Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	do.	75	Sept. 6, 1865	Do.
Steward, Thomas G.	do.	36th Illinois	Victoria, Ill.	do.	75	Aug. 9, 1865	Do.
Davis, John A.	do.	5th Iowa	Fairbank, Iowa.	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Graham, George W.	do.	7th Minnesota	Lenora, Minn.	do.	75	July 24, 1865	Do.
Guther, Henry	do.	65th Illinois	Bloom, Ill.	do.	75	June 9, 1865	Do.
Lawson, Benjamin F.	do.	87th Illinois	Rock Island, Ill.	do.	75	June 7, 1865	Do.
Druse, E. H.	do.	5th Minnesota	Roscoe, Minn.	do.	75	June 22, 1865	Do.
Rapp, Solomon	do.	42d Illinois	Kankakee City, Ill.	do.	75	Oct. 16, 1865	Do.
Evans, Edw'd M.	do.	28th Iowa	do.	do.	75	Aug. 7, 1865	Do.
Taylor, Jas. L.	do.	7th Wisconsin	Tafton, Wis.	do.	75	Aug. 16, 1865	Do.
Law, A. H.	do.	33d Iowa	Washington, Me.	do.	75	Aug. 17, 1865	Do.
Armstrong, J. M.	do.	13th Iowa	do.	do.	75	Aug. 18, 1865	Do.
Leman, Geo.	do.	22d Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Kirkpatrick, Wade	do.	65th Illinois	Dahlonega, Iowa	do.	75	Aug. 22, 1865	Do.
Clay, Richmond	do.	2d Iowa	do.	do.	75	Aug. 28, 1865	Do.
Eckerman, D. C.	do.	2d Iowa	do.	do.	75	Sept. 1, 1865	Do.
Combs, L. D.	do.	2d Wisconsin	Beaver Dam, Wis.	do.	75	Sept. 15, 1865	Do.
Mason, D. L.	do.	38th Wisconsin	Montezuma, Iowa.	do.	75	Sept. 25, 1865	Do.
Parker, Wm. T.	do.	10th Iowa	do.	do.	75	July 20, 1865	Do.
Hunt, H. C.	do.	32d Wisconsin	Delavan, Wis.	do.	75	July 18, 1865	Do.
Rinard, C. B.	do.	4th Iowa cavalry	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.	do.	75	July 14, 1865	Do.
Schlier, Mathias.	do.	3d Iowa	Cassville, Wis.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Do.
Rist, C. H.	do.	36th Wisconsin	Sandusky, Wis.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Do.
Edwards, Jno. F.	do.	10th Michigan vet. volunteers.	do.	do.	75	July 13, 1865	Do.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Whilty, James	Private.	A	6th Wisconsin	Readsburg, Wis	Leg.	\$75	July 12, 1865	Bly.
Abbott, H. S.	do.	D	32d Wisconsin	do.	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Do.
Winters, Z.	do.	C	129th Illinois	Rook's Creek, Ill	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Do.
Hodgeman, Oliver	do.	K	1st Wisconsin cavalry	Beaver Dam, Wis.	do.	75	July 7, 1865	Do.
Meisner, Geo. H.	do.	F	3d Wisconsin cavalry	Madison, Wis.	do.	75	Oct. 11, 1865	Do.
Holloway, Frank	do.	F	36th Wisconsin cavalry	Princeton, Wis	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Do.
Fountain, Nelson	do.	B	18th Wisconsin cavalry	do.	do.	75	June 23, 1865	Do.
Graham, Frank	do.	A	6th Wisconsin cavalry	Chicago, Ill.	do.	75	June 23, 1865	Do.
Howard, C.	do.	K	10th Michigan	Morganville, Wis	do.	75	June 22, 1865	Do.
Hison, Jno. W.	do.	C	33d Indiana	Moresville, Ind	do.	75	June 14, 1865	Do.
Faswacht, Wm. E.	do.	G	147th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	75	June 21, 1865	Do.
Chuno, William	do.	C	3d Wisconsin	do.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Do.
Kane, Henry	do.	A	24th Iowa	Mt. Algor, Iowa	do.	75	July 24, 1865	Do.
Cansdell, John A.	do.	B	10th Minnesota	Chariton, Iowa	do.	75	June 3, 1865	Do.
Morris, A. W.	do.	B	6th Iowa	do.	do.	75	June 8, 1865	Do.
Murphy, Thos.	do.	C	15th Iowa	do.	do.	75	June 15, 1865	Do.
Hyde, A. J.	do.	H	21st Wisconsin	Fond du Lac, Wis.	do.	75	June 16, 1865	Do.
Angle, Henry	do.	C	5th Wisconsin	do.	do.	75	June 28, 1865	Do.
Rautsler, Henry	do.	D	25th Iowa	Albright, Iowa	do.	75	June 19, 1865	Do.
Barber, Colman	do.	F	6th Iowa	do.	do.	75	June 17, 1865	Do.
Myers, Peter	do.	M	1st Wisconsin cavalry	Sylvania, Wis.	do.	75	May 23, 1865	Do.
Stunner, Nelson	do.	B	22d Wisconsin cavalry	Bloomfield, Wis.	do.	75	May 16, 1865	Do.
Knout, Conrad	do.	C	9th Wisconsin cavalry	Sauk City, Wis.	do.	75	May 11, 1865	Do.
McFarland, R. W.	do.	C	3d Wisconsin cavalry	Monticello, Wis.	do.	75	May 9, 1865	Do.
Sleingreber, Walter	do.	E	25th Iowa	Burlington, Iowa	do.	75	April 29, 1865	Do.
Wells, Francis	do.	I	99th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 7, 1865	Clement.
Ragan, John	do.	B	4th Massachusetts cavalry	Fall River, Mass.	do.	75	Oct. 24, 1865	Do.
Peters, Jacob	do.	K	203d Pennsylvania	Marietta, Pa.	do.	75	Oct. 25, 1865	Do.
Strickland, N. C.	do.	C	do.	Stephensville, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 21, 1865	Do.
Roberts, O. D.	do.	H	18th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	75	Nov. 25, 1865	Do.
Hayes, Andrew	do.	F	3d Delaware	Wilmington, Del	do.	75	Nov. 27, 1865	Do.
Howard, Warren H.	do.	G	114th New York	Hartfield, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 21, 1865	Do.
Ogden, Archibald	do.	L	83d New York	Glenn's Falls, N. Y.	do.	75	Dec. 16, 1865	Do.
Hill, George A.	do.	A	5th U. S. C. T.	West Zanesville, Ohio	do.	75	Jan. 15, 1866	Do.
Thompson, Robert	do.	I	5th U. S. artillery	Lockport, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 19, 1866	Do.
McGowan, John	do.	C	94th New York	Carlisle, Pa.	do.	75	Jan. 29, 1866	Do.
Stoner, Franklin	do.	G	84th Pennsylvania	Piney, Pa.	do.	75	Feb. 2, 1866	Do.
Gathers, Lewis	do.	H	155th Pennsylvania	Butler, Pa.	Arm	50	Mar. 8, 1866	Do.
Moore, William E.	do.	C	11th Pa. Reserve Corps	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Jan. 10, 1866	Kolbe.
Stafford, Jasper	do.	D	170th New York	do.	do.	25	Feb. 1, 1866	Do.
Ritchie, Peter	do.	K	99th Pennsylvania	do.	Apparatus	25	Jan. 17, 1866	Do.
Rowland, William	do.	A	54th Pennsylvania	do.	do.	25	Feb. 10, 1866	Do.
Draffen, Nicholas	do.	I	82d Illinois	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	25	Mar. 12, 1866	Do.
Smith, David	do.	H	124th Illinois	Sugar Grove, Ill	Arm	50	Mar. 12, 1866	Do.
Moore, W. M.	Sergeant.	H	105th Illinois	Sandwich, Ill.	do.	50	Mar. 21, 1866	Do.

Steinauer, B.	Corpora	A	108th Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	50	Mar.	21, 1866	Do.
Harrosse, R. H.	Private	K	97th Ohio	Roseville, Ohio	do.	50	Apr.	17, 1866	Do.
Grabbe, T. W.	Sergeant	K	61st Ohio	West Jefferson, Ohio	do.	50	Apr.	17, 1866	Do.
Plunket, Peter	Private	K	35th Indiana	Richmond, Ind.	do.	50	Dec.	8, 1865	Lincoln.
Nicholls, S. M.	do.	B	13th Michigan		do.	50	Jan.	29, 1866	Do.
Newcomb, N. L.	do.	G	174th Ohio		do.	50	Jan.	30, 1866	Do.
Conger, Wilson	do.	A	50th Illinois		do.	50	Jan.	31, 1866	Do.
Jackson, James	do.	E	54th Ohio		do.	50	Feb.	3, 1866	Do.
Kretzer, John H.	do.	I	73d Ohio	Bainbridge, Ohio	do.	50	Feb.	5, 1866	Do.
Herrmann, H. H.	do.	C	37th Ohio	Lima, Ohio	do.	50	Feb.	9, 1866	Do.
Shaughnessy, F.	do.	D	5th Michigan	Groveland, Mich.	do.	50	Feb.	19, 1866	Do.
Bane, Jacob	do.	I	104th Illinois		do.	50	Mar.	1, 1866	Do.
Arnold, Philip	do.	B	30th Indiana		do.	50	Mar.	5, 1866	Do.
Morgan, jr., T.	do.	E	39th Iowa	Polk City, Iowa	do.	50	Dec.	27, 1865	Do.
Forsyth, H. N.	do.	G	36th Wisconsin		do.	50	Jan.	5, 1866	Do.
Metzner, Carl G.	do.	F	1st Wisconsin cavalry	Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	do.	50	Jan.	6, 1866	Do.
Dippel, Conrad	do.	I	37th Wisconsin	Watertown, Wis.	do.	50	Feb.	12, 1866	Do.
Peterson, Jacob	do.	F	5th Kentucky	Louisville, Ky	do.	50	Feb.	16, 1866	Do.
Brown, Thomas	do.	K	10th Kentucky		do.	50	Feb.	16, 1866	Do.
Kennedy, M. R.	do.	D	17th Kentucky		do.	50	Feb.	27, 1866	Do.
Rathbun, D. S.	do.	B	5th Minnesota	Spring Valley, Minn	do.	50	Mar.	11, 1866	Do.
Friedle, Joseph	do.	H	35th Wisconsin	Elkton, Ky.	do.	50	Mar.	22, 1866	Do.
Beck, Jos. A.	do.	154	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Mar.	22, 1866	Do.
Redman, H. N.	Sergeant	G	8th Iowa	Marengo, Iowa	do.	50	Feb.	8, 1866	Do.
Brodie, James	Private	K	9th Illinois	Mound City, Ill.	do.	50	Feb.	19, 1866	Do.
Stocker, John	do.	I	6th Ohio	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	50	Feb.	24, 1866	Do.
Fadden, Thomas	do.	E	18th Illinois	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	50	Mar.	1, 1866	Do.
Stephens, James	Sergeant	I	30th Iowa	Keokuk, Iowa	do.	50	Mar.	6, 1866	Do.
Kissinger, Aaron L.	Private	B	2d bat. 18th U. S. infantry	Napierville, Ill.	do.	50	Mar.	29, 1866	Do.
Benson, S. F.	Sergeant	F	32d Iowa	Milton Junction, Wis.	do.	50	April	7, 1866	Do.
Conaway, M. M.	Private	D	3d Delaware	Georgetown, Del.	do.	50	Mar.	23, 1865	Do.
Distler, Frederick	do.	II	3d Pennsylvania artillery	Birmingham, Pa.	do.	50	Aug.	8, 1865	Do.
Thomas, William H.	Sergeant	I	5th U. S. colored troops	Delaware, Ohio	do.	50	Oct.	26, 1865	Do.
Cook, Thomas	Private	F	1st Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	do.	50	Oct.	28, 1865	Do.
Bowman, Jerome	Sergeant	G	54th Pennsylvania	Somerset, Penn.	do.	50	Nov.	17, 1865	Do.
Rose, Aed	Private	K	98th New York	Canandaigua, N. Y.	do.	50	Nov.	27, 1865	Do.
Helsel, Henry	do.	I	54th Pennsylvania	Johnstown, Pa.	do.	50	Dec.	23, 1865	Do.
Pallasatto, George	Hosp. steward.		4th New York cavalry	Washington, D. C.	do.	50	Jan.	18, 1866	Do.
Godfrey, Andrew	Private	D	58th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Jan.	20, 1866	Do.
Rafferty, Peter	do.	II	73d New York	do.	do.	50	Jan.	20, 1866	Do.
Dowd, H. D.	do.	G	8th Pennsylvania reserves.	Dixmont, Pa.	do.	50	Jan.	15, 1866	Do.
Hutson, J.	do.	II	131st Pennsylvania	Montoursville, Pa.	do.	50	Feb.	9, 1866	Do.
Hubbard, James	do.	B	29th Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Feb.	15, 1866	Do.
Baumgartner, Morgan	Sergeant	B	9th Iowa	Mechanicsville, Iowa	do.	50	Mar.	5, 1866	Do.
McNalley, James	Private	22	2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps.	Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	50	Mar.	14, 1866	Do.
Lewis, E. H.	do.	E	145th Pennsylvania	Youngsville, Pa.	do.	50	Mar.	19, 1866	Do.
Sullivan, Pat	do.	E	11th Massachusetts	Lowell, Mass.	do.	50	Mar.	27, 1866	Do.
Penly, Amos H.	do.	A	8th Maine	East Wilton, Me.	do.	50	Mar.	28, 1866	Do.
Smiley, S. C.	do.	A	33d Massachusetts	West Acton, Mass.	do.	50	Mar.	30, 1866	Do.
Millet, A. F.	Corporal	A	17th Michigan	Adrian, Mich.	do.	50	Mar.	28, 1866	Do.
Plaam, Andrew.	Private				do.	50	Mar.	28, 1866	Do.
Bissell, Charles N.	do.	II	28th Iowa	Brooklyn, Iowa	do.	50	Feb.	15, 1866	National
	do.		1st Conn. light battery.	Hebron, Conn.	do.	50	Feb.	21, 1866	Do.
					do.		July	18, 1865	Do.

United States soldiers furnished with artificial limbs—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and State.	Residence.	Limb.	Cost.	Date.	Manufacturer.
Lyons, Jacob	Private	G	120th New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arm	\$50	July 13, 1865	National Leg and Arm Co.
Gould, George W.	do.	L	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Johnsontown, N. Y.	do.	50	Mar. 2, 1866	Do.
Hankinson, Thomas	do.	B	3d New York	New York city	do.	50	Mar. 13, 1866	Do.
Cooper, Charles P.	do.	B	70th Indiana	Danville, Ind.	do.	50	Jan. 3, 1866	Do.
Brown, John L.	do.	A	58th Massachusetts	New Bedford, Mass.	do.	50	Jan. 17, 1866	Do.
Kincade, John R.	do.	H	32d Maine	Portsmouth, N. H.	do.	50	Mar. 28, 1866	Do.
Lang, A. M.	do.	A	38th Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	do.	50	Feb. 28, 1866	Do.
Lacy, John	do.	I	7th Connecticut	Chelsea, Mass.	do.	50	Mar. 14, 1866	Do.
Smith, John Z.	do.	D	5th New Hampshire battery	Dusham, N. H.	do.	50	April 6, 1866	Do.
Davis, David O.	do.	F	26th Massachusetts	North Eastern, Mass.	do.	50	April 9, 1866	Do.
Murphy, Timothy	do.	C	8th N. Y. heavy artillery	Mellville, N. Y.	Leg	65	Dec. 2, 1865	Marks.
Trov, William	do.	A	77th New York	do.	do.	65	Dec. 21, 1865	Do.
Jeffords, F.	do.	C	29th Connecticut	Albany, N. Y.	do.	65	Jan. 9, 1866	Do.
Brewster, James	do.	I	77th New York	Burlington, N. J.	do.	65	Feb. 2, 1866	Do.
Winkler, John	do.	D	10th New Jersey	do.	do.	65	Feb. 16, 1866	Do.
Sparks, Miles G.	do.	I	6th Ohio cavalry	Chicago, Ill.	do.	65	Mar. 22, 1866	Do.
Clark, M. D.	do.	D	19th Illinois	Glenwood, Iowa	do.	75	Oct. 23, 1865	Stafford.
Donavan, F.	do.	I	4th Iowa	Madison, Wis.	do.	75	Aug. 21, 1865	Do.
Lambson, J. F.	do.	A	7th Wisconsin	Racine, Wis.	do.	75	Aug. 31, 1865	Do.
Fitzgerald, Patrick	do.	A	19th Wisconsin	Manitowoc, Wis.	do.	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Do.
Gutman, Carl	do.	B	17th Wisconsin	Mount Hope, Wis.	do.	75	Oct. 12, 1865	Do.
Delmar, Peter	do.	F	2d Wisconsin	Brookfield, Wis.	do.	75	Nov. 29, 1865	Do.
Harlocker, H. H.	do.	C	4th N. Y. heavy artillery	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	75	Jan. 12, 1866	Do.
May, E. A.	do.	A	1st Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	75	Mar. 12, 1866	Jewett Patent Leg Co.
Muller, Michael	do.	F	2d batt'n Vet. Reserve Corps	Baltimore, Md.	Supp't for arm	30	April 14, 1866	Do.
Ferguson, Edward	do.	A	1st Maryland	do.	Leg	75	Feb. 26, 1866	Do.
Ham, H. Henry	do.	B	4th U. S. colored troops	Murphysboro, Ill.	do.	75	Mar. 16, 1866	Do.
Swartz, Fred	do.	C	27th Illinois	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Hand	50	Mar. 20, 1866	Selpho & Son.
Waters, Philip	do.	C	159th New York	Port Carbon, Pa.	Leg	75	Mar. 7, 1866	Do.
Whitson, Joseph D.	Corporal	A	48th Pennsylvania	Claremont, N. H.	do.	75	Mar. 8, 1866	Do.
Powers, Walter	Private	D	9th New Hampshire	Barre, Vt.	do.	75	Mar. 17, 1866	Do.
Lawrence, F. I.	do.	B	8th Vermont	Wolcott, N. Y.	do.	75	Mar. 30, 1866	Do.
Grant, Pat.	do.	E	9th New York artillery	Portland, Me.	do.	75	April 13, 1866	Do.
Sargent, L. N.	do.	G	7th Maine	New York city	do.	75	April 28, 1866	Do.
Averill, James W.	do.	D	5th New Hampshire	Starksboro, Vt.	do.	75	April 28, 1866	Do.
Grant, Willis	do.	D	5th Connecticut	do.	do.	75	Do.	Do.
Lewin, James	do.	A	do.	do.	do.	75	Do.	Do.
Brounchard, A.	do.	A	do.	do.	do.	75	Do.	Do.
Delong, R.	do.	B	do.	do.	do.	75	Do.	Do.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1866.

CLERKS OF DEPARTMENTS.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 10th instant, relative to clerks employed in his department.

MAY 15, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the United States, Washington City, May 15, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, calling upon me to report to the House the number of clerks and employés in my official service, with the States from which they were appointed, and what was their occupation previous to their appointment, with the number who were in the Union army, and the names, numbers, and residences of any of such as have been in the rebel army, I have the honor to enclose an official list embracing all the information called for.

I have no knowledge that any employé in the public service under me has ever been in any way connected with the rebel army, or who has been even a sympathizer with the rebellion, nor do I know that I have ever had such a person in my employ.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S.

CLERKS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Name.	Office or place.	Whence appointed.	Occupation.	In Union army.	Remarks.
Thomas J. Williams	Clerk to commissioner	Dist. of Columbia.	Magistrate		Aided in raising two companies of volunteers.
Henry F. French	Messenger	do.	No occupation		
Job W. Angus	General superintendent	do.	Carpenter		
Hannibal Graham	Laborer, Commissioner's office.	do.	Laborer		
Wm. A. Newman	Captain of Capitol police	Vermont.	Clerk.	Captain in Mexican war.	Lost an arm at Chapultepec. Driven from Virginia by the rebels.
J. W. Westfall	Lieutenant Capitol police	Virginia	Farmer		
Robert Strong	Police	New York.	Stone mason		
D. P. Ankeny	do	Iowa	Clerk.	In Mexican war	
W. J. Belsbaw	do	Dist. of Columbia.	Painter		Driven from Virginia by rebels.
Thomas J. Beard	do	Indiana.	Farmer	Soldier in late war	
W. G. Berry	do	Maryland	Carpenter	In Mexican war	
Joseph Bement	do	Michigan	Grain dealer		
Luther P. Blodgett	do	Vermont.	Hotel-keeper		
J. B. Brown	do	Virginia	Farmer		
L. A. Boyden	do	Massachusetts.	Shoemaker		
E. T. Bower	do	Illinois	Farmer	Captain in late war	
B. W. Broune	do	Kansas	do.	Soldier in late war	
J. Bridges	do	Maine	Blacksmith		
W. E. Burton	do	Nevada	Laborer		
Joseph Burnham	do	Connecticut	Leather cutter		
Charles C. Casey	do	Pennsylvania	Messenger House Reps.		
Aaron B. Cate	do	New Hampshire	Hotel-keeper		
R. H. Emerson	do	Wisconsin	Engineer	Captain in late war	
John Giberson	do	New Jersey	Tobacconist	Captain in late war	
Samuel N. Hilton	do	Dist. of Columbia.	Photographer		
Nathaniel K. Leavitt	do	New Hampshire	Deputy sheriff		
Thomas Mullen	do	Minnesota	Farmer		
D. B. Mack	do	Ohio	Teacher	Soldier in late war	
D. G. Mallory	do	California	Miller		
Elisha Owens	do	West Virginia.	Tailor		
John Plant	do	Dist. of Columbia.	Brick mason		
P. H. Rohrer	do	do.	Printer	Soldier in late war	
D. M. Tilton	do	Indiana.	Farmer	Soldier in late war	
A. K. Walker	do	Maine	Clerk.		
George W. Hall	Watchman in crypt	Dist. of Columbia.	do.		
James S. Magee	Watchman at gate	do.	Painter		
W. J. Harris	Watchman in grounds	do.	Laborer		
Thomas Lytle	do	Ohio	do.	Soldier in late war	
Charles F. Holbrook	Watchman at stables	Dist. of Columbia.	Coachmaker	Soldier in late war	Driven from his home by the rebels.
J. K. Vernon	Watchman at President's	Indiana.	Laborer		
John P. Peterson	do	Kentucky	Laborer	Soldier in late war	
Alphonso Dunn	Doorkeeper at President's	Dist. of Columbia.	Police officer		
James Nokes	Public gardener	Virginia	Painter		
Andrew McKerricher	Gardner at President's	Dist. of Columbia.	Nurseyman		
James Harrington	Watchman, reservation No. 2.	do.	Laborer		

Patrick McCauley	Watchman, reservation No. 2	California.	Laborer	Soldier in late war.
Conrad Kaufman	Lamp-lighter	Dist. of Columbia.	Lamp-lighter	
Charles Atz	do.	do.	Confectioner	
Thomas S. Herbert	do.	do.	Sailor	
William Hobbs	do.	do.	Laborer	
W. B. Pomeroy	do.	do.	Barber	
Robert Bailey	do.	do.	Gas fitter	Soldier in late war.
Francis Ballinger	do.	do.	Huckster	
J. A. F. Brotherton	do.	do.	Shoemaker	
Thomas H. Oakshot	do.	Massachusetts.	Stonecutter	
Richard Anderson	do.	Dist. of Columbia.	Laborer	
William H. Bailey	Inspector of meters	do.	Gas fitter	
Edward Parker	Drawkeeper Potomac bridge	do.	Watchman	
Thomas C. Wells	do.	do.	Road builder	
John Rock	do.	do.	Painter	
Francis Burke	do.	do.	Coachman	
William Letch	do.	do.	Bridge builder	
John Lynch	do.	do.	Pavior	Soldier in late war.
John Webster	Drawkeeper navy yard bridge	do.	Bridge builder	Lieutenant in late war
John Godman	Drawkeeper upper bridge	Maryland.	Farmer	
W. R. Simmons	Fireman under congressional library	Dist. of Columbia.	Brick mason	
Andrew Baine	Fireman under old hall	do.	Stonecutter	
Thomas H. Cross	Fireman at President's house	do.	Laborer	
James Stone	Foreman of laborers	Virginia	Gardener	
Nicholas Happ	Laborer	Dist. of Columbia.	Laborer	Lieutenant in late war
W. T. Bailey	do.	do.	do.	
Michael Cooney	do.	do.	do.	
John McCarty	do.	Maryland.	Farmer	
Patrick Kilfoyle	do.	Dist. of Columbia.	Laborer	
Michael Ryan	do.	do.	do.	
William Hazle	do.	do.	Brick mason	
Thomas G. Wheeler	do.	do.	do.	
William Carr	do.	Maryland.	Farmer	
Peter Carroll	do.	Dist. of Columbia.	Lamp-lighter	
John McNally	do.	do.	Soldiers' Home	
Patrick Maloney	do.	do.	Laborer	
William McKenzie	do.	do.	Gardener	
John Maloney	do.	do.	Laborer	
William Finnage	do.	do.	Florist	
Thomas Donnelly	do.	do.	Laborer	
Michael Reynolds	do.	do.	Florist	
John Mickle	do.	do.	Laborer	
H. Hudson	do.	Tennessee	do.	Soldier in the late war
Matthew Aiken	do.	Dist. of Columbia.	do.	Soldier in the late war
John G. Chapman	do.	New York	do.	Soldier in the late war
Andrew C. Smith	Police at President's	Maryland.	Metropolitan police	
William H. Crook	do.	do.	do.	
Gilman Kirby	Laborer in Capitol	Dist. of Columbia.	Cabinetmaker	
Michael Durkin	do.	do.	Laborer	
William A. Taliaferro	do.	do.	do.	
James F. Smith	do.	do.	Pilot in the navy	In naval service.

There is no person in my employ who was ever to my knowledge, or as far as I, by the most strict inquiry, can ascertain, in the rebel service in any way. Should such a person be found he would be at once removed.

B. B. FRENCH,

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES,

May 14, 1866.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN COMMERCE.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 3d instant, relative to a discrimination against American commerce by the so-called Maximilian government.

MAY 15, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the third instant, requesting information concerning discriminations made by the so-called Maximilian government of Mexico against American commerce, or against commerce from particular American ports.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1866.

SIR : In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitted to this department by the Department of State, in which the President of the United States is requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the House any information he may have concerning discriminations made by the so-called Maximilian government of Mexico against American commerce, or against commerce from particular American ports, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 7th of February last from the late collector of customs of the port of Brownsville, Texas, in which mention is made of an order promulgated in the city of Matamoras, Mexico, a few days before the date of the letter, to the effect that all goods coming to Brownsville from that city, or going to Matamoras from Brownsville, should pay full duties. This order is represented to be in conflict with the policy which for four years had been recognized in that section, under which all goods entering Matamoras were free of duty, being subject thereto only when sold to go into the interior of Mexico ; or, having entered Matamoras, if they were exported to a foreign country, they are said to have been subject to one-quarter of the full duties.

As the order referred to is alleged not to extend to Bagdad, Mexico, the col-

lector considered its object to be a discrimination against the trade of Brownsville, but he fails to state by what authority, whether purely local or otherwise, it was promulgated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO,

Port of Brownsville, February 7, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report for your information the following state of affairs at this port:

A week since there was promulgated an order in the city of Matamoras, Mexico, that all goods coming to Brownsville, Texas, from Matamoras, or coming to Matamoras from Brownsville, should pay full duties. Since four years Matamoras has, by law of Mexico, been a free port, and goods or merchandise pay no duties to enter the city; only when they are sold to go to the interior of the country are duties paid; or when parties having entered merchandise into the city desire to export it again to foreign countries *they* then pay one-quarter of the full duties.

This new order does not alter the amount of duties to be paid if the importation or exportation is made at Bagdad; there a merchant has all the benefit of the free port; but, on the other hand, if he leaves his cargo at Brazos or Brownsville he has to pay full duties, or four times as much to enter, or three times as much to export.

The reason of this order is pure anger and fear that Brownsville will do all the business of Mexico, as it did before the war. They hope, by a decree against Brownsville, to force all the trade through their port, and put all the freight in their own hands.

The working of the decree is as they hoped—no business can be done at this place. As the whole business of Brownsville is with Mexico, of course all trade is paralyzed. Merchants who have brought goods here for sale in Mexico find themselves, without premonition, shut out completely, as it would be impossible to compete with merchants who import through Bagdad.

This is a matter of vital importance to Brownsville and the Rio Grande frontier. Whether it will be continued it will be impossible to say, as Mexican decrees are as variable as the wind.

There is, however, one mode of redress which would have the immediate effect of showing them that the rule will work both ways. An order from the treasury to the collectors of the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, and Indianola, not to clear any vessel for the port of Bagdad, or Matamoras, Mexico, until you had laid the matter before the authorities at Mexico, would cause consternation at Matamoras, as they draw all their supplies of corn, hay, lard, flour, and, in fact, nearly all groceries from those cities. The cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz would then do all the business of the interior of Mexico and San Antonio, Texas, the trade of Chihuahua, while this place would feed all the Rio Grande valley.

In justice, however, to many of the prominent merchants of Matamoras, I should state that they are entirely opposed to this decree, while others interested in the promotion of Bagdad are the originators.

Any change or relaxation of this most singular decree against Texas I shall promptly report.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WORTHINGTON, *Collector.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CLERKS OF DEPARTMENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th instant, transmitting a statement from the State Department relative to the clerks employed in that department.

MAY 15, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant which calls for information in regard to the clerks employed in the Department of State.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *May* 11, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 10, 1866.

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, in the following words, has been received by the Secretary of State :

“THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

“CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
“IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
“ *May* 7, 1866.

“On motion of Mr. Green Clay Smith,

“ *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General be directed to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments; from which States they were appointed; what was their occupation before appointment; and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army;

and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment.

“ Attest :

“ ED. McPHERSON, *Clerk.*”

The answer to the resolution, so far as it relates to this department, is here unto appended in tabular form.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

Names.	From which State.	Occupation before appointment.	Sex.	Served in the United States army.
William Hunter	Rhode Island.....	Lawyer	Male	
George E. Baker	New York.....	Editor	do	
R. S. Chew	Virginia.....	Clerk	do	
William Hogan	District of Columbia.....	Lawyer	do	
R. S. Chilton	New Jersey.....	Merchant	do	
Jasper Smith	New York.....	Lawyer	do	
H. D. J. Pratt	Massachusetts.....	Clerk	do	
Thomas C. Cox	Kentucky.....	do	do	
H. R. de La Reintrie	Maryland.....	do	do	
J. P. Polk	Delaware.....	do	do	
Ferdinand Jefferson	Maryland.....	Printer	do	
George Bartle	Virginia.....	Carpenter	do	
H. N. Gilbert	District of Columbia.....	Agent	do	
R. A. Wilson	New York.....	Historian	do	
S. S. Benedict	Maryland.....	Clerk	do	
A. Tunstall Welch	New York.....	Merchant	do	
M. L. Schermerhorn	New York.....	Clerk	do	
George L. Berdan	Kentucky.....	do	do	Yes.
H. B. Haswell	New York.....	do	do	
Theodore W. Dimon	District of Columbia.....	do	do	
Edward Haywood	District of Columbia.....	do	do	
George G. Gaither	Kentucky.....	Lawyer	do	Yes.
John Krouse	Ohio.....	Soldier	do	Yes.
A. Anthony Gutman	District of Columbia.....	Chief engineer	do	
John Patty	New York.....	Merchant	do	
Albert Daggett	New York.....	Student	do	
J. H. Haswell	New York.....	Clerk	do	
W. C. Stone	New York.....	Soldier	do	Yes.
N. Benedict	District of Columbia.....	Teacher	do	
H. Westerlink	District of Columbia.....	do	do	
F. O. St. Clair	New York.....	Soldier	do	Yes.
F. Korte	Maryland.....	Clerk	do	Yes.
E. F. Jenkins	New York.....	Soldier	do	Yes.
Alfred Herrisse	Maryland.....	Professor	do	
S. A. Brown	New York.....	Clerk	do	
James O. Clephane	District of Columbia.....	Reporter	do	
E. P. Jacobson	New York.....	Soldier	do	Yes.
Hermann Bokum	Tennessee.....	Clergyman	do	Yes.
John A. Murray	New York.....	do	do	
Thomas S. Wilson	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer	do	Yes.
A. H. Clements	District of Columbia.....	Capt. and com'y	do	Yes.

Total, 41 ; in the Union army, 11. None have been in the late rebel army.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Correspondence of the State Department with our chargé d'affaires at Ecuador, relative to the failure of that government to pay the first instalment of the award under the convention between the United States and Ecuador.

MAY 15, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress a copy of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the acting chargé d'affaires of the United States at Guayaquil, in the republic of Ecuador, from which it appears that the government of that republic has failed to pay the first instalment of the award of the commissioners under the convention between the United States and Ecuador of the 25th November, 1862, which instalment was due on the 17th of February last. As debts of this character from one government to another are justly regarded as of a peculiarly sacred character, and as further diplomatic measures are not in this instance likely to be successful, the expediency of authorizing other proceedings, in case they should ultimately prove to be indispensable, is submitted to your consideration.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1866.

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Seward.

No. 1.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Guayaquil, January 27, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to inform your excellency that on the 15th of December last I received a communication from F. Hassaurek, esq., the United States minister resident to Ecuador, tendering to me the post of acting secretary of legation, which was accepted. Copy of said communication is herewith sent enclosed, marked A No. 1.

Upon the 13th instant I received another despatch from him, informing me that he was about to leave his post of duty and sail for the United States; that on the 17th day of February next the first instalment of the awards made by

the United States and Ecuador mixed commission would become due. A copy of said despatch is also enclosed to your excellency, marked B No. 2.

Upon the 24th instant I sent an official communication to Don Manuel Bustamante, the minister of exterior relations at Quito, informing him that the amount of said first award would become due on the 17th of next month; that I would receive and receipt for the same in behalf of my government. A copy of my communication to Mr. Bustamante is enclosed to your excellency, marked C No. 3.

I entertain doubts as to whether the government of Ecuador will pay the amount of the first instalment upon the day it becomes due. In the event that payment be refused, it will become my duty to protest against such a violation of sacred treaty obligations.

I would be most happy to receive instructions from your excellency as to the disposition of the amount, if received, and also as to what should be my line of conduct vis-a-vis the government of Ecuador if payment be refused.

Awaiting such instructions, I have the honor to remain your excellency's obedient servant,

L. V. PREVOST.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A No. 1.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guayaquil, December 15, 1865.

SIR: In consideration of the pressure of business at this legation, I take the pleasure of tendering to you the appointment of acting secretary of legation, until the removal of the legation to Quito shall become necessary.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

F. HASSAUREK.

L. V. PREVOST, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

B No. 2.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 13, 1866.

SIR: Being about to leave for the United States, I have left you in charge of the legation until my return or the arrival of my successor.

On the 17th of next month the first instalment of the awards made by the United States and Ecuador mixed commission will become due.

You will give the government of Ecuador timely notice that you are authorized to receive payment of said instalment. If paid, you will hold the money subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. If payment should be refused, you will at once notify the department of the fact, and, at the same time, direct a note to the Ecuatorian government protesting against such violation of treaty obligation.

With reference to all other questions, I must refer you for instructions to the despatches from the Secretary of State on file at the legation.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

F. HASSAUREK.

L. V. PREVOST, Esq.,
U. S. Consul at Guayaquil.

C No. 3.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT GUAYAQUIL,

January 24, 1866.

SIR: The undersigned, consul of the United States of America at Guayaquil, in charge of the legation of the United States, has the honor to inform the minister of exterior relations that the first instalment of the awards made by the mixed commission on claims, under the convention of 1862, will be due on the seventeenth day of February next, and that the undersigned had been appointed to receive the same in behalf of his government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to the minister of exterior relations the assurance, &c., &c.

L. V. PREVOST.

Señor Don MANUEL BUSTAMANTE,
Minister of Exterior Relations, Quito.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Prevost.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 8, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 1, of the 27th of January last, with its three enclosures, A, B, and C, in which you inform me of your appointment as acting secretary of the legation of the United States in Ecuador, by Mr. Frederick Hassaurek, the late minister resident to that republic, this measure having been rendered necessary to enable you to receive from the government of Ecuador the payments of the awards made in behalf of citizens of the United States under the convention of November 25, 1862, as they shall become due by instalments, and until otherwise instructed. The appointment thus made by Mr. Hassaurek meets the approbation of this department.

In reply to the request you make for instructions, I have to direct that you remit to this department the amount of the first instalment, which became due on the 17th ultimo, should it have been paid to you, by purchasing good bills upon England. In the event, however, of the failure of Ecuador to meet its obligations, you will protest against the violation of the stipulations of the convention of 1862, and report the facts to this department.

Your despatches Nos. 2 and 3 have likewise been received, and are deemed very interesting.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOUIS V. PREVOST, Esq.,
United States Consul, Guayaquil.

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Seward.

No. 4.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Guayaquil, February 22, 1866.

SIR: On the 17th of the present month the first instalment of the claims against the government of Ecuador, adjusted by the mixed commission under the convention between the United States and Ecuador, became due.

On the 24th of January last I directed an official note to Mr. Bustamante, the

minister of exterior relations at Quito, advising him of the day the said first instalment would become due; and, strange to say, that up to the present time Mr. Bustamante has neither caused the amount to be paid into my hands, nor has he had the civility to answer or even to acknowledge the receipt of my official communication.

I shall now await until the arrival of the mail from Quito the 24th instant. If payment be not then made, I shall deem it to be my duty to direct another note to Mr. Bustamante, protesting against such a violation of treaty stipulations.

I have the honor to remain, your excellency's obedient servant,

L. V. PREVOST,

Consul, and Acting Secretary of Legation.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Prevost.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 19, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 4 and 5 both of the 22d ultimo, which are approved. The instructions given you in my despatch of the 8th instant will serve you as a guide with reference to the failure, by Ecuador, to meet the instalment due under the convention of the 25th of November, 1862.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. V. PREVOST, Esq.,

United States Consul, Guayaquil.

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Seward.

No. 6.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Guayaquil, March 1, 1866.

SIR: In my despatch No. 4, under date of 22d of February, I had the honor to advise your excellency that I had directed a note to Mr. Manuel Bustamante, the minister of exterior relations, under date of 24th of January, informing him that the first instalment of the awards of the mixed commission would be due upon the 17th of February, and that I had been instructed to receive the same in behalf of my government.

Upon the 24th of February I received an official note from Mr. Bustamante, which I transcribe in the enclosure marked A No. 1; I send also a translation of the same marked, B No. 2.

Mr. Bustamante seems to have entirely misunderstood my note, which was written in plain English. I have again written to Mr. Bustamante, informing him that he had entirely misunderstood my note of the 24th of January; that I respectfully requested that he should re-read the note.

The long experience which I have had with the government of Ecuador justifies me in believing that Mr. Bustamante has understood my note perfectly well, but that the government is either unwilling or that it has no money to pay its just debts.

I have the honor, sir, to subscribe myself your excellency's most obedient servant,

L. V. PREVOST.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

B No. 2.

[Translation.]

QUITO, *February 14, 1866.*

The undersigned, minister of exterior relations of Ecuador, has the honor to acknowledge receipt to the consul and secretary in charge of the legation of the United States of America of his valued official communication, dated the 24th of January last, advising him that the undersigned will submit the affairs (*asuntos*) of the mixed commission, as they take place, for his decision.

The undersigned takes pleasure to offer to Mr. Prevost, &c.

MANUEL BUSTAMANTE.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Prevost.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 7, 1866.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 6, of the 1st of March, transmitting the reply of Mr. Manuel Bustamante, the minister for foreign affairs of the republic of Ecuador, dated February 14 last, to your note to him of January 24, informing him that the first instalment on the awards made by the commissioners under the convention of November 25, 1862, would be due, by Ecuador, on the 17th February, 1866, and that you had been instructed to receive the same in behalf of your government.

On the receipt of this despatch, should Mr. Bustamante not have replied in a more satisfactory manner to your subsequent note to him, in which you again call his attention to yours of the 24th of January, you are instructed to again address a respectful communication to him, and to ask an explicit answer on the subject of the payment of the said instalment, now past due, and to report the result to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. V. PREVOST, Esq.,

United States Consul, Guayaquil.

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Guayaquil, April 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your two despatches, dated, respectively, 8th and 19th of March, the former confirming the appointment of acting secretary of legation bestowed on me by the late minister resident of the United States, and also instructing me to protest against the government of Ecuador in the event that the payment of the first instalment of the awards of the mixed commission of the convention of November 25 be refused.

I transmit to your excellency the last note received from Mr. Bustamante, marked A, which was received in due course of mail from the capital, and in which payment was promised by the next mail. A translation of said note will also be found enclosed, marked B.

I have waited until a fourth mail has arrived from Quito, and having received neither the amount nor even an explanation, I addressed a note to the minister

of exterior relations, strongly protesting against the violation of the convention of November, 1862, in not meeting the payment of the awards of the first instalment, of the mixed commission, under the said convention. Copy of my note and protest is herewith enclosed, marked C.

That the government of Ecuador is in a state of bankruptcy is but too true. Some ten months ago it made a forced loan upon the merchants of this place for the purpose of freighting vessels and arming them to suppress the revolution at Machala, and shortly after sent a chargé d'affaires to Europe to negotiate a loan on account of the government. He returned without having succeeded.

But the government of Ecuador never has, nor ever will, make a sacrifice or trouble itself to pay an honest debt in good faith. Your excellency will bear in mind, however, that when the government requires funds for its own purposes, it knows how to procure them.

I think I am justified in believing, from the long experience I have had in the country, that the debt under the convention will never be paid unless our government sees fit to make a demand and brings force to bear.

In the mean time, however, should the amount be paid under the protest, I will avail myself of the first mail to remit by exchange on England, as per your excellency's instructions.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, your most obedient servant,

L. V. PREVOST.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

B.

[Translation.]

QUITO, *March 21, 1866.*

The undersigned, minister of exterior relations of Ecuador, has the honor to inform the consul of the United States of the north that he has received his note of the 26th of February last, and that by the next mail he will give the required orders to satisfy his claim.

Until then the undersigned subscribes himself, &c., &c.,

MANUEL BUSTAMANTE.

L. V. PREVOST, *Consul, &c., &c., &c.*

C.

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Bustamante.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

Guayaquil, April 9, 1866.

The undersigned, consul and acting secretary of legation of the United States of America, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 21st of March last, informing the undersigned that by the next mail (per el correo inmediato) your excellency would give the necessary orders for the payment of the first instalment of the awards of the mixed commission under the convention of November, 1862.

The undersigned, on receipt of said note, relying on the good faith of your excellency's government to fulfil the obligation, felt satisfied and confident that the payment would be forthcoming by the next mail, as stated in the note of your excellency. But the undersigned is sorry to say that he has waited until

a second, and, indeed, a third mail has arrived from the capital without having received the amount, or even an explanation from your excellency. He has even called upon the governor of the province, in order to ascertain if orders had been received from the supreme government to satisfy the payment of said first instalment. The undersigned was answered by the governor that no orders whatsoever had been by him received.

As painful as it may be to the undersigned, yet, acting under instructions from his government at Washington, it becomes his imperative duty, as consul and acting secretary of legation, solemnly to protest against the government of Ecuador for violation of the stipulations of the convention of November, 1862, in not meeting the payment of the first instalment of the awards of the mixed convention which fell due upon the 17th of February, 1866, and to inform your excellency that the government of Ecuador will be held responsible for all past, present, and future damages that may happen in the premises.

The undersigned has the honor, &c., &c., &c.

L. V. PREVOST.

His Excellency Don MANUEL BUSTAMANTE,

Minister of Exterior Relations, &c., Quito, Ecuador.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Prevost.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 4, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 3d instant, of your despatch of the 10th ultimo, with its enclosures, marked A, B, and C.

The course you have pursued respecting the non-payment of the instalment due on the 17th of February last by the republic of Ecuador is fully approved.

You will, on receipt of this despatch, address a note to the minister for foreign affairs of that government and make a peremptory demand for the payment of said instalment now over-due.

Meanwhile, I have to inform you that the correspondence which has hitherto taken place between yourself and the department will be immediately submitted to Congress for their consideration

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOUIS V. PREVOST,

U. S. Consul and Acting Chargé d'Affaires, Guayaquil, Ecuador



ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Lieutenant General on the subject of early legislation upon the subject of the organization of the army.

MAY 17, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, May 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication of the Secretary of War, enclosing one from the Lieutenant General, relative to the necessity for legislation upon the subject of the army.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Lieutenant General, in relation to legislation required by the public service in respect to the army. Upon consideration of the facts stated by the Lieutenant General, I concur with him as to the necessity for speedy legislation upon this important subject, and would respectfully ask that his letter be communicated to the House of Representatives.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 16, 1866.

SIR: In view of the long delay in the lower house of Congress in agreeing upon a plan of reorganization of the army, suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you, officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them, they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, where heretofore the Indian was left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky mountains, by every available highway. The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

A small military force is required in all the States heretofore in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national; but the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people. All classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike.

To maintain order the government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction, they are no longer of use and, might as well be discharged at once—every one now remaining in service. The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain.

The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and which would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional battalions and companies. The public service, guarding routes of travel over the plains and giving protection in the southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts. For many of them a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress, or the one that has passed the Senate, gives increased number of companies by diminishing the number, rank and file, of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency.

The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such indorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress, through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PRIZE-MONEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of April relative to prize-money.

MAY 18, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1866.*

SIR: I have received the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of April ultimo of the following tenor:

“Whereas, by the several acts of Congress of the 13th of July and the 6th of August, 1861, it is enacted that all property of citizens of the insurrectionary States found in said States or in transit between said States or any section of the same and the loyal States or any section of the same, either by land or by water, and all vessels found at sea belonging either in whole or in part to the citizens of the insurrectionary States, and all property wherever situated which may have been used or in any way disposed of in aid of the rebellion, should when captured be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States; and whereas the President, by his proclamation of the 16th of August, 1861, enjoined upon all military and naval officers of the United States to be diligent in the capture of such property for the use of the United States; and whereas large captures of such property, the proceeds whereof amount to several millions of dollars, have been made by naval and military officers and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the general treasury of the United States; and whereas such officers have been and are taking measures, through the admiralty courts of the United States, to have such property condemned and adjudged to their own use and that of the naval pension fund, and not to the use of the general treasury of the United States, so that said fund already amounts to more than ten millions of dollars, (a like amount having been distributed to the captors,) the interest of which is more than double the sum required for the naval pension fund; and whereas the question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so captured, should be forfeited to the United States, or for the benefit of the captors, which question cannot, because of the press of business in said court, be heard and determined until the term thereof to be held in December next; and whereas, before such determination in the Supreme Court, there is danger that the major part of said property may be distributed to the captors, to the detriment of the general treasury of the United States: Be it, therefore,

“*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the Secretary of the Treasury should be, and hereby is, directed to withhold from distribution all the pro-

ceeds of the captured property above described, to any of the captors or claimants under said captures, until such question may be determined by the Supreme Court; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be further requested to take such means as in his judgment may seem proper, to have the claims of the United States in such cases fully heard, in the adjudication of the questions arising under such captures, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the several amounts claimed by the officers of the army and navy from the receipts of such property," and in reply thereto, I have the honor to report as follows :

It does not appear by the files of the Treasury Department, that the receipts of any such property as is described in the above resolution have been claimed by officers of the army; nor does it distinctly appear how much, if any, has been claimed by officers of the navy.

Certificates in due form of law have from time to time been reported to this department since the date of July 13, 1861, of decrees of the proper courts for the distribution of prize money on captures purporting to be prize of war, six hundred and eighty-seven in number, amounting to \$21,883,188 70, which amount, deducting say one-half credited to navy pension fund, has been paid as follows, viz :

Amount paid officers of the navy.....	\$4, 762, 398 11
Amount paid enlisted men of the navy	5, 341, 366 55
Total on 687 prizes	10, 103, 764 66

These sums represent approximately the amounts as they stood on 1st instant.

On the same premises there remains to be distributed, on account of the same prizes, the sum of say \$837,830, of which the major part will go to the officers of the navy, but a portion to enlisted men.

The files of the Treasury Department do not furnish satisfactory means of determining what proportion of these amounts consists of the proceeds of property comprehended within the scope of the act of July 13, 1861, and the acts supplementary thereto, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution, and can be ascertained only by examination of the records of the several cases on the files of the respective courts.

As to all the above cases, it is obvious that no such suspension of distribution as the resolution contemplates can be made, if indeed those cases can be considered as within the purview of the resolution.

At the date of the resolution there were thirteen cases in the office of the Fourth Auditor, certified for distribution as prize, but on which distribution had not commenced.

On careful inspection of these thirteen cases, it appeared that several of them were vessels or other property within the scope of the resolution; but they were on certificates of distribution as prize, after final adjudication, either of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the several district prize courts, the proceeds of which have therefore passed beyond the jurisdiction of the department, according to my judgment, in view of the tenor of the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, and for other purposes," which expressly provides "That the net amount decreed for distribution to the United States, or to vessels of the navy, shall be ordered by the court to be paid into the treasury of the United States, *to be distributed according to the decree of the court,*" (sec. 16,) and which seems in this respect to leave no discretion to the department.

It further appears that thirty-two cases remain pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and two hundred and sixty-eight cases in the circuit of

district courts, in all three hundred cases, all of them nominally cases of prize of war, but more or less of which may be cases of revenue forfeiture, under the act of July 13, 1861, and other supplementary acts.

Assuming that these three hundred cases of capture represent an average value of possible proceeds corresponding to that afforded by the six hundred and eighty-seven cases, the amount still in litigation would be equal to, say, \$9,555,977.

Several of these cases, however, have been already adjudicated finally by the courts, although the certificates of distribution have not yet reached this department.

Deducting such cases, there will remain a large number still pending in the courts, as to which the intervention of the Treasury Department will be lawful and proper for the purpose of ascertaining how many of them are cases of prize of war and how many are cases of revenue forfeiture under the intercourse acts.

I have taken steps to investigate the character of all these cases, and to intervene therein, so far as it may be just to do so, in behalf of the Treasury Department; the result of which examination and intervention will in due time, if required, be reported to the House of Representatives.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*Reports from the Secretary of the Interior, the Navy, and Postmaster General,
in answer to a resolution of the House of the 7th instant, relative to the clerks
employed in the several departments.*

MAY 19, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In further response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, calling for information in regard to clerks employed in the several executive departments, I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

SIR : In response to the resolution adopted on the 7th instant by the House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit the accompanying paper, setting forth the names of the clerks in the Secretary's office, and in the bureaus and offices of this department, the States from which such clerks were appointed, their occupation before appointment, and designating such as have served in the Union army or navy.

No clerk of this department, or of any bureau thereof, has ever "been in the rebel army."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, States from which appointed, occupation before appointment, and designating such as have served in the Union army or navy.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.	
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.				
John R. Goodwin.....	Indiana.....	Physician.....	3 years 1 month, U. A.	
John W. Wells.....	Maryland.....	Book-keeper.....		
A. James Falls.....	do.....	Clerk.....	3 years in Union army.	
Richard Joseph.....	Kansas.....	Book-keeper.....		
Z. B. Sturgus.....	Indiana.....	Teacher.....		
J. Barker Thompson.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....		
Edward Seymour.....	New York.....	do.....		
C. M. Nutting.....	do.....	do.....		
John E. Fullerton.....	New Hampshire.....	Student.....		
Robert Johnson.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Book-keeper.....		
<i>Suppression of the African slave trade.</i>				
George C. Whiting.....	Virginia.....	Com'r of Pensions.....	1 year in Union army.	
Melvin A. Pingree.....	Illinois.....	Student.....		
<i>Distribution of congressional documents.</i>				
John B. Dillon.....	Indiana.....	Sec. Ag. Soc'y of Ind....		
<i>Engineer office.</i>				
John R. Gilliss.....	Ohio.....	Civil engineer.....		
S. S. Hutchins.....	do.....	Clerk.....		
<i>Washington aqueduct, &c.</i>				
William S. Marsh.....	Iowa.....	Physician.....		
S. B. Kendig.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....		
<i>Capitol Extension office.</i>				
Bernard Sears.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	5 months in hospital service; 4 mos. in Libby.	
William McPyncheon.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....		
<i>Commissioner of Public Buildings.</i>				
Thomas J. Williams.....	Dist. Columbia.....			
<i>Returns office.</i>				
Charles Lanman.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Author.....		
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.				
Joseph S. Wilson, chief clerk.....	Dist. Columbia.....		U. S. mil. service days, 1861; D. C. national rifles, 1861.	
J. N. Granger, recorder.....	New York.....	Farmer.....		
John Hood, superintendent.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....		
J. H. Hawes.....	Iowa.....	Editor and publisher.....		
Martin Buell.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Printer.....		
M. Mobley.....	Iowa.....	Banker.....		
W. A. Cook.....	Pennsylvania.....	Attorney.....		
Aug. Chester.....	Illinois.....	Attorney and editor.....		
E. Killpatrick.....	Iowa.....	(On duty in dep't).....		
N. Du Bois.....	Pennsylvania.....	Draughtsman.....		
B. T. Reilly.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	Dist. Columbia vols.	
J. W. Irwin.....	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....		
D. McCarty.....	New York.....	Attorney.....		
Thomas Cromwell.....	Maryland.....	Merchant.....		
Joseph A. Williamson.....	Pennsylvania.....	(On duty in dep't).....		
C. M. Heaton.....	Indiana.....	Justice of the peace.....		
John B. Bloss.....	Michigan.....	Clerk.....		
David Rees.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....		
M. E. N. Howell.....	Michigan.....	Editor and publisher.....		
C. Clark.....	do.....	Attorney.....		
W. W. Curtis.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	U. S. mil. service days, 1861; D. C. national rifles, 1861.	
N. Eastman.....	Wisconsin.....	Printer and editor.....		
William Reynolds, jr.....	Iowa.....	Agt. R. R. Co. and eng.		
Z. Moses.....	Michigan.....	R. R. agt. and clerk.....		
W. K. Mendenhall.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....		
Hiram Barber.....	Illinois.....	Physician.....		
F. M. Heaton.....	Indiana.....	Bookseller.....		
S. J. Dallas.....	Illinois.....	Clerk in Auditor's office.		

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
William S. Graff	Iowa	Lawyer	
E. P. Oliphant	Pennsylvania	Attorney	
Theo. F. Stokes	Indiana	Railroad agent	
George W. Smith	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	
J. F. Stoek	Minnesota	Farmer	
A. K. Smith	Maryland	Clerk	
A. Holmead	Dist. Columbia	Clergyman	
W. O. Lumsdon	Maryland	Minister	
A. M. Clark	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
J. E. Parker	Michigan	Minister	
J. A. Deeble	Dist. Columbia	Bookbinder	
James Edmunds	Michigan	Farmer	
Rufus Prentice	Kentucky	Clerk	
H. N. Taft	Dist. Columbia	Clerk, Patent Office	
Benjamin Freeman	Maine	Merchant	U. S. vols., 3 months.
G. W. Metlar	Pennsylvania	do	
W. J. Brown	New York	do	
L. L. Miner	Pennsylvania	Attorney	
John Osgood	Vermont	Merchant	
Dan. T. Pierce	Michigan	Attorney	
W. W. Cowling	Ohio	Carpenter	
E. S. Brosius	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
Joseph B. Clarke	Michigan	Lawyer	
Theo. Franks	Pennsylvania	Civil engineer	U. S. A., regulars, 5 yrs.
W. O. Conway	Maryland	Printer	
E. C. Merriek	Ohio	Minister	
W. G. Whittlesey	Indiana	Book-keeper	
H. C. Taylor	Virginia	Farmer	
H. A. Pierce	California	Lawyer	
Joseph Mattingly	Dist. Columbia	Printer	
R. B. Kinne	Pennsylvania	Paymaster's clerk	U. S. volunteers.
H. A. Wind	do	Attorney	
S. L. Crissey	New York	Farmer	U. S. vols., 1½ year.
F. N. Clark	Michigan	Merchant	
D. H. Goodno	Iowa	Teacher	U. S. vols., 4 years.
A. D. Mowbray	do	Clerk and banker	
James J. Barns	Michigan	Officer	U. S. vols., 2 years.
H. C. Austin	Illinois	Editor	
John E. Mason	New Hampshire	Topographical engineer	U. S. vols., 4 years and 2 months, captain.
Newton Harlan	Illinois		U. S. navy, 2 years.
W. S. Smith	Ohio	Book-keeper	U. S. V., com'g brigade.
Horace Capron	Illinois	Soldier; officer	
Jullus Georgei	Minnesota	State auditor	
J. Tyssowski	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Linus D. Bishop	Illinois	Attorney	U. S. vols., 4 years.
William C. Kingsley	New York	do	U. S. vols., 3 years.
G. W. Conn	Louisiana	do	
W. F. Wallace	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
H. Ashbrook	Missouri	do	
I. T. Birchard	Michigan	U. S. mail agent	
C. A. Horr	Illinois	Farmer	
Owen Munson	New York	Physician	U. S. vols., 2 yrs. 3 mos.
T. H. Quincy	Massachusetts	Clerk	
H. C. Hamlin	New York	Railroad	
T. H. N. McPherson	Pennsylvania	Student-at-law	U. S. volunteers.
Henry Kellogg	Michigan	Soldier	Mil. service U. S., 8½ yrs.
E. H. Fuller	New York	Clerk	U. S. vols., 3 years.
J. H. Herron	Pennsylvania	do	U. S. vols., 13 months.
Francis Hoard	Louisiana	Soldier	U. S. vols., 3 yrs. in R. A.
F. C. Lattimore	Indiana	Physician	U. S. vols., 3 years.
H. M. De Hart	Pennsylvania	Conductor and clerk	Do.
E. C. Holmes	Iowa	Student-at-law	U. S. vols., 4 years.
William Haslett	Pennsylvania	Editor	
Thos. L. Davis	Kentucky	Attorney	
M. B. Robinson	Ohio	Soldier	U. S. vols., 2 years.
O. H. McKee	do	do	U. S. vols., 3 years.
W. D. Harlan	Illinois	do	U. S. vols., 9 months.
S. W. Clark	New York	do	U. S. volunteers.
C. A. Vedder	Oregon	do	U. S. vols., lieutenant.
Jno. S. Hauke	Ohio	Lawyer	
Jno. M. Davis	Iowa	Clerk	
C. H. Lawrence	New Hampshire	Officer, A. A. G.	U. S. volunteers
James L. Smith	Iowa	Farmer	
S. S. Turner	Tennessee	Physician	
J. S. Brown	Massachusetts	Sup't reading rooms	
J. H. Heath	Dist. Columbia	Attorney	U. S. vols., 3 months.
E. A. Protois	Nevada	Notary public and examiner of land titles.	
William L. Toole	Iowa	Merchant	
Henry F. Smith	New York	Soldier	U. S. vols., 3 years.
J. P. Driver	Iowa	Attorney	U. S. vols., 2 years.

Lists of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
C. G. Barber	Illinois	Clerk	
Jas. G. Sloan	Pennsylvania	Student	U. S. vols., 3 years.
C. W. Fitch	Wisconsin	Printer	
L. Harrison	Pennsylvania	Clerk	U. S. vols., 2½ years.
J. T. Turner	Washington Ter.	Probate judge	Mil. service U. S., 9 yrs.
J. D. McBride	Ohio	Soldier	U. S. vols., 4 years.
G. A. Skinner	Iowa	Clerk	U. S. vols., 4 months.
H. C. Ketchum	Kansas	Book-keeper	
J. L. Murphy	Tennessee	School teacher	U. S. vols., 3 years.
F. R. Griffith	Pennsylvania	Hotel clerk	
H. N. Chapman	Illinois	Attorney	
A. W. Fletcher	Maine	Clerk	Paymaster, U. S. V.
C. T. Shepherd	do	Artist	U. S. vols., 2½ years.
A. J. Carrier	Pennsylvania	Soldier	U. S. vols., nearly 3 yrs.
J. H. C. Bonte	Dist. Columbia	Clergyman	
C. B. Howell	Michigan	Att'y-at-law and editor	
P. B. Brown	Illinois	Salesman	
D. C. Dewey		(Detailed to departm't)	
Henry Rogers	Pennsylvania	Attorney	
Ed. Ashfield	Ohio	Soldier	U. S. vols., 1 year.
J. H. McKean	Illinois	Farmer	
E. L. Cushan		(On duty, Presid's house)	
B. F. Williams		(On duty in department)	
Jno. J. Giers	Alabama		
B. A. M. Froiseth	Minnesota	Merchant	U. S. vols., 3 months.
G. P. Drew	Wash. Ter. (N.H.)	Clerk	
J. H. C. Wilson	Iowa	Soldier	U. S. volunteers.
William Von Hake	Prussia	Clerk U. S. Coast Survey	
G. E. Winters	Ohio	Officer, lawyer, soldier	U. S. vols., 4 years.
Jos. Gorlinski	Louisiana	Surveyor and engineer	U. S. volunteers.
Thos. Neidzilski	North Carolina	U. S. Coast Survey	
Jas. W. Beall	Ohio	Cigar business	U. S. vols., 1½ year.
Thos. Calver	Nebraska	Prof. military school	U. S. vols., 2 years.
Adair Wilson	Nevada	Editor	
S. P. Hill	Dist. Columbia	Clergymen	
Jno. W. Roberts	Illinois	Soldier	U. S. vols., 3 years.
H. V. Colton	New York	do	U. S. vols., 1 year 8 mos.
L. H. Orleman	Dist. Columbia	do	U. S. vols., 4 years.
T. F. Shoemaker	New York	Lawyer	U. S. vols., 2 years.
J. J. Kloppenburg	do	Soldier	U. S. vols., 3½ years.
Robert E. Ellerbeck	do	Civil engineer	U. S. vols., 4 years.
A. R. Roessler	Texas	do	U. S. volunteers.
William Gamble	Illinois	Brig. general U. S. V.	U. S. vols., 4 years.
D. P. Palmer	Virginia	Farmer	
John Dunn	do	Cond'r U. S. milit'y R. R.	
H. W. Babbitt	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
<i>Census clerks.</i>			
James S. Wilson	Dist. Columbia	Merchant	
M. Seaton	do	Clerk U. S. Coast Survey	
J. L. Bishop	Pennsylvania	Physician	U. S. vols., surgeon.
Edward Jarvis	Massachusetts	do	
M. P. Smith	Pennsylvania	Merchant	
I. A. Ashley	Minnesota	Farmer	
A. B. Crupper	Virginia	Clerk	
J. D. Larrabee	Indiana	do	Soldier, U. S. A.
Jane K. Mathews	Dist. Columbia		
Jno. Dice, laborer	do	Builder	
<i>General Land Office—messengers.</i>			
Luke Howard	Wisconsin	Farmer	Hospital service.
W. S. Graham	Dist. Columbia	Gardener	
George Pulaski	do	Soldier	U. S. vols., 3 months.
E. M. Gibson	Indiana	Student, detail'd to dept.	U. S. vols., 3 years.
George W. Lacey	Rhode Island	Soldier	U. S. vols., 2½ years.
<i>Laborers.</i>			
B. C. Freeman	Dist. Columbia	Waiter, colored	
Jas. Anderson	do	Shoemaker	
R. Hodgkin	Indiana	Carpenter	
Martin Schlosser			
Simon Jackson		Colored	
J. W. Haslup		Soldier	U. S. volunteers.
Jacob A. Chase		Soldier, detailed to dept.	Do.
W. H. H. Smith	Dist. Columbia	Soldier, colored	Do.
E. H. Miner	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
Samuel Tomlinson	New York	do	Do.
H. C. McAllister	Indiana	do	Do.
Hugh Hagan	Tennessee	Cabinet-maker	

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Watchmen.</i>			
P. S. Kemon	Dist. Columbia ..	Teacher and clerk	U. S. volunteers. Do. Do. Do. Do.
C. T. Heinecke	Illinois	Soldier	
H. Kaiser	Dist. Columbia ..	do.	
Frank Hodges	Michigan	do.	
L. L. Cavender	do.	do.	
Israel Reinard	Pennsylvania	Do.
Thos. O'Neill	New York .....	.....
G. W. Thomas	Rhode Island	Soldier	
<i>File clerk.</i>			
W. E. Moran	Maryland	Farmer	
<i>Female clerks.</i>			
Miss M. E. Ogier	Texas	Hospital service, U. S.
Mrs. M. M. Field	Massachusetts .....	.....
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
Charles E. Mix, chief clerk	Dist. Columbia ..	Com. merchant	2 years in Union army.
W. R. Irwin	Illinois	Lawyer	
W. H. Watson	Wisconsin	Editor	
A. Johnston	Ohio	Lawyer	
T. D. Coryell	Wisconsin	Clerk to tax commis.	
C. S. Mattoon	Ohio	Clerk H. R. of Ohio	4½ years in Union army. Whole year.
E. F. Ruth	Tennessee	Editor	
W. B. Waugh	Maryland	Merchant	
T. M. Wilson	Pennsylvania	Publisher	
H. I. Alvord	Michigan	Editor	
H. R. Clum	New York	Clerk	In navy 1 year.
C. E. Bowles	Wisconsin	Lieutenant U. S. army ..	
S. A. Dole	New Hampshire ..	Student	
T. F. Mix	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
T. H. Smoot	do. ....	.....
E. L. Stevens	Ohio	Editor	Mil. State agent 4 years. 4 years.
J. Z. Cutting	Wisconsin	Clerk	
S. Hayden	Dist. Columbia ..	Messenger	
H. Bell	Delaware	Accountant	
G. F. Jocknick	New Jersey	Army	
G. H. Holtzman	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	4½ years. 3 years. Do. Do. 2 years.
J. Herzog	Michigan	Army	
L. Twitchell	Minnesota	Clerk	
George Lewis	New York	Student	
T. E. McGraw	Dist. Columbia ..	Messenger	
Thas. Fishbaugh	New York	Army	Do. 2 years. 2½ years. Do. 2 years.
Boon Chambers	Ohio	Clerk	
Arthur Moffat	Dist. Columbia ..	Carpenter	
T. N. Ely	California	Telegraph operator	
W. P. Copeland	Pennsylvania	Sign painter	
Z. H. Ripley	New York	Surgeon	In navy 1 year. Home guard 2 years.
W. H. Babcock	Connecticut	Student	
Wm. E. Fuller	Iowa	do.	
C. C. Royce	Ohio	do.	
T. M. Davidson	Missouri	Clergyman	
M. Bowles, (female)	Wisconsin	Teacher	
PENSION OFFICE.			
Edward S. Barrett	New York	Clergyman	Clerk
John D. Wilson	Maryland	Clerk	
E. S. Dana	Vermont	Lawyer	
John H. Benton	Indiana	do.	
Archibald Cook	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Clinton Jackson	Iowa	Lawyer
N. S. Howe	Massachusetts ..	Lawyer	
William Hutchinson	Kansas	Farmer	
John H. Patrick	New York	Book-keeper	
A. M. Scott	Iowa	Lawyer	
N. M. Ross	Indiana	Merchant	Clerk
T. P. Chapman	Ohio	Clerk	
T. B. Russell	Kentucky	Merchant	
Isaac N. Prior	Connecticut	do.	
James G. Long	Illinois	Sheriff	
Robert Wilson	New York	Merchant	Lawyer
Cyrus Birge	Vermont	do.	
Nathaniel Hatch	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
J. D. Woodward	New York	do.	
Daniel Welch	Pennsylvania	Manufacturer	

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
George W. Kellogg	Michigan	Merchant	Union army 3 months.
James A. Morgan	Ohio	Lawyer	
J. H. Hobbs	New Hampshire	Student	
Frank Moore	New York	Teacher	
James P. Tustin	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	Union army 3 months.
J. W. Somers	Illinois	do.	
J. B. Warfle	Pennsylvania	do.	
A. C. Spalding	Maine	Manufacturer	
S. C. Hotchkiss	Michigan	Farmer	
C. M. Tompkins	Wisconsin	Lawyer	
J. B. Dawson	Pennsylvania	Compositor	
Charles H. Morse	Massachusetts	Merchant	
C. S. Butts	Ohio	Hotel keeper	
Alonzo Johnson	New York	Lawyer	
H. D. Swazie	New Jersey	Justice of peace	
J. C. Williamson	Maryland	Lawyer	Union army, 1 year. Union army, 2 years.
W. R. Morris	Delaware	do.	
J. L. Penniman	Connecticut	Teacher	
Bradford Rixford	Wisconsin	Lawyer	
H. P. Leach	Iowa	Clerk	
C. A. Van Anden	Michigan	Hotel keeper	
Charles P. Webster	Illinois	Merchant	
Newell Kennon	Ohio	Cabinet-maker	
A. E. Le Merle	Dist. Columbia	Printer	
James Abrams	Wisconsin	Lawyer	
Henry C. Lank	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
S. A. Fitch	Ohio	Editor	
Zacariah Duvall	Maryland	Farmer	
George Ewing	Pennsylvania	Physician	
P. H. Berkan	Kansas	Clerk	
E. A. Parker	Connecticut	do.	
E. D. Collier	Ohio	Clerk	
A. W. Kimmill	Pennsylvania	do.	
Henry Hartung	New Jersey	Merchant	
C. T. Colton	Mississippi	Lawyer	
E. A. Harding	Maine	do.	
D. W. Kessinger	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Wm. H. Champion	Ohio	Lawyer	
R. P. Crippin	New York	Clerk	
L. Holtzlander	Ohio	Soldier	
J. M. D. France	Dist. Columbia	Student	
D. W. Philips	Vermont	Clerk	
J. R. McCurdy	West Virginia	Druggist	
J. T. Parsons	Maryland	do.	
M. S. Bebb	Tennessee	Farmer	
Math. C. Baxter	Ohio	Printer	
M. M. Rohrer	Pennsylvania	Editor	
L. A. Anderman	Ohio	Clerk	
A. H. Merryweather	Kentucky	Bookbinder	
E. N. Houghton	New York	Clerk	
H. W. Finch	Wisconsin	Merchant	
Frank W. Jones	Connecticut	Clerk	
D. D. Addison	Dist. Columbia	Claim agent	
S. P. Giddings	Vermont	Clergyman	
S. C. Boynton	Ohio	Clerk	
J. F. C. Tanner	Indiana	Soldier	
J. S. Poler	New York	Lawyer	
H. C. Peck	do.	Editor	
Alonzo Weeks	Maine	Clerk	
Theo. F. Sargent	Ohio	Student	
William B. Gove	New Hampshire	Manufacturer	
J. H. Souli	California	Printer	
A. Strecker	Minnesota	Clerk	
Julius A. Fay	New Jersey	Teacher	
G. W. Hall	Rhode Island	Printer	
Lucius Green	Vermont	Soldier	Union army, 18 months.
F. E. Foster	West Virginia	Editor	Union army, 3 months.
L. W. Smith	New York	Farmer	
S. J. Davis	Ohio	Clerk	Union army, 16 months.
W. E. Trask	Vermont	Merchant	
William H. Collins	Tennessee	Student	
C. C. Helmick	Ohio	do.	
George B. Whiting	Dist. Columbia	do.	
William T. Ford	do.	Clerk	
Warren Young	Ohio	Merchant	
J. S. Kidwell	Missouri	Teacher	
Hugh Wealy	Kentucky	Clerk	
G. W. Sharritts	Maryland	do.	
Joshua Whitney	New York	Student	
G. A. L. Merrifield	Maine	Shoe manufacturer	
J. D. Stevenson	New Jersey	Student	

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
J. A. Denison.	Illinois	Soldier	Union army, 2 years.
A. B. Swiggett	Delaware	do	Union army, 18 months.
L. M. Storey	New Hampshire	Student	
George Prince	Maine	Soldier	Union army, 17 months.
E. W. Hall.	West Virginia	do	Union army, 3 years.
J. D. McLean.	New York	do	Union army.
T. N. Smith	do	do	Union army, 2½ years.
George E. Webster	Rhode Island	Printer	
I. S. Stottler	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Union army, 2 years.
William Mayse	Ohio	do	Union army, 1 year.
I. C. Johnson.	Massachusetts	Clerk	
Thomas L. Dilly	Iowa	Lawyer	Union army, 2½ years.
B. H. Camp	Connecticut	Soldier	Do. do.
George E. Ketcham	New York	Clerk	
Charles Y. Goodwin	Indiana	do	
C. K. Sherwood	Massachusetts	Soldier	Union army, 3 years.
N. G. Wilcox	Illinois	Paymaster	Union army, 2 years.
A. R. Nailor.	do	Soldier	
Phoenix Bartlett.	Wisconsin	do	Union army, 20 months.
T. H. Manderville.	Kentucky	Student	Union army, 3 years.
Charles M. Hewitt	Maryland	Clerk	
Howard R. French	Kentucky	do	
Charles S. Morrison	Minnesota	Capt. gov. transport.	Union army, 3 months.
George A. Finch	Wisconsin	Soldier	Union army, 4 months.
A. W. McGriff.	Indiana	do	Union army, 2 years.
Homer Riggs	Connecticut	do	Union army, 3 years.
B. D. Wilson	Ohio	do	Union army, 2½ years.
T. W. Vaughn.	New York	do	Union army, 3½ years.
R. L. Edwards	Dist. Columbia	Student	
W. H. C. Taylor	Kansas		
C. M. Bowen	Indiana	Soldier	Union army, 2 years.
W. F. Crane	Pennsylvania	do	Union army, 4 years.
J. R. Andrews.	Iowa	do	Union army, 3 years.
T. N. Campbell	Ohio	Clerk	U. S. navy, 1 year.
George R. Clarke.	do		
E. W. Jackson	Maine	Chaplain	U. S. hospital.
T. M. Hitt	Illinois	Soldier	Union army, 18 months.
Exum Saint	Indiana	do	Union army, 4 years.
H. J. Pierce	New York	Railroad employé	
Fletcher Kidd	Wisconsin	Clerk	Do. do.
T. C. O'Connell.	Tennessee	Teacher	
C. R. Johnson	Iowa	Soldier	Union army, 15 months.
J. P. Van Mater	New Jersey		
W. F. Hale	California	Farmer	
George W. Taylor	New Jersey	Soldier	Union army, 3 years.
George H. La Fetra	Ohio	do	Do. do.
Oliver J. Ranger	New York	Clerk	
Thomas J. Connor	do	Lawyer	Union army, 2½ years.
Christian Exel.	Minnesota	Editor	Union army, 1 year.
J. R. Sheffield	New York	Clerk	Union army, 3 years.
G. S. Thompson	do	Soldier	Union army, 18 months.
John M. Maloney	Vermont	Student	
Thomas Fisk	New Hampshire	Farmer	
H. H. Lawson	Massachusetts	Soldier	Union army, 4 years.
S. F. Schwartz	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Union army, 5 months.
F. M. Thomas	Iowa	Soldier	Union army, 2 years.
Thomas S. Sawyer		Clerk	
David Sinsabaugh	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Union army, 3 years.
E. G. Barnard.	Michigan	do	Union army, 18 months.
C. G. Gould	Vermont	do	Union army, 3 years.
T. F. Lanston	Ohio	Book-keeper	Union army, 6 months.
G. W. Richards	do	Soldier	Union army, 3 years.
J. W. Babson	Maine	Clerk	
D. R. Shafer	Maryland	Editor	
T. S. Saybold	Illinois	Clerk	
T. W. Nadal	Connecticut	Student	Union army, 18 months.
J. F. Reeves	Virginia	Merchant	
A. J. Brooks	Kentucky	Lawyer	
J. Tarkington	Indiana	Farmer	
J. N. Davis	Virginia	Clergyman	
C. Hickox	Connecticut	Editor	Union army, 3 years.
C. G. Nealy	Indiana	Student	Union army, 4 years.
George B. Pearson	New Hampshire	do	
E. J. Rice	Illinois	do	
Benjamin F. Grafton.	Ohio		Union army.
F. M. Everett	Maryland	Clerk	
Robert Morrow	Dist. Columbia	Broker	
C. R. Connor	Ohio	Soldier	Union army, 4 years.
C. G. Ayer	New Hampshire	Clerk	Union army, 3 years.
Herman Seligson	Vermont	Soldier	Union army, 4 years.
John Styles	Dist. Columbia		

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
E. W. Pierce	Maine	Soldier	Union army, 3 years.
Wm. McConihe	Dist. Columbia	do.	Union army, 2 years.
M. M. Earhart	Indiana	Justice of the peace.	
B. F. Moffatt	do.	Soldier	Union army, 1 year.
T. C. Clark	Iowa	Clergyman	Union army, 18 months.
PATENT OFFICE.			
<i>Commissioner.</i>			
Thomas C. Theaker	Ohio	Examiner-in-chief, U. S. Patent Office.	
<i>Chief clerk.</i>			
Thomas Harland	Connecticut	Clerk in Internal Revenue Bureau.	
<i>Examiners-in-chief.</i>			
Silas H. Hodges	Vermont	Lawyer	
Elisha Foote	New York	do.	
Samuel C. Fessenden	Maine	do.	
<i>Examiners.</i>			
T. R. Peale	Pennsylvania	Naturalist U. S. South-Sea Surv. & Ex. Exp.	
William B. Taylor	Dist. Columbia	Lawyer	
B. F. James	Illinois	Attorney-at-law	
C. G. Page	Dist. Columbia	Physician	
J. M. Blanchard	Indiana	Railroad superintend't.	
J. W. Jayne	Pennsylvania	Manuf. hyd. cement.	
William Bebb	Tennessee	Lawyer	
B. S. Hedrick	North Carolina	Professor in N. C.	
L. J. Farwell	Wisconsin	Farmer	
J. J. Halsted	New Jersey	Attorney-at-law	
A. M. Smith	New York	Teacher	
J. Brainard	Ohio	Professor of chemistry	
N. Crawford	Connecticut	Mechanic	
T. C. Conolly	Dist. Columbia	Editor and correspond't.	
Joseph T. Fales	Iowa	Clerk	
<i>Assistant examiners.</i>			
George A. Matile	New York	Lawyer	
D. S. Stewart	Pennsylvania	Iron-master	
L. Deane	Maine	Lawyer	
J. M. Thacher	Vermont	Teacher	
A. G. Wilkinson	Connecticut	Prof. University of Mo.	
T. C. Folger	New York	Clerk	
C. M. Parks	New Jersey	do.	
Edward Bebb	Tennessee	Farmer	
N. Theaker	Ohio	Machinist	
<i>Second assistant examiners.</i>			
T. A. Cook	New York	Machinist and st. eng'r.	
N. Peters	Delaware	Photographer	
A. P. Thayer	New York	Merchant	
William Wheeler	Vermont	Manufacturer	
R. R. Moffatt	Wisconsin	Civil engineer	Union army, 2 years.
C. L. Coombs	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
M. F. Cutting	Wisconsin	Farmer	
George W. Gregory	New York	Clerk	
A. L. Hayes	New Hampshire	Student	
J. E. F. Holmead	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
G. A. Nolen	Connecticut	Teacher, Yale College	
C. Mygatt	Georgia	Clerk	
H. T. Munson	Connecticut	do.	
A. Schoepf	Maryland	Brigadier general	4½ years, U. S. vols.
J. C. Tasker			
<i>Disbursing clerk.</i>			
Hugh McCormick	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
<i>Librarian.</i>			
George C. Schaeffer	Dist. Columbia	Prof. Md. Agr. College	

List of persons employed in the Interior Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Machinist.</i>			
C. Jacobs.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Receiver of materials at Capitol extension.	
<i>Third class clerks.</i>			
C. E. Upperman.....	Dist. Columbia...	Clerk in G. Land Office.	
A. Moore.....	New York.....	Merchant	
William C. Tuck.....	Maryland.....	Clerk	
P. E. Wilson.....	Virginia.....	do.....	
M. B. Brown.....	Illinois.....	Paymaster	In Union army 4 mos.
E. W. W. Griffin.....	Dist. Columbia...	Printer.....	
<i>Second class clerks.</i>			
William G. Cranch.....	Dist. Columbia...	Clerk	
T. H. Sypherd.....	Missouri.....	Editor	
R. C. Weightman.....	Dist. Columbia...	Printer to Congress	
H. L. Jones.....	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	
T. C. Smith.....	Dist. Columbia...	Page in Patent Office...	
A. Thomson.....	Delaware.....	.....
<i>Messenger.</i>			
S. J. Frazier.....	Dist. Columbia...	Page, War Department.	
<i>Temporary clerks.</i>			
L. Bosworth.....	Dist. Columbia...	Coach painter.....	
J. H. Phillips.....	Pennsylvania ..	Teacher	
A. T. Sangston.....	Maryland.....	Schoolboy	
E. G. Smith.....	Dist. Columbia...	Preacher	
H. W. Throckmorton	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	
J. W. Krepps.....	West Virginia...	Clerk	
G. C. Lambright.....	Dist. Columbia...	Draughtsman	
F. W. Ritter.....	New York.....	Editor	
C. H. Fowler.....	Dist. Columbia...	Student	
N. W. Heilbron.....	do.....	U. S. army and navy...	3 months.
H. R. Walton.....	Pennsylvania ..	Clerk	
J. D. Patton.....	Ohio.....	do.....	
J. S. Stettinius.....	Dist. Columbia...	do.....	
William N. Walton	Idaho, Ter.....	Editor	
E. N. Callan.....	Dist. Columbia...	Clerk	
G. H. Clarke.....	do.....	Schoolboy	
D. E. Castle.....	Indiana.....	Captain	3½ years, U. S. vols.
William H. Bates.....	Dist. Columbia...	Page in Patent Office...	
T. J. Chamberlain.....	Maine.....	Conveyancer	
T. T. Wysong.....	Dist. Columbia...	Preacher	
M. C. Mitchell.....	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	
J. C. Lathrop.....	New York.....	Clerk	
A. N. Corss.....	Wisconsin.....	Farmer.....	
W. J. Johnston.....	Virginia.....	Soldier	3½ years, U. S. vols.
E. Spear.....	Maine.....	do.....	
E. J. Farquhar.....	Maryland.....	Farmer.....	3 years, U. S. vols.
J. H. Stine.....	Indiana.....	Soldier	3 years, U. S. vols.
C. P. Newton.....	Vermont.....	Author, and swordsman in the army.	3 years.
J. B. Peyton.....	Dist. Columbia...	Farmer.....	
Daniel Smith.....	do.....	Printer.....	
J. C. Sullivan.....	Ohio.....	Soldier	4½ years, U. S. vols.
C. C. Wilson.....	Dist. Columbia...	Schoolboy	
W. H. McCabe.....	.....	Drummer	3 years, U. S. vols.
J. D. Sailer.....	Pennsylvania ..	Soldier	3 years, U. S. vols.
A. C. Klink.....	do.....	Merchant.....	
H. M. Hurdle.....	Dist. Columbia...	Clerk, Adams' Ex. Co. ..	
L. W. Fogg.....	New Hampshire ..	Captain	3½ years, U. S. vols.
S. A. Lawrence.....	Dist. Columbia...	Clerk	
S. B. Anderson.....	California.....	Soldier	3½ years, U. S. vols.
J. L. Shaw.....	.....	.....
G. W. Martin.....	Ohio.....	Merchant.....	
J. M. Emory.....	Pennsylvania ..	Soldier	3 years, U. S. vols.
W. H. Fuller.....	Vermont.....	do.....	3 years, U. S. vols.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 7th instant, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary

of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, be directed to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments, from which States they were appointed, [appointed,] what was their occupation before appointed, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment."

In answer to the resolution, I have to report that the whole number of clerks in the Navy Department is sixty-seven, (67,) all male. They were appointed from the States and District of Columbia, as follows:

Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 9; New York, 9; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 12; Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 1.

Their occupations before appointment were as follows: Mercantile and other clerical duties, 24; book-keepers, 3; lawyer, 1; engraver, 1; editors and publishers, 3; printer, 1; merchants, 4; teachers, 2; civil engineers, 2; draughtsmen, 2; ordnance duty, 1; collectors, 2; manufacturing establishment, 1; seafaring men, 4; photographer, 1; soldiers, 5; coast survey duty, 1; students, 3; reading law, 1; no special occupation, 5.

The following have served in the Union army or navy during the rebellion: Silas P. Wrisley, Ed. L. Taylor, John W. Bell, Joseph Eells, H. N. Wood, S. T. Ellis, John R. Gisburne, D. A. Denison, S. Henriques, Monroe Dilley, James Patterson, Thomas Conant, J. F. Denson, C. C. Adams, E. Mellach, W. H. Doe, C. C. Bishop, Chas. Sedgwick, Jos. L. Seymour, and R. Knapp.

There is no clerk in this department who has been in the late rebel army, or in the rebel service in any capacity.

I would further state that, since the passage of the resolution of March 3, 1865, to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers and sailors, with one exception, (that of the chief clerk of one of the bureaus,) no person has been appointed to office in this department who has not served either in the army or navy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in this department, which I have caused to be prepared in answer to the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 7th of May instant, directing the heads of the respective executive departments to report to the House "the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments; from which States they were appointed; what was their occupation before appointment; and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

The PRESIDENT.

List of clerks, male and female, employed in the Post Office Department, furnished in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866.

Names	Time of appointment.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Argue, W. L.	June 29, 1865	Pennsylvania.	Clerk	Served in Union army.
Abbott, A. R.	Feb. 8, 1864	Illinois	Attorney	Do.
Ake, M. V. B.	Mar. 5, 1863	Pennsylvania.	Merchant	
Alexander, S., (colored).		Dist. Columbia	Laborer	
Blackfan, J. H.	July 1, 1853	New Jersey	Lawyer	
Bradshaw, H.	Aug. 3, 1863	do	Clerk of court	
Bond, J.	April 15, 1861	Maryland	Teacher	
Bastianelli, T.	May 11, 1859	New York	Merchant	
Becker, C. F.	Feb. 10, 1863	Kentucky	Law student	
Bryan, J.	May 1, 1861	Maryland	Teacher	Do.
Bryan, R. T.	May 18, 1864	do	do	
Bessan, R. C.	July 7, 1864	Pennsylvania	Student	
Butcher, J.	Jan. 1, 1863	Virginia	Merchant	
Bingham, A. W.	Mar. 23, 1866	Michigan	Clerk	
Browning, I. N.	June, 1853	Dist. Columbia	Tailor	
Childs, E. L.	Feb., 1831	New Hampshire	Bookseller	
Cochran, C. jr.	Jan. 5, 1863	Maryland	Bank clerk	
Cuppy, F. P.	Mar. 20, 1865	Ohio	Lawyer	
Chase, T. N.	Dec. 21, 1864	Vermont	Teacher	
Cushing, I. A.	Aug. 29, 1861	Maine	Lumber dealer	
Colt, C. M.	Aug. 29, 1863	Dist. Columbia	Student	
Coonrod, Van C.	Mar. 8, 1864	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
Cameron, A. C.	Feb. 14, 1865	Iowa	Printer	Do.
Capron, G. G.	July 11, 1863	Virginia	Machinist	
Cranch, J.	July 16, 1861	Dist. Columbia	Artist	
Clements, J. T.	May 8, 1861	do	Carpenter	
Chase, J.	June 6, 1853	Virginia	Merchant	
Clarke, J.	Feb. 5, 1862	Rhode Island.	Clerk	
Christy, D. S.	Feb. 5, 1864	Iowa	Stonecutter	
Clarke, R. W.	April 29, 1864	Dist. Columbia	Printer	
Jain, J. A.	Mar. 26, 1866	California	Farmer	Do.
Cook, J. H.	April 28, 1865	Maryland	do	Do.
Connell, T.	Mar. 15, 1866	Dist. Columbia	Laborer	
Coney, C. W.	Feb. 10, 1866	Vermont	Teacher	Do.
Davis, J. N.	June 28, 1853	Maryland	Printer	
Daniels, H. A.	Sept. 1, 1861	New York	Lawyer	
Duval, W. T. S.	July 31, 1862	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Doty, I. H. H.	July 30, 1859	New York	Agent	
Dorsey, V.	Oct. 31, 1863	Maryland	Lawyer	
Dorsey, L. W.	April 1, 1862	Pennsylvania.	Clerk	Do.
Durham, J. R.	Mar. 17, 1866	West Virginia	Druggist	Do.
Dowler, U.	Jan. 8, 1866	Ohio	Laborer	Do.
Douglass, J. E.	Sept. 12, 1865	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Egleston, G. D.	Dec. 3, 1863	New York	do	
Elliott, I. L.		Delaware	Telegrapher	
Ernst, W. A.	April 1, 1862	Minnesota	Merchant	
Evans, W. B.	Aug. 31, 1861	Maryland	Clergyman	
Elliott, S. A.	Dec. 3, 1858	New York	Surveyor	
Evans, W. F.	July 10, 1865	Illinois	Teacher	Do.
England, T. H.	Sept. 24, 1863	Maryland	Farmer	
Foster, J. C.	May 8, 1861	Massachusetts	Merchant	
Fry, R. G.	Jan. 20, 1866	Pennsylvania.	Watchmaker	Do.
Fowle, J. R.	April 16, 1866	New York	Clerk	Do.
Gurley, R. W.	April 23, 1860	Louisiana	Lawyer	
Green, J. W.	June 21, 1862	Michigan	Book-keeper	
Gurry, L. C.	Aug. 5, 1861	Wisconsin	Merchant	
Goeful, P.	Oct. 31, 1864	Dist. Columbia	Draughtsman	
Goettel, H. W.	Jan. 20, 1866	Ohio	Merchant	
Gordon, J. N.	Sept., 1859	Maryland	Clerk	
Gregory, D. S.	April 16, 1861	Virginia	Merchant	
George, E. B.	April 17, 1866	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	Do.
Galer, W. B.	July 11, 1858	Maryland	Painter	
Gordon, J.		Dist. Columbia	Printer	
Garner, G. W.	Mar. 15, 1861	do	Carpenter	
Haynes, D.	May 31, 1861	Pennsylvania.	Merchant	
Holmes, J. C.	June 1, 1863	Vermont	Manufacturer.	Do.
Hiltz, J. U.	Sept. 2, 1865	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
Hughes, C.	Feb. 17, 1864	Virginia	Teacher	
Higgins, E.	Mar. 13, 1866	Wisconsin	Printer	Do.
Hawley, J. O.	Dec. 14, 1865	Illinois	Clerk	Do.
Harper, J. F.	Aug. 8, 1861	Pennsylvania.	Stonecutter.	
Hoover, W.		Dist. Columbia	Butcher	
Hutchinson, J., (colored).	1834	do	Laborer	
Johnson, H. L.	Oct. 1, 1851	do	Clerk	
Jones, H. S.	Sept. 28, 1864	New York	Book-keeper	Do.
Johnston, J. T.	Sept. 25, 1863	Massachusetts	Student	Do.

List of clerks employed in the Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Time of ap- pointment.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Johnston, P. B.	July 28, 1865	Ohio	Clerk	
Jones, J. J.	April 29, 1864	Maryland	do.	
Kelly, R.	Aug. 17, 1861	New York	do.	
King, S. L.	Oct. 1, 1860	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Kinnear, W.	July 18, 1861	Kentucky	Correspondent press	
Kendall, G. W.	Oct. 1, 1853	Dist. Columbia	Baker	
Knowles, C. G.	Mar. 13, 1866	Ohio	Merchant	Served in Union army
Kilby, E. B.	Feb. 2, 1866	Maine	Seaman	Do.
Lenox, D.	Jan. 9, 1862	New York	Clerk	Do.
Lyman, C.	Mar. 25, 1861	Vermont	Merchant	
Lacy, R. A.	May —, 1831	Florida	Physician	
Lawrenson, J.	April 7, 1834	Maryland	Clerk	
Laurie, C.	—, 1843	Dist. Columbia	Conveyancer	
Laws, W. Y.	Sept. 5, 1863	Iowa	Druggist	
Lawrence, J. V.	Mar. 17, 1866	N. Y.	Sailor	Do.
Lambeth, J. W.	Nov. 16, 1863	Maryland	Clergyman	
Marr, J. H., jr.	Mar. 16, 1866	Dist. Columbia	Carpenter	
Murphy, R. C.	Jan. 27, 1864	do.	Lawyer	Do.
Major, H.	May —, 1856	Pennsylvania	Editor	
Mattingly, J. H.	June 30, 1861	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Meigs, J.	Dec. 23, 1861	Tennessee	State librarian	
Morgan, C. W.	Mar. 26, 1861	Virginia	Printer	
Marsh, F. M.	Dec. 20, 1864	Ohio	Student	Do.
Maguire, T. F.	July 18, 1861	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
Masson, H.	April 18, 1861	Tennessee	Clerk	
Murray, S. T.	Sept. 1, 1864	Maryland	Clerk	
Moulden, A. F.	—, 7, 1863	do.	Clerk	
Morris, Isaac, jr.	Feb. 18, 1865	New York	Clerk	
Marr, J. N.	June —, 1831	Maryland	Law student	
Marlow, W. H.	Oct. 10, 1863	do.	Clerk	
Michener, J. E.	Mar. 24, 1866	Pennsylvania	Printer	Do.
Moe, J. H.	June 6, 1865	New York	Farmer	
Morton, W. G.	Aug. 21, 1865	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
Middleton, R.	Dec. 5, 1865	New York	Stonecutter	Do.
Miller, B. A.	Aug. 1, 1857	Dist. Columbia	Carpenter	
Mulligan, P.	Feb. 6, 1865	Vermont	Ostler	Do.
Nicholson, W. L.	May 1, 1863	Dist. Columbia	U. S. Coast Survey	
Nelson, W. F.	Sept. 2, 1865	Ohio	Preacher	Do.
Nisbet, H.	Feb. 10, 1864	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Newton, W. L.	—, 1853	Dist. Columbia	Bookbinder	
Olmsted, E. B.	Sept. 30, 1865	Ohio	Supt. schools	Do.
Ourand, C.	Sept. 6, 1859	Dist. Columbia	Clerks	
Owen, T.	April 29, 1864	Maryland	Farmer	
Ould, H.	Dec. 27, 1865	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
Pickett, J. C.	Nov. 13, 1862	Kentucky	Lawyer	
Petrie, G.	Aug. 2, 1853	New York	Merchant	
Park, J. M.	Mar. 26, 1861	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
Paine, J. C.	Jan. 12, 1865	Massachusetts	Clerk	
Perry, W. G.	Feb. 9, 1865	Ohio	Teacher	
Peckham, J. C.	Sept. 6, 1865	Connecticut	Student	
Page, W. H.	Feb. 9, 1864	Virginia	do.	
Prevost, A. G. M.	Mar. 13, 1866	New Jersey	Merchant	
Page, R. C.	Nov. 27, 1854	Virginia	do.	
Queen, W., (colored.)	—, 1853	Dist. Columbia	Laborer	
Rugg, H. W.	Jan. 19, 1865	Maine	Clergyman	
Rowe, W. N.	May 4, 1814	Maryland	Book-keeper	
Russell, L. S.	Dec. 16, 1861	do.	Clergyman	
Roach, T. E.	Aug. 29, 1863	Delaware	Teacher	
Russell, C. P.	July 1, 1863	Massachusetts	Clergyman	
Richardson, J. P.	Sept. 12, 1865	New York	Clerk	
Rothrock, C.	Aug. 23, 1864	Virginia	do.	
Skinner, St. John B. L.	July 9, 1853	New York	Lawyer	
Smith, C.	July 13, 1839	Vermont	Merchant	
Stailey, J. H.	Jan. 9, 1862	Indiana	Editor	
Stevens, R. H.	Sept. 6, 1865	Ohio	Builder	
Stailey, C. B. P.	April 20, 1866	West Virginia	Printer	Do.
Smoot, G. W.	Nov. 18, 1865	Minnesota	Sailor	Do.
Taylor, S. H.	July 1, 1853	Dist. Columbia	Bricklayer	
Tustin, S.	April 5, 1862	Pennsylvania	Clergyman	
Turner, W. H.	July 28, 1865	do.	Farmer	Do.
Thumlert, W. H.	April 3, 1862	Dist. Columbia	Book-keeper	Do.
Van Buskirk, J. M.	May 6, 1862	New York	Merchant	
Van Vleck, W.	May 6, 1861	do.	do.	
Washington, R. C.	July —, 1849	Kentucky	do.	
Watkins, L.	Mar. 7, 1859	Dist. Columbia	Lawyer	
Wilkins, B. F.	Mar. 3, 1862	Virginia	Printer	Do.
Wilson, J.	Aug. 13, 1862	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	
Whitney, E. S.	April 13, 1864	New York	do.	
Wiles, J.	Sept. 2, 1865	Ohio	Merchant	
Worthington, A. D.	Dec. 13, 1861	Maryland	Farmer	

List of clerks employed in Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Time of appointment.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Weaver, W. R. V.....	Oct. 7, 1863	New York.....	Farmer.....	
Watson, G. W.....	June 29, 1865	do.....	Draughtsman.....	
Whiting, O. R.....	Sept. 5, 1861	Massachusetts ..	Carpenter ..	
Young, S. G.....	April 2, 1866	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk ..	
<i>Ladies.</i>				
Bassett, E.....	Jan. 20, 1866	New York.....		Brother, Union army.
Bates, M.....	Jan. 14, 1865	Michigan.....	Teacher.....	
Carey, D. D.....	Dec. 5, 1863	New York.....		
Carroll, J.....	July 14, 1864	Dist. Columbia ..		
Camp, E.....	March 1, 1866	Missouri.....	Clerk ..	Do.
Collier, M.....	Feb. 23, 1865	Dist. Columbia ..		
Corbin, A.....	Jan. 8, 1866	do.....	Teacher.....	Husband, Union army.
Cissel, C.....	Dec. 1, 1865	do.....		
Cole, R. W.....	May 1, 1866	Wisconsin.....		
Devitt, E. H.....		Dist. Columbia ..		
Evans, A. K.....	June 30, 1862	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	
Fowler, M. E.....	July 31, 1862	Dist. Columbia ..		
Green, M. B.....	Sept. 3, 1863	Massachusetts ..		Do.
Gennett, L.....	Jan. 14, 1865	Wisconsin.....		
Garcia, A. J. V.....	Mar. 24, 1862	Dist. Columbia ..		Brothers, Union army.
Hurst, M. J.....	Feb. 15, 1862	Iowa.....		
Hildebrand, C. E.....	Mar. 23, 1865	Ohio.....		
Henning, L. D.....	Dec. 7, 1863	Maryland.....		Brother, Union army.
Hitzleburgher, J. R.....	Dec. 1, 1865	do.....		
Jameson, M.....	March 7, 1864	Virginia.....		Do.
Jaques, M. L.....	May 27, 1865	Missouri.....	Clerk ..	Do.
Kirlin, M. R.....	Dec. 26, 1864	Iowa.....		Husband and brothers,
Kinsey, E.....	Nov. 2, 1865	Dist. Columbia ..	Teacher.....	Union army.
McCormie, M. L.....	Feb. 11, 1862	do.....		
Middleton, J. W.....	Sept. 29, 1864	do.....		Brothers, Union army.
McDermott, M. F.....	April 6, 1866	do.....		Brother, Union army.
Pyfer, O. V.....	Oct. 26, 1863	Maryland.....		
Ream, V.....	Nov. 1, 1862	Kansas.....	Artist ..	
Redwood, M. M.....	May 3, 1865	Kentucky.....		
Snow, M. W.....	Feb. 17, 1862	Dist. Columbia ..		
Steel, F. H.....	Nov. 27, 1863	do.....		
Scott, E. J.....	Sept. 2, 1865	do.....		
Sheads, L.....	May 3, 1865	Pennsylvania.....		Brothers, Union army.
Tyler, H. S.....	Mar. 23, 1865	Kansas.....	Teacher.....	
Thurlow, A. R.....	May 3, 1865	Massachusetts ..		Do.
Webber, H. H.....	March 8, 1864	do.....		Brother, Union army.
Wilson, A. E.....	Sept. 7, 1864	Dist. Columbia ..		
Walker, J. C.....	Aug. 12, 1864	do.....		
Wetzel, M.....	June 6, 1865	do.....		

It will be seen from the foregoing that, including clerks, messengers, and laborers, there are 160 male employes, of whom 39 have served in the Union army during the rebellion. There are also 39 female clerks, making a total number of 199. No person who served in the late rebel army has been appointed to any position in this department. All appointees in or connected with this department, including clerks, messengers, laborers, postmasters and their assistants, male and female, special or route agents, and other officers and employes, previously to entering upon their official duties, have taken the oath prescribed by acts of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, known as the "test-oath," without alteration or explanation.

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1866.



CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the 7th instant, relative to clerks employed in the War Department.

MAY 22, 1866.—Referred to a Select Committee on Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 21, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to report to the House the number of clerks in the War Department, &c., I have the honor to send herewith the following reports giving the information called for by the resolution:

- The Quartermaster General's.
- The Adjutant General's.
- The Judge Advocate General's.
- The Commissary General of Prisoners.
- The Commissary General of Subsistence.
- The Surgeon General's.
- The Provost Marshal General's.
- The Chief of Ordnance.
- The Chief Engineer's.
- The Commissioner of Freedmen.
- The Paymaster General's.
- The disbursing clerk of the War Department.

From these reports it will be seen that of the clerks, male and female, employed in the several bureaus of this department, six hundred and eighty-five (685) have served in the Union army, and that one person only is on duty in this department who had served in the rebel army. He was a deserter from the rebel service, appointed by the specific order of the late President, Mr. Lincoln, after he had joined the United States army, the purpose of detailing him being to save him from the hazard of death, to which he would be exposed in case of capture by the enemy.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the number and names of clerks, male and female, employed in the office of the Quartermaster General, showing the State from whence appointed, their occupation before appointment, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army.

There are no clerks employed in this office who have served in the rebel army. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES THOMAS,

Acting Quartermaster General and Brevet Major General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

List of clerks employed in the office of the Quartermaster General, showing the State from whence appointed, their occupation before appointment, the names of such as have served in the Union army, and also the number, name, and residence, if any, of such as have served in the rebel army.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Males.</i>			
W. A. Gordon.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Z. W. Denham.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Principal clerk, pub. works, D. C.	
T. J. Abbott.....	do.....	Attorney-at-law.....	
C. W. Morris.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....	
P. D. Foster.....	New York.....	Attorney-at-law.....	
J. C. Goolrick.....	Virginia.....	Forage and wagon master, Q. M. D.	
J. M. Sullivan.....	Pennsylvania.....	Attorney-at-law.....	
J. S. Gallaher.....	Virginia.....	Editor.....	
E. A. Stüwerkrupp.....	California.....	Merchant.....	
George K. Finckel.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Forage and wagon master, Q. M. D.	
W. H. Shirley.....	Virginia.....	Acc't Washington aqueduct.....	
T. H. Parsons.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Railroad agent.....	
E. B. Stelle.....	do.....	Assistant librarian, Congress.....	
J. W. Anderson.....	New Mexico.....	Clerk, paymaster's.....	
A. W. Lattimore.....	Indiana.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Served in Union army.
Allen Trail.....	Maryland.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Dept, field.	
W. H. Goodhue.....	Indiana.....	Railroad agent.....	
C. W. Odell.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
J. R. Ashby.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Merchant.....	
John Corson.....	Iowa.....	do.....	
E. P. House.....	New York.....	Cong. reporter and tel. operator..	
Alfred Cridge.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	
M. V. Mercer.....	New York.....	Clerk, sub-treasury, New York..	
T. C. Magruder.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk, Capitol extension.....	
S. D. Finckel.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clergyman.....	
J. W. Armitage.....	New York.....	Asst. editor, and agent manuf. co.	Do.
H. J. Norton.....	Illinois.....	Secretary and business agent.....	
A. Horton.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	
Frederick Perry.....	Vermont.....	do.....	
Albert Gaines.....	Maine.....	Clerk and book-keeper.....	
A. B. Ransom, (absent).....	Virginia.....		
J. W. Westlake.....	Pennsylvania.....	Editor.....	
John M. Graham.....	Kansas.....	Book-keeper.....	
Silas Merchaut.....	New Jersey.....	Attorney-at-law.....	
William Hamlet.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk and publisher.....	
A. W. Ogden.....	New York.....	Clerk of court.....	
T. J. Mesick.....	Iowa.....	Merchant.....	
J. B. Johnson.....	Michigan.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. Hubbard.....	New York.....	do.....	
M. V. S. Woodward.....	do.....	Student.....	
M. Graham.....	Wisconsin.....	Printer.....	
H. Cobburn.....	Maryland.....	Dentist.....	
F. Brackett.....	Maine.....	Merchant.....	Do.
C. C. Nelson.....	Illinois.....	Merchant's clerk.....	Do.

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
E. Bunten	New Hampshire	Attorney-at-law	Served in Union army.
A. Clark	Massachusetts	Merchant	
A. Gallaher	Dist. Columbia	Editor	
John K. Wolfe	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
William Hanna	New York	do	
George L. Crane	do	Assistant topographical engineers.	
George W. Partridge	Indiana	Clerk	Do.
P. C. Poulton	Iowa	Teacher	
Wright Curtiss	Connecticut	Student	
A. Farless	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
B. Caldwell	do	Teacher	
M. Hardy	Maine	Farmer	
C. Herr	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
Charles Ebert	New York	Clerk	Do.
H. Martin	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
Gyrus Walker	Rhode Island	do	Do.
A. S. Allen	Wisconsin	Merchant	
Henry Porter, (absent)			
B. Emory	Pennsylvania	Clergyman	Do.
A. Fitch	New York	Law student	
James G. Henning	Maryland	Clerk of court	
A. Morse	New Hampshire	Clerk	Do.
E. Rohrer	Dist. Columbia	Book-keeper	
B. Mackee	do	Clerk	
Isaac Bonsal	Pennsylvania	do	Do.
M. Whitty	New York	Merchant	
J. Dennies, (absent)	Dist. Columbia		
C. Pursell	do	Clerk	Do.
H. Kimball	Maine	do	
C. Marton	Ohio	Telegraph operator	
L. Smith	Illinois	Banker	Do.
H. Golden	New Jersey	Railroad agent and tel. operator	
H. Knight	Maine	Clerk	
V. H. Burnett	Iowa	do	Do.
T. Murphy	Massachusetts	do	
T. McCormick	Iowa	Land agent	
B. Rowell	Vermont	Teacher	Do.
John Staatz	Illinois	U. S. armory	
A. Wadsworth	New York	Clerk	
V. H. Plunkett	Wisconsin	Merchant	Do.
A. Henderson	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
B. Converse	Vermont	Student	Do.
H. Ballou	Maine	Editor	Do.
V. T. Huntington, (absent)	New York		
John Perkins, jr., (absent)	Massachusetts		
L. H. Hayden	Vermont	Teacher	Do.
V. P. Witherell	Massachusetts	Clerk	
R. R. Welch	do	do	
S. Brown	Ohio	Lawyer	Do.
C. C. Jones	Maine	Merchant	
T. Lawrence	do	Mechanic	
H. B. Fernald	Massachusetts	Attorney-at-law	Do.
P. W. Ingraham	do	Student	
Henry Stoek	Minnesota	Farmer	
W. J. Collamer	Vermont	Clerk	Do.
Jeremiah Rogers	New York	do	
George Boyden	New Hampshire	Mechanic	
E. P. Miller	Maryland	Farmer	Do.
S. C. Swett	Maine	Mechanic	
C. W. Hartley	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
F. Hervey	Massachusetts	Postmaster	Do.
W. W. Bassore	Pennsylvania	Drover	
George H. Page	Illinois	Farmer	
John O. Marble	Maine	Student	Do.
Edward Way	do	Book-keeper	
E. A. Perkins	Wisconsin	Music teacher	
T. W. Corey	New York	Farmer	Do.
C. H. Burgess	do	Painter	
R. G. Kirkpatrick	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
T. A. Henery	do	Book-keeper	Do.
J. A. Dunham	do	Teacher	
M. Manning	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
S. N. Thorne	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
Henry Unna	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
W. H. Douglass	Maine	Post office clerk	
Allen Goodridge	Michigan	Clerk	Do.
J. F. Noyes	Connecticut	do	
J. L. Ferree	Ohio	do	
H. E. Fitch	Massachusetts	Lawyer	Do.
J. G. Jacquette	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
J. D. Stone, (absent)	do		

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Chs. Speakman, (absent).....	Pennsylvania.....		
Simeon Fennell.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Mechanic.....	
Clemens James.....	Virginia.....	Merchant's clerk.....	
E. C. Wadsworth.....	New York.....	Dentist.....	
L. S. Emery.....	Vermont.....	Law student.....	Served in Union army
B. F. Hough, (absent).....	Ohio.....		
George T. Ragan, (absent).....	Indiana.....		
W. H. Sheibley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	Do.
J. R. Corris.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
J. H. Napier.....	do.....	Manufacturer.....	
A. S. Douglass, (absent).....	Vermont.....		
G. W. Barter.....	Wisconsin.....	Editor.....	Do.
G. W. Burger.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
H. A. Cady.....	do.....	Student.....	
Elias Marsh.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
R. M. Whitefoot.....	Illinois.....	Physician.....	Do.
W. E. Blackford.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
H. B. Brodhead.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	
J. M. McNair.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	Do.
J. R. O'Bryon.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
T. A. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	
W. H. Day.....	New York.....	Student.....	
E. A. McDowell.....	New Jersey.....	Clerk.....	
H. J. Frost.....	Michigan.....	In government service.....	
P. M. McGill.....	Ohio.....	Civil engineer.....	
J. W. Anderson.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Printer.....	
A. C. Wakeman.....	California.....	Clerk.....	Do.
J. K. Goodall.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Professor of music.....	Do.
Warren Lincoln.....	Iowa.....	Farmer.....	
Isaiah Thropp.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....	Do.
George L. Vance.....	Vermont.....	do.....	
Samuel Barker.....	New York.....	Merchant and manufacturer.....	
J. B. McCreary.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clergymen.....	
J. S. Rice.....	Massachusetts.....	Merchant.....	
A. S. Meguire.....	Illinois.....	Student.....	
S. H. Bates.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A. B. Curtiss.....	Michigan.....	Painter.....	Do.
A. W. Monroe.....	Maryland.....	Book-keeper.....	
John Ritchie.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Do.
J. F. Van Alen.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
Alfred Hoss.....	Tennessee.....	do.....	
George F. Graham.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
L. A. Baker.....	Michigan.....	Teacher.....	Do.
D. A. Whitesett.....	Pennsylvania.....	Soldier.....	Do.
J. M. Bean.....	do.....	Merchant.....	Do.
C. D. Lyon.....	do.....	Printer.....	Do.
W. L. Kennedy.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
J. B. McCrellis.....	Illinois.....	Student.....	Do.
Theo. W. Brown.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Theo. Mead.....	Illinois.....	Attorney.....	
M. Moulden.....	Maryland.....	Teacher.....	
M. E. Urell.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Do.
James T. Baden.....	Maryland.....	Soldier.....	Do.
G. A. Wheelright.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	
G. A. Robertson.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
S. B. Palmer.....	Connecticut.....	Acting assistant quartermaster.....	Do.
H. H. McMillan.....	Iowa.....	Surveyor.....	
George J. Bond.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Jacob H. Lyon.....	New Jersey.....	Publisher.....	Do.
H. C. Manly.....	Ohio.....	Printer.....	
J. M. Vale.....	Iowa.....	Attorney.....	Do.
F. A. Gee.....	New York.....	Law student.....	Do.
A. J. Huntoon.....	New Hampshire.....	Teacher.....	Do.
H. H. Garrett.....	Pennsylvania.....	Lumberman and farmer.....	Do.
R. Baldwin.....	New York.....	Attorney.....	Do.
C. W. Hills.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	Do.
David S. Blue.....	New Jersey.....	Book-keeper.....	
M. S. Roberts.....	Maine.....	Dentist.....	Do.
John Robinson.....	Maryland.....	Soldier.....	Do.
Jno. M. Dwyer.....	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Do.
B. B. Botts.....	Virginia.....		
P. H. Skinner.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Student.....	
George T. Haslett.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	Do.
S. V. Reeve.....	New York.....	Lumber merchant.....	Do.
George W. Bonnell.....	New Jersey.....	Printer.....	Do.
J. H. Rawlings.....	Pennsylvania.....	Carpenter.....	Do.
G. W. Evans.....	Maryland.....	Druggist.....	Do.
James C. Whitall.....	Colorado.....	Soldier.....	Do.
W. E. Whittelsey.....	Connecticut.....	Clerk.....	Do.
L. Galeski.....	New York.....	do.....	Do.
Jos. Burroughs.....	New Jersey.....	Farmer.....	Do.

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
W. H. Chase.	New York.	Teacher	Served in Union army.
W. W. Bennett.	do.	Clerk	Do.
Thos. Cassidy.	Michigan	do.	Do.
John Van Kirk.	Pennsylvania.	Farmer	Do.
S. F. F. Sterrick.	do.	Clerk	Do.
George W. Shidy.	Illinois	Clergyman and professor.	Do.
Jno. C. Thatcher.	New York.	Clerk, quartermaster's departm't.	
C. A. Lewis.	Massachusetts.	Carpenter.	Do.
Chs. Kenyon.	Michigan	Soldier.	Do.
George L. Howf.	New York.	Clerk.	Do.
Henry Hadlow.	do.	do.	Do.
Bernard May.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
B. J. O'Driscoll.	New York.	do.	Do.
M. D. Overacker.	Illinois	Teacher	Do.
Hosea Hyde.	Massachusetts.	Clerk.	Do.
E. C. Townsend.	New York.	Student.	Do.
George H. Upham.	do.	Clerk.	Do.
George Marsh, jr.	Illinois	Farmer.	Do.
T. N. Thornburg.	West Virginia	Teacher	Do.
N. C. Warner.	Illinois	Farmer	Do.
A. N. Brown.	Virginia	Student.	
J. W. Wells.	New York.	do.	Do.
J. W. George.	New Hampshire.	Clerk.	Do.
R. H. Edwards.	Ohio	Student.	Do.
J. C. Kelly.	Iowa	Farmer	Do.
V. H. Cochrane.	New York.	Student.	Do.
J. J. Bain.	Vermont	Clerk.	Do.
Edward Vinson.	New York.	do.	Do.
D. J. O'Connor.	do.	Army	Do.
H. G. Lyon.	do.	Clerk.	Do.
George F. Stone.	Massachusetts	Teacher	Do.
J. Cormerais.	do.	Clerk.	Do.
A. D. Kingsbury.	do.	do.	Do.
B. H. Franklin.	Virginia	do.	
J. H. Hull.	New York.		Do.
B. Holden.	Maine	Carriage trimmer.	Do.
William Ludgate.	New York.	Clerk	Do.
A. S. Wheaton, (absent)	do.		
Thomas Montgomery.	do.	Carpenter	Do.
James H. Townsend.	Illinois	Soldier	Do.
Lewis A. Pierce.	Massachusetts	do.	Do.
Charles E. Hunt.	New York.	do.	Do.
John D. Creighton.	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
George E. Davis.	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
J. S. Shulze.	do.	Clerk	
Frederick Killam.	Connecticut	Merchant	Do.
J. G. Baker.	Maine	Druggist.	Do.
V. S. Gilman.	Missouri.	Student.	Do.
S. McGowan.	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
J. L. Miller.	Michigan	do.	
V. H. Dumars.	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
Horace Silsby.	Maine	Teacher	
C. R. Browner.	New York.	Accountant	Do.
John H. Pickell.	do.	Clerk	Do.
J. C. Logan.	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
H. Romaine.	New York.	Clerk	Do.
O. O. Floyd.	Massachusetts	do.	Do.
A. Tait.	Dist. Columbia	Quartermaster's agent.	Do.
A. Safford.	Michigan	Clerk	Do.
Edward Schenck.	New York.	Soldier	Do.
J. S. Keller.	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
George W. Turner.	do.	do.	Do.
V. H. Hodges.	New Jersey.	Clerk	Do.
Taylor Rouse.	New York.	Soldier	Do.
N. Harris.	Ohio	do.	Do.
McLean.	New York.	Teacher	Do.
de Spear.	Pennsylvania	Printer	Do.
P. Lothrop.	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
J. F. Gibbs.	do.	do.	Do.
John Amill.	Kansas	Soldier	Do.
N. Seip.	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
James Loan.	do.	Clerk	Do.
James McQuillan.	Rhode Island	Agent	Do.
M. Penfield.	Connecticut	Soldier	Do.
C. C. Smith.	Rhode Island	do.	Do.
H. P. Grey.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
John E. Ayers.	New York.	do.	Do.
V. C. Briscoe.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
otto F. Mollo.	do.	Book-keeper	Do.
V. G. McCreary.	Pennsylvania	Physician	Do.
V. L. Smith, (absent).	New York.		

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
E. C. Broadwell	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Served in Union army.
L. F. Randolph	New York	Clerk	Do.
F. S. Lamson, (absent)	Massachusetts		Do.
Henry Casey	do	Clerk	Do.
C. L. Patten	Maine	Soldier	Do.
George W. Taylor	New Jersey	Farmer	Do.
C. W. Carey	Connecticut	Clerk	Do.
Charles Brewster	New York	Lawyer	Do.
J. B. Parker	Vermont	Clerk	
Henry S. Paul	Ohio	Merchant	Do.
George D. Hill	Michigan	Clerk	Do.
W. P. Atwell	Wisconsin	do	Do.
F. J. Arbuckle	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
A. T. Abbott, (absent)	do		
P. A. Brien	New York	Clerk	Do.
Fred. Martin	do	Phonographer	
W. B. Brown	Ohio	Saddler	Do.
J. T. Cunningham	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
E. J. B. Currey, (absent)	Michigan		
J. A. Campbell	Dist. Columbia	Soldier	Do.
R. A. Colby	Illinois	Clerk, quartermaster's departm't	Do.
William Dolsen	Dist. Columbia	Army	Do.
J. E. Evans	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
R. S. Fletcher	Dist. Columbia	do	
David Fairly	New Jersey	do	Do.
Theo. Gatchell	Maryland	Soldier	Do.
R. S. Harris	New York	do	Do.
Eli Hurin	Indiana	Farmer	Do.
S. R. Harrington	Kansas	Law student	Do.
J. F. Harding	Maine	Farmer	Do.
G. F. Irvine, (absent)	Ohio		
W. H. Johnson	New York	Farmer	Do.
J. B. Kendall	Minnesota	Soldier	Do.
G. S. Keyes	Massachusetts	do	Do.
R. F. Kabus	Ohio	Teacher	Do.
Thomas Linehan	New York	Gas-fitter	Do.
Z. D. Morris	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
W. W. McWilliams	do	Student	Do.
C. E. Nordstrom	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
W. B. Nichols	Massachusetts	do	Do.
G. Palazotto	New York	Druggist	Do.
E. Phillips	Dist. Columbia	Soldier	Do.
J. P. Ryan	Maryland	Student	Do.
J. S. Rogers	Maine	Soldier	Do.
Oscar Reynolds	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Do.
F. Rosencrantz	New York	Soldier	Do.
H. W. Smith	do	do	Do.
H. Sherwood	Michigan	do	Do.
D. S. Tompkins	New York	do	Do.
John L. Teed	Illinois	Surgeon	Do.
Alfred Vance	Ohio	Student	
H. A. White	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
D. W. C. Welling	Michigan	do	Do.
Charles Watson	New York	Clerk	Do.
Rigdon Williams	Ohio	Student	Do.
W. Millar	Pennsylvania	Mechanic	
J. A. White	Wisconsin	Clerk	
T. G. Field, (absent)			
H. A. Kirkham	New York	Clerk	
John Leonard	do	Book-keeper	Do.
Wm. F. Hook	Dist. Columbia	Clerk quartermaster's dept.	Do.
James A. Clark	do	Asst. supt. Old Capitol prison	
Edward Flagg	Massachusetts	Accountant	
J. A. Miller	New York	Clerk	Do.
H. P. Viles	Massachusetts	do	
S. C. Rusling	New Jersey	do	Do.
S. D. Alden	Missouri	do	Do.
H. A. Jones	Maryland	Merchant	Do.
G. A. Meyer	New York	Clerk	Do.
R. S. Brown	Illinois	do	Do.
W. F. Hall	Vermont	do	
Wm. M. Wallace	New York		Do.
G. H. Howell	do	Clerk	Do.
F. B. Smith	Massachusetts	Student	Do.
L. Harvey	New York		Do.
T. L. Miller	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
R. F. Radebaugh	Ohio		
W. J. Ashley	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	
George C. Stone	New York	Merchant	
J. E. Nulty	Pennsylvania	Attorney-at-law	
H. B. Seymour	Illinois	Book-keeper	

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
H. H. Unduch.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
J. A. Henderson.....	do.....	do.....	
Roswell Waldo.....	Ohio.....	Student.....	
Z. W. Denham.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
James M. Coleman.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Served in Union army.
Thomas J. Lazenby.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Samson.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	
A. J. Partridge.....	Wisconsin.....	Druggist and tel.....	
William Lemon.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Railroad clerk.....	
Lewis M. Smith.....	West Virginia.....	Druggist.....	
George B. Patch.....	Massachusetts.....	Book-keeper.....	
Charles W. Blake.....	Maryland.....	do.....	
J. F. Hall.....	do.....	Physician.....	Do.
George Wallace, jr.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Thomas W. Webster.....	Maryland.....	Student.....	
John H. Darne.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Post Office clerk.....	
John M. Cathcart.....	Maryland.....	Midshipmen.....	United States navy.
George R. Burgess.....	do.....	Clerk of court.....	
H. C. Butler.....	do.....	Hotel clerk.....	
George W. Goodhue.....	Indiana.....	Student.....	Served in Union army.
Jesse Johnson.....	Maryland.....	Clerk medical dept.....	
Thomas Sanderson.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
E. B. McFarland.....	Missouri.....	do.....	
R. V. Belt.....	Maryland.....	Farmer.....	Do.
Isaac O. Shelby.....	Illinois.....	Student.....	Do.
Sigmund Raab.....	Virginia.....	Druggist.....	Do.
John C. Jenness.....	New Hampshire.....	Student.....	Do.
Z. W. McKnew.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
J. L. McFarland.....	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
Thomas Hutchings.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
William L. Smith.....	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Do.
J. F. Winter.....	Maryland.....	Clerk quartermaster's dept.....	
M. Woodworth.....	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	
Alexander Fairly.....	Iowa.....	Minister.....	
W. Callender.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A. K. Browne.....	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	
Z. F. Nye.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	Do.
W. H. Wormersly.....	Massachusetts.....	Painter.....	Do.
T. F. Brown.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	Do.
J. H. Jerome.....	Virginia.....	Minister.....	Do.
F. S. Altemas.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A. Y. Leech.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
J. H. Wall.....	New York.....	do.....	Do.
George P. Fulton.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	Do.
John S. Cooper.....	do.....	Student.....	Do.
R. R. R. Dumars.....	New York.....	Editor.....	Do.
W. L. Findlay.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	
Joseph Garretson.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
H. C. Addison.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
W. F. Abrams.....	Ohio.....	do.....	Do.
B. Austin.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
J. W. Blake.....	Maine.....	Teacher.....	
D. A. Burrows.....	Connecticut.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
S. M. Burrows.....	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Do.
F. A. Bates.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	
G. W. Callender.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	Do.
H. A. Curtiss.....	Vermont.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas Carlyle.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	Do.
E. Daly.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
F. C. Davis.....	do.....	Law student.....	Do.
C. E. Fogg.....	Massachusetts.....	Mechanic.....	Do.
E. Fitzlsi.....	Pennsylvania.....	Lithographer.....	Do.
F. J. Foster.....	New York.....	Student.....	Do.
D. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	Do.
W. F. Fort.....	Maryland.....	do.....	
G. H. Grendle.....	Maine.....	Sailor.....	
E. P. Gleason.....	Massachusetts.....	Soldier.....	Do.
D. J. Gibbon.....	Ohio.....	Student.....	Do.
W. M. Harvey.....	Kansas.....	do.....	Do.
J. L. Hyde.....	New Jersey.....	Broker.....	Do.
W. B. Henson.....	New York.....	Soldier.....	Do.
J. N. Henderson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
T. T. Harkness.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. Helyer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Aug. Henning.....	Virginia.....	do.....	Do.
A. P. Knight.....	Maine.....	Manufacturer.....	Do.
C. M. Knapp.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
J. P. Lear.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	Do.
John La Blanc.....	Pennsylvania.....	Engineer.....	Do.
Moses Le Roy.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Eugene Lewis.....	do.....	Mariner.....	Do.

List of clerks employed in the Quartermaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
E. L. Morris	New York	Farmer	Served in Union army.
M. McLeod	Dist. Columbia	Schoolmaster	
Thomas Mansell	New York	Clerk	Do.
C. J. Moore	New Jersey	Printer	Do.
J. M. E. McKee	Pennsylvania	Student	Do.
L. E. C. Moore	do	do	Do.
F. J. McNally	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
E. D. McIntosh	New York	Horticulturist	Do.
A. J. Merritt	do	Soldier	Do.
John McCain	Pennsylvania	Brick-maker	Do.
W. M. Wyman	Maryland	Clerk	
Jos. Ponlin, jr	Maine	do	
L. S. Pond	New York	Merchant	Do.
M. D. Peck	do	Soldier	Do.
H. O. Reaver	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. W. Ritchie	Pennsylvania	do	Do.
G. S. Richmond	New York	Student	Do.
J. B. Ramsay	Pennsylvania	Employé quartermaster's dept	Do.
L. Spear	New York	Clerk	Do.
M. B. Stelta	Dist. Columbia	Student	
J. T. Sothoron	Maryland	Med. cadet	Do.
J. M. Sullivan	New York	Carver and gilder	Do.
C. J. Swift	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
James Smolinski	Dist. Columbia	do	Do.
Thomas F. Sheldon	New York	do	Do.
J. P. Sheibly	Pennsylvania	Student	Do.
I. D. Stevenson	New York	do	Do.
J. W. Thompson	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
T. T. Truax	New York	Soldier	Do.
D. S. Townsend	New Jersey	Sup. railroad works	Do.
James Williamson	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Do.
A. D. Willard	Maine	Teacher	
S. A. Wallace	Pennsylvania	do	Do.
H. A. F. North	New York	Soldier	Do.
Henry D. Saxton	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
S. B. Coleman	New York	A. master U. S. navy	U. S. navy.
E. W. Wallace	Missouri	Railroad agent	
Henry Lazenby	Dist. Columbia	Railroad clerk	
<i>Females.</i>			
J. D. Baldwin	Dist. Columbia		
A. Brown	Illinois		
S. N. Bates	Michigan	Teacher	
A. Bull	Dist. Columbia		
E. Barstow	Massachusetts		
T. Cowperthwaite	Connecticut		
E. Duncanson	Dist. Columbia		
A. G. Emery	New York		
M. K. Guthrie, (absent)	Dist. Columbia		
J. H. Gangwer	Ohio		
P. Hebb	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
G. B. Howard	Massachusetts	Secretary to Miss Dix	
H. Hogan	Dist. Columbia		
L. S. Hagner	do		
E. Janney	do		
E. E. Janney	do	Teacher	
A. C. Knight	Massachusetts		
L. P. Knowlton	Illinois		
M. Leach	Dist. Columbia		
E. J. L. Leib	Pennsylvania	Mem. of Union Relief Society	
A. W. Morris	New York	Vol. nurse Union hospital	
J. P. Neale	Massachusetts		
M. C. Page	Kansas		
F. T. Pillsbury	Wisconsin		
L. A. Richardson	New Hampshire		
M. Richardson	Michigan		
C. Sherman	Virginia		
E. D. Sedgwick	Connecticut	Teacher	
E. C. Swan	Pennsylvania	do	
J. H. Wilcox	Dist. Columbia	do	
S. F. Wainwright	do		

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of clerks employed	518
Served in the Union army	274
Served in the rebel army	None.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, May 18, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the clerks in the Adjutant General's Office, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, dated May 7, 1866.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of clerks in the Adjutant General's Office, furnished in compliance with resolution of Congress, dated May 7, 1866, requiring reports from the several departments, &c., as to the number of clerks employed, "from which States they were appointed, what was their occupation before appointment, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment."

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
R. P. Thian	New York	Clerk	Never in army; appointed 1853.
J. C. Hesse	Army	Soldier	Union army, 5 years 3 months.
E. A. Woodward	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 9 months.
Max Bock	do.	do.	Union army, 14 years.
J. H. Lowry	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
Henry Douglas	Army	Soldier	Union army, 16 years 8 months.
Charles F. Howard	do.	do.	Union army, 8 years.
O. W. Longan	do.	do.	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
E. McSweeney	do.	do.	Union army, 10 years.
W. Anderson	do.	do.	Union army, 25 years.
J. D. Sabine	do.	do.	Union army, 4 mos.; navy, 1 yr.
A. P. Schurz	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 4 months.
Levi Davis	Dist. Columbia	Manufacturer	Never in army; appointed 1851.
Richard O'Doud	Army	Soldier	Union army, 11 years 9 months.
J. F. Cain	Dist. Columbia	Merchant	Never in army; appointed 1856.
A. W. Paine	Wisconsin	Lawyer	Union army, 3 years 3 months.
J. Green	Pennsylvania	Artist	Never in army; appointed 1862.
R. Cassidy	Army	Soldier	Union army, 10 years 3 months.
B. B. Babcock	do.	do.	Union army, 5 years.
H. Fosdick	do.	do.	Do.
W. J. Armstrong	do.	do.	Union army, 6 years.
J. S. McCoy	do.	do.	Union army, 5 years.
Louis Schonborn	do.	do.	Union army, 9 years 2 months.
G. W. Abbott	do.	do.	Union army, 1 year 3 months.
J. J. Dolan	do.	do.	Union army, 1 year 10 months.
J. McNamara	do.	do.	Union army, 1 year 11 months.
Frank Taylor	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 6 months.
H. A. Harding	do.	do.	Union army, 3 years.
F. M. DeCover	do.	do.	Union army, 4 months.
N. F. Onion	do.	do.	Union army, 3 years 6 months.
S. P. Pearson	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 8 months.
W. D. Gourlay	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years.
J. W. Palmer	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 11 months.
G. Allen, jr.	Vermont	Lawyer	Never in army; appointed 1862.
J. A. Dodge	Massachusetts	Merchant	Do.
S. R. Davis	Army	Soldier	Union army, 1 year 9 months.
G. W. Terflinger	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 9 months.
D. B. Searle	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 1 month.
George Henry	do.	do.	Union army, 6 years 2 months.
C. B. Brady	do.	do.	Union army, 6 years.
J. J. Dermody	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years.
A. D. Van DerVeer	do.	do.	Union army, 9 months.
D. E. Holmes	do.	do.	Union army, 2 years 9 months.
C. W. Meding	New York	Clerk	Union army, 3 months.
C. H. Miller	Army	Soldier	Union army, 1 year 7 months.
H. T. Grugan	do.	do.	Union army, 9 months.
S. Perley	do.	do.	Union army, 10 years.
T. G. Ash	Kentucky	Clerk	Never in army; appointed 1862.

List of clerks employed in the Adjutant General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
A. Roche	Army	Soldier	Union army, 4 years 10 months.
J. T. Pritchard	do	do	Union army, 10 months.
W. H. Bernard	do	do	Union army, 10 years.
W. M. Davis	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Union army, 2 months; furnished substitute.
G. W. Salter	Army	Soldier	Union army, 2 years 10 months.
J. F. Pusey	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
H. S. Merrill	do	do	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
R. Jefferson	do	do	Union army, 6 months.
J. Leary	do	do	Union army, 10 years.
H. Cassidy	do	do	Union army, 1 year 4 months.
J. Riordan	do	do	Union army, 8 years.
F. Dalton	do	do	Union army, 5 years 5 months.
J. B. Foote	do	do	Union army, 2 years 8 months.
H. A. Gross	do	do	Union army, 10 years.
B. H. Warner	do	do	Union army, 8 months.
W. North	do	do	Union army, 2 years 7 months.
H. A. Sylvester	do	do	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
A. R. Sloan	do	do	Union army, 2 years 5 months.
A. S. Vose	do	do	Union army, 4 years 6 months.
O. S. Moulton	do	do	Union army, 1 year 4 months.
J. O. Lee	do	do	Union army, 2 years 4 months.
W. D. Mack	do	do	Union army, 2 years 11 months.
Vernon Potter, jr.	do	do	Union army, 2 years 2 months.
F. B. Heitman	do	do	Union army, 8 years 3 months.
J. S. Miller	do	do	Union army, 2 years 8 months.
B. M. Meeds	do	do	Union army, 2 years 10 months.
D. Maher	do	do	Union army, 22 years.
D. McSwiney	do	do	Union army, 5 years.
W. H. Doolittle	do	do	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
W. G. Powers	do	do	Union army, 2 years 10 months.
C. W. Shelton	do	do	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
R. Shields	do	do	Union army, 11 years 6 months.
S. N. Benerman	do	do	Union army, 2 years 8 months.
S. P. England	do	do	Do. do.
J. Cavanaugh	do	do	Union army, 2 years 11 months.
G. B. Stinchfield	do	do	Union army, 2 years 1 month.
J. T. Smith	do	do	Union army, 2 years 6 months.
A. B. Butts	do	do	Union army, 2 years.
D. D. Davidson	Dist. Columbia	Conductor	Never in army; appointed 1863.
E. Bartlette	Ohio	Physician	Never in army; appointed 1864.
J. B. Sleman	Army	Soldier	Union army, 1 year 11 months.
G. W. Rich	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
E. Z. Brailey	do	do	Union army, 2 years 10 months.
J. H. Jochum	do	do	Union army, 1 year 11 months.
C. W. Foulke	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
J. R. Brinsmade	do	do	Union army, 2 years 1 month.
W. B. Long	do	do	Union army, 2 years 2 months.
J. P. Noel	do	do	Union army, 3 years 1 month.
C. D. Parsons	do	do	Union army, 6 months.
E. Cotterill	do	do	Union army, 6 years.
C. S. Hulse	do	do	Union army, 3 years 4 months.
R. J. Biakelock	do	do	Union army, 2 years 11 months.
W. Holford	do	do	Do. do.
W. Kinkead	do	do	Union army, 2 years 2 months.
W. Richards	do	do	Union army, 2 years 3 months.
E. D. Tracy	do	do	Union army, 3 years 1 month.
J. C. Allen	do	do	Union army, 3 years 9 months.
F. H. Weaver	Pennsylvania	do	Union army, 3 years.
W. F. Warren	do	do	Union army, 1 year 4 months.
W. H. Noyes	Massachusetts	do	Union army, 3 years.
E. L. Rogers	Pennsylvania	do	Union army, 3 years 6 months.
J. Lepper	Army	do	Union army, 3 years 2 months.
N. H. Robbins	do	Student	Union army, 8 years.
N. W. King	do	Soldier	Union army, 8 months.
J. Lohman	do	do	Union army, 7 years 4 months.
F. B. Miller	do	do	Union army, 4 years 4 months.
J. P. Scott	do	do	Union army, 1 year 8 months.
G. Lewis	do	do	Union army, 8 years.
S. E. Carrington	do	do	Union army, 2 years 5 months.
J. Tweedale	do	do	Union army, 2 years 7 months.
H. G. Milans	do	do	Union army, 5 years.
O. D. Madge	do	do	Union army, 3 years 10 months.
C. Anderson	do	do	Union army, 3 years 7 months.
J. Welch	do	do	Union army, 3 years 4 months.
C. H. Carrington	do	do	Union army, 2 years 7 months.
H. C. Corbett	do	do	Union army, 2 years 9 months.
W. Kelley	do	do	Union army, 3 years 11 months.
E. J. Blinn	do	do	Union army, 3 years 7 months.
S. P. Stuart	do	do	Union army, 2 years 10 months.
L. G. Martin	do	do	Union army, 3 years 5 months.

Lists of clerks employed in the Adjutant General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
H. Hovey	Army	Soldier	Union army, 3 years 10 months.
C. Brown	do	do	Union army, 4 years 10 months.
E. S. Manley	do	do	Union army, 3 years 5 months.
C. E. Davenport	do	do	Union army, 4 years 3 months.
G. E. Loweree	do	do	Union army, 2 years 6 months.
E. Renaud	do	do	Union army, 2 years 4 months.
F. J. Grawlick	do	do	Union army, 4 years 2 months.
A. R. Tichenor	do	do	Union army, 2 years.
F. Brintnall	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
A. F. N. Rolf	do	do	Union army, 5 months.
G. Q. Allen	do	do	Union army, 3 years 3 months.
G. B. Merrick	do	do	Union army, 3 years 1 month.
F. J. Maynard	do	do	Union army, 4 years.
J. A. Randall	do	do	Union army, 1 year 4 months.
J. M. Oakley	do	do	Union army, 2 years 11 months.
E. E. House	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
W. F. McLennan	do	do	Union army, 1 year 11 months.
C. H. Ker	do	do	Union army, 1 year 2 months.
W. N. Peck	do	do	Union army, 1 year 4 months.
J. R. Dickson	do	do	Union army, 3 years.
J. C. Highland	do	do	Union army, 2 years.
T. H. Evans	do	do	Union army, 14 years.
J. D. Frederic	do	do	Union army, 4 years.
E. Gaither	do	do	Union army, 1 year 9 months.
J. W. Kirkley	do	do	Union army, 4 years 6 months.
F. H. Smith	do	do	Union army, 4 years.
F. Donohue	do	do	Union army, 4 years 4 months.
J. G. Watson	do	do	Union army, 2 years.
W. L. Gaddis	do	do	Union army, 2 years 5 months.
W. Reiley	do	do	Union army, 4 years 4 months.
G. W. Babcock	do	do	Union army, 3 months.
W. P. Andrews	do	do	Union army, 4 years 5 months.
F. J. Oakes	do	do	Union army, 7 years 6 months.
G. W. Pratt	do	do	Union army, 4 years 8 months.
G. A. Brandt	do	do	Union army, 2 years 5 months.
L. E. Newton	Dist. Columbia	Draughtsman	Never in army; appointed 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

	Class 4.	Class 3.	Class 2.	Class 1.	\$60 per month.	Total.
Number who have not served in United States army	1	.....	5	3	1	10
Number served in United States army less than 1 year .....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	12
Number served in United States army 1 year and less than 2 years .....	.....	3	5	15	.....	23
Number served in United States army 2 years and less than three years	1	1	8	36	.....	46
Number served in United States army 3 years and more	2	4	11	56	.....	73
Total	4	8	34	117	1	164

Average amount of military service per clerk, 3 years 7 months.

None of the clerks employed in the Adjutant General's Office have served in the late rebel army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1866.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 7th instant, calling for information in regard to the appointment, number, &c., of the clerks in the several departments, I have the honor to submit the following list as embracing all on duty in this bureau, viz:

James M. Wright, appointed from Maryland, occupation before appointment, clerk.

Octavius L. Pruden, appointed from United States army.

E. Taylor Brand, appointed from District of Columbia, occupation before appointment, clerk.

Franklin T. Howe, appointed from United States army.

Thomas Duke, appointed from United States army.

Benjamin C. Jones, appointed from United States army.

Jerome B. Diver, appointed from United States army.

Christian Jourgensen, appointed from United States army.

George H. Holt, appointed from Massachusetts, occupation before appointment, student.

William T. Daley, still in United States army, on detached service.

None of them have been in the late rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, *Judge Advocate General.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to report, in obedience to your order of yesterday, (enclosed,) that only two (2) clerks are employed in my office, viz:

Charles H. Pomroy, twenty-seven years old, native and resident of Pennsylvania; served three (3) years in the United States army, and honorably discharged January 7, 1865, and has been in my office since March 13, 1865.

Theodore C. Turner, twenty-one years old, is my son; born in Ohio, and resident of New York. Was collegiate student when appointed clerk. Among other duties, he has charge of the valuable papers and securities, of which I am the custodian, whenever I am absent upon special duty; and while I am the custodian of such securities, &c., and responsible for their safe-keeping, I need some one in whom I have personal confidence.

My messenger (colored) and the night watch of the building have both been in the United States service, and honorably discharged.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1866.

SIR: With reference to report called for by resolution of Congress of the 7th instant, in relation to clerks employed in the several departments of the government, I have the honor to report that there are now employed in this office forty-eight clerks, (males.)

They were appointed from States as follows, viz: New York, 24; New Hampshire, 1; Maryland, 3; Connecticut, 1; Pennsylvania, 12; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Wisconsin, 1; District of Columbia, 2.

Their occupation before appointment was as follows, viz: Lawyers and law students, 2; book-keepers and cashiers, 2; mechanic, 1; school-teachers, 3; medical student, 1; jeweller, 1; clerks and salesmen, 31; merchant, 1; farmers, 2; seaman, 1; railroad conductor, 1; printers and publishers, 2.

Of the forty-eight clerks employed in this office, thirty-one have served in the United States army at periods during the war, by enlistment or appointment, one in the navy, and four in civil positions in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments in the field.

The following is a list of those who have served in the army or navy at periods during the war by enlistment or appointment:

Navy.—Amos Brown.

Army.—Charles E. Connor, James Lander, John W. Browning, H. Dwight Smith, J. Wise, J. Frank Wyman, Thomas Wallsh, Charles Sherman, J. C. S. Burger, James B. Carter, Frank W. Miller, George S. Coleman, George C. Green, William H. Quayle, John Edward Wilson, W. W. Reynolds, Tyler Harding, George H. Albutt, Robert A. Slater, J. H. Lyman, T. E. Sewell, Louis C. Lepage, Charles P. Miller, E. Harry Spang, M. B. Litchty, John Bean, W. H. Conkle, J. C. Woodworth, Frank A. Lancaster, Edward H. Atkins, William Cruikshank.

None of the clerks employed in this office have ever been in the rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major General U. S. Vols., Commissary General of Prisoners.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington City, May 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, showing the number, names, State from which appointed, occupation before appointment, &c., of the clerks employed in this bureau, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,

Commissary General Subsistence.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

*List of clerks employed in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence,
United States army.*

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Richard M. Hanson	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	Served in United States army.
Joseph Schwartz	Army	Soldier	
Slater B. Russell	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
John M. Belt	Dist. Columbia ..	Merchant	
John Penn Jones	Pennsylvania	Editor	Lieut. 4th Pennsylvania cavalry.
D. Austin McCarthy	Maryland	Clerk	
William H. Reynolds	Michigan	Book-keeper	
Thomas M. Moran	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	
Richard Barry	do	do	With army in the field.
George G. Myers	Pennsylvania	Clerk, Sub. dep't	
William W. McGill	Dist. Columbia ..	Book-keeper	
William H. Wetzel	Pennsylvania	Clerk, Sub. dep't	
Oscar C. Fox	New York	Teacher	Captain 76th New York vols.
William Nourse	Dist. Columbia ..	Merchant	
Heman F. Robinson	Vermont	Clerk	
Gabriel J. L. Foxwell	Army	Soldier	
James S. Franklin	Pennsylvania	Attorney	Private 74th New York vols.
H. B. Clagett	Virginia	Book-keeper	
R. H. Barr, jr.	Delaware	Clerk, P. M. dep't	
W. W. Bennett	New York	Clerk	
Josiah T. Prather	Maryland	do	With army in the field.
Augustus H. Raymond	Wisconsin	do	
Charles W. Franzoni	Dist. Columbia ..	do	
John M. Roberts	Maryland	Clerk, Sub. dep't	
William B. Malcolm	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	Private Dist. Columbia vols.
Albanus Holby	Pennsylvania	Conveyancer	
Frederick Johnston	Army	Clerk	
Charles E. Hunt	New York	do	
James R. Birkhead	Maryland	do	Second United States infantry.
William Riley	Pennsylvania	Collector	
Armat Stoddart	do	Clerk	
Benjamin M. Gracey	Maryland	do	
Amos Hadley	Maine	Teacher	Private 23d Maine volunteers.
Robert Bradin	New York	Clerk	
Abraham K. Brower	Pennsylvania	do	
Horace G. Jacok	Maine	Carpenter	
Edward K. Bordman	Massachusetts	Mechanic	Sergeant 1st Mass. heavy art.
Justus Thimer	Dist. Columbia ..	Professor	
George L. Tyler	Maryland	Clerk	
Charles T. Eldridge	Maine	do	
Jacob Curran	Illinois	Merchant	Private 175th New York vols.
Samuel H. Witherow	Pennsylvania	Engraver	
Thomas Kerby	New York	Clerk	
Charles N. Moore	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	
Warren White	New York	Machinist	Lieut. 14th New York heavy art.
Robert S. Kearney	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk, Sub. dep't	
T. Quincy Hill	Massachusetts	Merchant	
Coulter Wiggins	Pennsylvania	Student	
Benjamin H. Strother	Dist. Columbia ..	Miner	Paymaster United States navy.
Joseph B. Cox	do	Clerk	
H. C. Singley	Pennsylvania	Storekeeper	
David Allen	do	Soldier	
Andrew Wetzel	do	Clerk	Sergeant 2d Dist. Columbia vols.
F. W. Edwards	Massachusetts	do	
S. M. Barnard	Dist. Columbia ..	do	
William F. Ramsey	Maryland	do	
J. A. Moulden	Dist. Columbia ..	do	Private 149th Pennsylvania vols.
Franklin Cooley	Pennsylvania	do	
William B. Gurley	Dist. Columbia ..	do	
Henry N. Wayne	New York	do	

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. EATON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*
OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, May 11, 1866.

List of clerks employed in the office of the Surgeon General, as called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Richmond Johnson	Dist. Columbia	Physician	Appointed January, 1826.
Amuel Ramsey	Virginia	Teacher	
Charles Harling	Army	Soldier	Served in Union army.
Frederick Thornton	do	do	Do.
W. Balmain	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
John Watson	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
J. Keferstein	Army	do	Do.
C. H. Van Derveer	do	do	Do.
A. Moulthrop	do	do	Do.
H. Maynard	Massachusetts	Clerk	
L. Apel	Army	Soldier	Do.
C. Root	Connecticut	do	Do.
Anton Becker	Army	do	Do.
S. Williston	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Frank R. Sparks	New York	do	Do.
V. B. Lyon	do	Lawyer	Do.
V. Moore	Army	Soldier	Do.
W. Butler	Connecticut	Clerk	Do.
Charles H. Sewell	Army	Soldier	Do.
Thomas O'Beirne	do	do	Do.
D. Means	Ohio	Clerk	
Charles L. Gardner	Dist. Columbia	Druggist	
James W. Seymour	New York	Clerk	Do.
Henry Roberts	Army	Soldier	Do.
Andrew Bischoff	do	do	Do.
Red. W. Stone	do	do	Do.
L. Covert	do	do	Do.
Frederick B. Loftus	do	do	Do.
J. Jennings	do	do	Do.
B. Shaw	do	do	Do.
George W. Steen	do	do	Do.
C. Springsguth	do	do	Do.
William Fisher	do	do	Do.

J. W. BARNES, *Surgeon General.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 12, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your office of a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, offered by Hon. Green Clay Smith on the 7th instant, to the effect—

“That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General be directed to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments; from which States they were appointed; what was their occupation before appointment, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union army; and also the number, name, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those, respectively, of the latter class were recommended for appointment,” and, in reply, beg leave to submit the accompanying list of clerks now employed in this bureau.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of clerks employed in the Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Alexander, Robert	New York	Soldier	Served in Union army.
Beall, Charles B.	Maryland	do.	Do.
Boyens, A. A.	New York	Book-keeper	
Beardsley, J. Jay	do.	Soldier	Do.
Cohen, Morris	do.	do.	Do.
Cameron, John	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Cooke, L. F.	New York	Book-keeper	
Cunningham, A. F.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Camp, H. P.	Connecticut	do.	
Doores, William C.	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
De Zouche, W. C.	do.	do.	Do.
Evans, Thomas H.	New York	do.	Do.
Ferris, Gilbert I.	Wisconsin	do.	Do.
François, Theophile	New York	do.	Do.
Gulager, Charles	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Guterman, Charles	New York	do.	Do.
Gorman, James O.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
Harmon, John M.	Massachusetts	do.	Do.
Harper, Samuel	Texas	do.	Do.
Hire, Albert	Missouri	do.	Do.
Holley, John E.	New York	do.	Do.
Hunt, Edward F.	Pennsylvania	Telegrapher and clerk	
Haslam, Thomas	do.	Soldier	Do.
Irvine, Alexander McLeish	New York	do.	Do.
Jones, Edward J.	Pennsylvania	Manufacturer	
Jones, S. Lewis	do.	Clerk	
Keogh, John W.	New York	Soldier	Do.
King, L. J.	do.	do.	Do.
Kepner, R. B.	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Lantz, Jesse	do.	Citizen	
McLaughlin, Charles A.	New York	Soldier	Do.
McCoy, Washington K.	Maryland	Clerk in navy yard	
McManus, Thomas S.	Ohio	Soldier	Do.
McKee, George W.	Pennsylvania	River clerk	
McDaniels, William	Louisiana	Clerk	
McGeorge, R. L.	New York	Soldier	Do.
Millen, James G.	Ohio	do.	Do.
Moxley, D. D.	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Moore, J. W.	do.	do.	Do.
Muzzy, A. M.	New York	Clerk	
Morris, A. L.	Pennsylvania	Soldier	Do.
Meade, C. C.	Maryland	do.	Do.
Mark, George A.	Maine	Teacher	
Morris, Henry	Delaware	Soldier	Do.
Maquerlot, H.	New York	do.	Do.
O'Connell, J. D.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
Porter, William C.	Ohio	do.	Do.
Payne, Robert A.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
Porter, J. H.	do.	do.	Do.
Rex, George A.	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Ripley, John H.	Massachusetts	Soldier	Do.
Ross, Burton R.	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do.
Ryan, Matthew	New York	do.	Do.
Rowland, George	do.	Citizen	
Robertson, John D.	New Jersey	Clerk	
Richardson, James	Wisconsin	Soldier	Do.
Stranahan, John A.	Vermont	do.	Do.
Smallwood, G. T.	Massachusetts	do.	Do.
Scott, Harry E.	Wisconsin	do.	Do.
Smith, Thomas R.	Pennsylvania	Draughtsman	
Stanton, J. O.	New Hampshire	Soldier	Do.
Schreiner, E. S.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Thompson, R.	New York	Soldier	Do.
Taylor, George W.	Pennsylvania	Printer	
Thurston, P. S.	Massachusetts	Soldier	Do.
Tilton, D. D.	do.	Clerk	
Von Gassy, Frans. A.	Indiana	Soldier	Do.
Von Loudenburg, C. F.	Maryland	do.	Do.
Warbrick, William	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Watkins, Samuel	New York	do.	Do.
Walsh, M. H.	Connecticut	do.	Do.
Wilson, Thomas	New York	do.	Do.
Wood, John S.	Pennsylvania	do.	Do.
Whitehead, J. W.	New York	do.	Do.
Waters, D. S.	Kentucky	Clerk	
Wessels, Theo. A.	Pennsylvania	do.	

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1866.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct transcript from the records of this bureau.

JAMES B. FRY, *Provost Marshal General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement in relation to the clerks employed in this office, which contains the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866, on that subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major General, Chief Ordnance.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Statement of clerks employed in the Ordnance office, showing States whence appointed, occupation when appointed, whether they served in the Union army, whether any have been in the late rebel army, and explanatory remarks.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
P. Keller	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Appointed in 1840; aged.
Horris Adler	do	do	Appointed in 1832; aged.
H. Kurtz	do	do	
A. Skillman	New Jersey	Attorney-at-law	
J. Winnemore	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Justin Edgerly	Maine	Attorney-at-law	11 months in Union army.
L. McIntyre	Dist. Columbia	Draughtsman	Aged.
W. Pentland	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
A. Luckenbach	do	do	16 months in U. army; lost a leg.
ector McNally	Massachusetts	do	
B. Williams	do	do	
asah Moran	Maryland	do	
George Cook	Massachusetts	Broker	Sutler 6 months in Union army.
ohn Moran	Dist. Columbia	Soldier	5 years in Union army.
ohn D. Hyers	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Hughes	Virginia	Merchant	
R. Benner	Pennsylvania	Clerk	3 months in Union army.
C. Hull	Illinois	Merchant	1 year in Union army.
A. De Caidry	Maryland	Printer	3 months in Union army.
H. Whitley	New Jersey	Druggist	2 years in Union army.
B. Lecompte	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Thomas Proctor	New York	do	
C. Wall	do	do	9 months in Union army.
W. Shugert	Pennsylvania	Printer	Aged; served in war of 1812.
lwin Salter	New Jersey	Surveyor	
Charles Becker	New York	Soldier	Several terms in U. army; aged.
M. Wellman	Massachusetts	Merchant	
J. O'Brien	Kentucky	Soldier	5 years in Union army.
Stuhlinger	Dist. Columbia	do	Do.
Francis Rainey	do	Student	
S. Wright	do	Merchant	Aged.
H. Bliss	Virginia	do	
ohn Robertson	Dist. Columbia	Gardener	
Alpheus Cyphers	New Jersey	Book-keeper	5 months in Union army.
M. Knight	New York	Clerk	2 years in Union army.
L. Moore	Ohio	do	Aged.
Henry Lovejoy	New York	Attorney-at-law	
ezaleel Wells	Iowa	Student	
M. Winebrener	Pennsylvania	do	3 months in Union army.
E. Dake	do	Soldier	1 year in U. army; lost right arm.
George White	Wisconsin	Merchant	Aged.
K. Burbank	do	Soldier	19 months in Union army.
L. Owens	Dist. Columbia	Merchant	Aged.
J. Peters	Ohio	Soldier	2 years in Union army.
P. Hickling	Dist. Columbia	Printer	
D. Taylor	Iowa	Soldier	13 months in Union army.
W. Perrott	New Jersey	Clerk	9 months in U. army; lost a leg.
H. Kennedy	Connecticut	Soldier	3 years in Union army.
A. Upperman	Dist. Columbia	Merchant	
infield Scott	New York	Clerk	
M. Ludlow	Indiana	do	
M. Garrettsion	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	Aged.
P. Tod	Ohio	Merchant	Served in U. army, time unk'wn.
J. Bryant	Wisconsin	Soldier	2½ years in U. A.; lost left arm.
P. Doane	Maine	Merchant	
George Wheelock	New York	do	

List of clerks employed in the Ordnance office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
T. W. Fowler	Dist. Columbia ..	Salesman	3 months in Union army.
J. B. Towles	do	Clerk	
Edward Carroll	Maryland	do	5 years in Union army.
Thornton Carusi	do	Student	
W. H. Kuhns	Pennsylvania	Farmer	1 year in U. army; lost a leg.
A. P. Tasker	New Hampshire ..	Clerk	3 years in Union army.
F. E. Garnett	New York	Soldier	Do.
T. W. Lion	do	do	2½ years in Union army.
R. G. Hill	do	Clerk	2 years in Union army.
G. A. Smith	do	do	Do.
J. J. Lyons	do	do	
Charles Draeger	Pennsylvania	Soldier	3 years in Union army.
W. R. Swan	Massachusetts	Clerk	2 years in Union army.
C. Sonnenschmidt	New York	Draughtsman	
Delavan Harrington	do	Clerk	3 years in Union army.
S. J. Cloyd	do	Cabinet-maker	Served in Union army, time un- known; lost an arm.
J. C. Strout	Maine	Clerk	18 months in Union army.

RECAPITULATION.

Served in the Union army	36
Did not serve	37
Served in rebel army	0
Total	<u>73</u>

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 11, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of 7th May, 1866, referred to this office on the 9th instant for report, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the numbers and names of the clerks employed in the Engineer department, the States, &c., from which they were appointed, their occupation before appointment, and such as have served in the Union army.

There are no clerks who have served in the rebel army, and no female clerks employed in this office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer, U. S. A

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Names of clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, with the information called for by resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866, referred to Engineer department by the Secretary of War May 9, 1866.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Francis N. Barbarin ..	N. J.	Civil engineer.....	Appointed before the war; disqualified by age and physical disability for active service during the rebellion.
James Eveleth.....	Va.....	Clerk	Employed as clerk at Fort Monroe from January 1, 1829, to June, 1835, in which month he was transferred to Department, where he has served as clerk ever since.
John Ober.....	Dist. Col.	Draughtsman.....	Served with War Department rifles.
Denis Callahan	Md.....	Draughtsman in service of U. S.	In employment of Engineer department since 1856.
George C. Thomas....	N. J.....	Clerk in Q. M. General's Office .	Served as lieutenant of regular artillery for four years of the Florida and Creek war, &c., and served as major general commanding volunteers and militia District of Columbia during the whole rebellion.
J. R. P. Meehlin	Dist. Col.	Draughtsman.....	Served with War Department rifles.
John M. Jewell.....	Penn....	Editor and publisher	Appointed before the war; was with 6th corps in attack on Early's troops before Washington; served with War Department rifles.
Henry N. Ober	Dist. Col.	Draughtsman.....	First lieutenant and subsequently captain company I, War Department rifles.
John Cruikshank	Dist. Col.	Clerk	Served with District Columbia volunteers in three months' campaign, but not mustered in; recommended for lieutenantcy in volunteers and regular army; served with War Department rifles.
Alden B. Wadsworth ..	Maine ...	Book-keeper.....	Served with War Department rifles.
Henry Clay Preuss ...	Dist. Col.	Teacher	Appointed in 1852; served with War Department rifles until excused on account of ill health.
William J. Bryson....	N. Y.....	Book-keeper.....	Served with War Department rifles.
Augustus McCafferty ..	N. Y.....	Assistant topographical engineer	Private in 14th N. Y.; enlisted in April, 1861, and detailed as assistant engineer to staff of Maj. Gen. McDowell and Maj. Gen. Pope in the Virginia campaigns; discharged after three years' service; first sergeant company I, War Department rifles.
Richard Covington....	Dist. Col.	Paymaster's clerk.....	Served with War Department rifles.
Arthur Fendall	Dist. Col.	Temporary clerk	Was captain's clerk of U. S. S. Kanawha shortly before accepting this clerkship, which vessel was then blockading Mobile, Ala.; served with War Department rifles.
George M. Lockwood ..	N. Y.....	Army	Enlisted May 16, 1861; December, 1861, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, in which served remainder of term; discharged June, 1863; August, 1864, to December, 1864, served as major 58th N. Y. N. G., (100 days regiment.)
John T. Stetson	Dist. Col.	Temporary clerk	Served with War Department rifles.
George T. Woodward.	Dist. Col.	Clerk on defences of Washington	Served in three months' campaign in 1861 with 1st D. C. battalion, and as clerk to Major D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., in Virginia, from April to September, 1862, since when employed on intrenchments for defences of Washington until employed as clerk in office of Chief Engineer U. S. A.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the 9th instant of the "House resolution" of the 7th instant, calling for information relative to the clerks employed in the different departments, and in compliance therewith to transmit the enclosed statement, which gives the desired information concerning the Bureau of Refugees, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of clerks in Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
William P. Drew*.....	Transf'd, Q. M. G. O.....	.....	Served in United States army.
Frederick W. Owens*.....	New York.....	Soldier.....	
James V. Kearney*.....	do.....	Lawyer.....	
W. D. Shellenberger*.....	Ohio.....	Soldier.....	
Isaac A. Bemist.....	Army.....	do.....	Do. do.
James B. Littlewood†.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.
B. R. Raines†.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.
J. W. Alvord†.....	do.....	.....	.....
A. B. Caswell†.....	Transf'd, Sec. off.....	.....	.....
Joy H. Saxton†.....	Illinois.....	Soldier.....	Do. do.

* Paid by the disbursing clerk of War Department.
† Assigned by the Adjutant General, United States army, and are paid from funds controlled by Provost Marshal General's department, by Major Samuel Dana, United States army.
NOTE.—There are no persons employed in this office who have ever served in the rebel army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the clerks of this bureau, with the information called for by said resolution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General United States Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Persons employed in the Paymaster General's Office, States from which appointed, occupation before appointment, and designating such as have served in the Union army or navy.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
W. D. Hansen	Dist. Columbia	Sec'y ins. company	Served in Florida.
Asper E. Brady	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	Exempt.
John L. Edwards	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
I. T. White	Vermont	Book-keeper	Do.
George A. Churchill	Maine	Commission merchant	Do.
Winslow M. Watson	New York	Editor	Do.
C. H. Wilkinson	Ohio	Reporter	
Isaac C. Nesmith	Maine	Teacher	
C. S. Trevitt	New York	Clerk	First lieut., 37th New York inf.
W. G. Newton	Ohio	Engraver	
Samuel W. Pearson	Pennsylvania	Cashier	Exempt.
D. L. Green	do	Civil engineer	
F. Mackenzie	do	Lawyer	
James Fraser	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	
Francis Howard	Massachusetts	Hardware merchant	Do.
B. G. Jayne	New York	Artist	Do.
L. P. Moody	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
W. T. Kent	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Exempt; one arm.
Walter Cadman	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Frederick Tschiffely	Maryland	do	Exempt.
J. B. Carnes	do	do	
J. J. Patterson	Ohio	do	In three months service.
E. W. Jones	Kentucky	Merchant	
Charles Boughter	Pennsylvania	Accountant	
C. W. Schreiner	do	Clerk	
George T. Smith	Illinois	Lawyer	
D. L. Burnett	Iowa	Photographer	
T. J. Myers	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. C. Ellis	Pennsylvania	Superintendent schools	Exempt.
N. F. Whiting	Connecticut	Lawyer	
H. Broadhead	Pennsylvania	Merchant	Do.
W. B. Reed	Dist. Columbia	Student	
W. J. Wilson	do	P. M. clerk	
S. Gridley Hyde	Ohio	Clerk	United States navy.
W. W. Sprague	Wisconsin	P. M. clerk	First lieut., recruiting office.
Thomas Holmes	Massachusetts	Clerk	
W. H. Barton	Michigan	Lawyer	
George Wilford	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
R. H. Forman	New Jersey	Clerk, hospital	
F. A. Lambert	Wisconsin	P. M. clerk	
J. H. Robinson	Massachusetts	Lawyer	
Emerson Goodrich	Ohio	Clerk of court	Captain, 80th Ohio.
A. C. Carter	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
F. S. AtLee	Michigan	Reg. U. S. land office	
R. H. Foote	New York	Lawyer	Captain, 14th New York
C. S. Bates	New Jersey	Merchant	
C. H. Tibbetts	New York	Clerk	
G. A. Caswell	New Hampshire	do	Private, 11th New Hampshire.
J. R. Edson	Ohio	Student	
B. F. Winslow	Vermont	Teacher	Exempt.
C. H. Eckhardt	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	Private company C, 91st Penn.
J. C. Watkins	Massachusetts	Clerk	Private, 6th Massachusetts.
Rufus Caleb	New Hampshire	Manufacturer	
James Marion	Ohio	Clerk	
J. G. Johnson	do	Student	
A. G. Zimmerman	Indiana	Bookseller	
B. P. Murray	New York	Clerk	
George Mason	Massachusetts	Teacher	
D. L. Durham	Illinois	Printer	
F. H. Mundy	New York	Clerk	Lost leg; 9th New York inf.
E. B. Johnson	New Hampshire	Student	Private, 5th New Hampshire.
J. F. Boughter	Pennsylvania	Medical cadet	Philadelphia Grey Reserves.
W. J. Pond	New York	Clergyman	
Gustavus Mills	do	Teacher	
M. C. Palmer	Ohio	Farmer	Clerk, officer, 17th New York.
H. V. Partridge	Vermont	Lawyer	Musician, 55th Ohio.
Z. S. Buckley	Maryland	Postmaster	Captain, 10th Penn. Reserves.
Neuton Ferree	Ohio	Student	Private, 10th Missouri infantry
Ham. Maxwell	do	Clerk	Lieut. N. G., Ohio volunteers.
Daniel Tyler	Wisconsin	Lawyer	Exempt.
James M. Viers	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
J. P. Pearson	New Hampshire	do	Com. sub., 16th infantry.
L. B. Hurd	Vermont	Book-keeper	Exempt.
George M. Wood	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
D. L. Morgan	New Hampshire	Merchant	Captain, 11th New Hampshire
W. F. Crutchly	West Virginia	Clerk	
W. W. White	Connecticut	Farmer	
W. W. Ashdown	Dist. Columbia	Mechanic	Sergeant, Dist. Columbia vols.

Persons employed in the Paymaster General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Jacob Keneagg.....	Pennsylvania.....	Druggist.....	Exempt.
Seth Hillman.....	New Jersey.....	Merchant.....	Do.
W. H. Burbank.....	New York.....	do.....	Private, 81st New York.
E. W. Robinson.....	Connecticut.....	Clergyman.....	
J. A. Frank.....	Illinois.....	Colporteur.....	Exempt.
T. A. Sterling.....	Ohio.....	Merchant.....	Ohio National Guards.
W. Sinclair.....	Minnesota.....	Printer.....	
Charles Davis.....	Maine.....	Lawyer.....	
T. B. Thornette.....	New York.....	Lieut. in British army.....	Captain, 2d New York cavalry.
George W. Barry.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
C. A. Bennit.....	New York.....	do.....	Lost leg in 84th New York.
F. H. Campbell.....	Vermont.....	Book-keeper.....	Exempt.
C. F. Cobb.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	In service three years, private.
James W. St. Clair.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Mechanic.....	
Robert Patterson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Tanner.....	
H. C. Porter.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
L. O. Bowie.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
E. N. Drury.....	Vermont.....	Merchant.....	Lieut., 2d Vermont infantry.
A. W. Salmon.....	New Jersey.....	Farmer.....	Lieut., 3d New Jersey infantry.
T. M. Exley.....	Massachusetts.....	Mechanic.....	Corporal, 13th Massachusetts.
A. G. Emery.....	Maine.....	Teacher.....	
M. M. Bartlett.....	New Hampshire.....	Carriage painter.....	First sergt., first Mass. heavy art.
Vincent Barnes.....	Virginia.....	Book-keeper.....	
W. C. McBride.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Private, 100th Pennsylvania.
N. F. Williams.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Student.....	Exempt.
F. S. Cantrell.....	New York.....	Merchant.....	United States navy.
James Woodruff.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	
J. J. McDuffy.....	New York.....	do.....	Sergeant, 33d New York.
Charles G. Gordon.....	Virginia.....	Miner.....	Private N. M. cavalry.
D. H. Pugh.....	Ohio.....	Physician.....	Captain, 27th U. S. col'd troops.
James Clothier.....	New Jersey.....	Merchant.....	Exempt.
Edmund Klotz.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Private; detailed medical dep't.
C. M. Robinson.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	Lost right arm, 2d Rhode Island.
S. E. Thomason.....	New York.....	Printer.....	Captain, 176th New York.
G. W. Wiltz.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	Private, Pennsylvania militia.
J. W. Burdt.....	Virginia.....	Mechanic.....	
A. Preston Dunlap.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Lost right arm, 21st New York.
John K. Quail.....	Pennsylvania.....	Artist.....	Hospital duty.
H. A. Dobson.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	Lost leg in service.
E. A. Pratt.....	do.....	do.....	Lost arm; capt., 8th U. S. cav.
M. E. Hall.....	Vermont.....	Clerk.....	Lost arm, 5th U. S. artillery.
Frank J. Willis.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	Lost leg, 51st New York.
E. C. Weaver.....	do.....	Mechanic.....	Captain, 121st New York.
A. P. Eastman.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Lieut., first Maine heavy art.
James A. Voss.....	Maine.....	do.....	
W. C. B. Thomson.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Lieut. col., 164th New York.
Joseph L. Enderlee.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Sergeant, 39th Massachusetts.
James Cross.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....	Captain, 99th Pennsylvania.
Oliver Cox.....	Maryland.....	Clergyman.....	
A. L. Romain.....	New York.....	Mechanic.....	Corporal, 127th New York.
Joseph S. Cleverton.....	Ohio.....	Post office clerk.....	Private, 7th Ohio.
John F. Moore.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	Third battalion, Dist. Columbia.
James B. Royce.....	Vermont.....	Student.....	Lost arm and eye, 7th Vermont.
W. P. Brady.....	Pennsylvania.....	School.....	
W. W. Gillingham.....	New York.....	Salesman.....	Lieut., fourth U. S. col'd troops.
Allen Wright.....	Vermont.....	Clerk.....	Sergeant, first Vermont cavalry.
William Webb.....	Connecticut.....	Farmer.....	Exempt.
C. L. Chapman.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Private, 7th Ohio.
F. G. McHamond.....	South Carolina.....	do.....	Deserted from rebel army and joined U. S. army; appointed by President Lincoln.
Matthew O'Brien.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
J. H. Shellabarger.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Pennsylvania militia.

Whole number of clerks employed in Paymaster General's office, 139; served in the Union army, 58.

List of clerks in the office of the Secretary of War.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Chief clerk.</i>			
John Potts.....	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
<i>Clerks.</i>			
William B. Lee	Massachusetts .....	.....
V. F. Gapen	Iowa	Railroading and tele- graphing.	
Oliver Gibbs, jr.	Wisconsin	Printer	Served in Union army.
John P. Wolf	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
James R. Roche	Missouri	do	Exempt from military service.
John B. Tanner	Delaware	Student	Served in Union army.
C. L. Stanton	Ohio	do	
J. J. Young	do	Lawyer and judge	Was on Governor Tod's staff as judge advocate and A. A. G.
Patrick Barry	do	Clerk	
J. F. Benjamin	New York	do	Served in Union army.
B. M. Plumb	do	do	Do.
V. H. Orcutt	Maine	Student	Do.
I. P. King	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
William Millar	Pennsylvania	Mechanic	
P. B. Templeton	Massachusetts	Stenographer	
S. A. White	Wisconsin	Clerk	
C. A. McIntire	Pennsylvania	Conveyancer	
G. W. Tolman	Massachusetts	Accountant	
G. A. Sleeper	Maine	Soldier	Do.
V. Bendz	New York	Civil engineer	Do.
T. G. Field	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
C. Ditterline	Pennsylvania	do	
R. A. Kirkham	New York	do	
R. H. Shelton	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
James Barwood	New York	Mechanic	Do.
V. T. Barnard	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
<i>Extra clerks.</i>			
I. T. Crosby	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Served in Union army.
V. A. Ogle	do	Editor	
A. B. Foote	Vermont	do	
George T. Gibbs	Minnesota	Farmer	
B. T. Wilkins	Vermont	Printer	
E. Duryee	Connecticut	Clerk	Do.
N. Jansen	New York	do	

No clerk employed in the office of the Secretary of War has "been in the late rebel army."

CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

*resolution of the House of the 7th instant, transmitting statement of the
clerks employed in the Treasury Department.*

MAY 23, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, calling for information in respect to clerks employed in the several executive departments of the government.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1866.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 19, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, 1866, directing the "Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General to report to the House the number of clerks, male and female, in their respective departments, from which States they were appointed, what was their occupation before appointment, and the number and names of such as have served in the Union Army, and also the number, names, and residence, if any, of such as have been in the late rebel army, and by whom those respectively of the latter class were recommended for appointment," I have the honor to submit to you for transmission to the House of Representatives the accompanying statements, which contain the information desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

Names of persons employed in the Treasury Department, States from whence appointed, period of service in United States army, and occupation prior to appointment.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
William H. West.....	Maryland.....	Merchant.....	Served in army.
S. M. McKean.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
William Handy.....	Maryland.....	Revenue service.....	
Albon Mann.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	
S. H. Kaufmann.....	Ohio.....	Editor.....	
Lewis Heyl.....	do.....	Lawyer.....	
R. T. Birchett.....	Florida.....	do.....	
William Elder.....	Pennsylvania.....	Literature.....	
Aug. Edwards.....	do.....	Merchant.....	
John N. Lovejoy.....	Virginia.....	do.....	
D. Lyman.....	Ohio.....	Editor.....	Do.
H. Seville.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	
A. Lindsay.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Teacher.....	
S. H. Cutts.....	Maine.....	Farmer.....	
George Wood.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	
H. C. Westervelt.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	
John Pierpont.....	Massachusetts.....	Chaplain.....	
J. Fred. Myers.....	Michigan.....	Editor.....	
M. B. Devereaux.....	Pennsylvania.....	Journalist.....	
William Matthews.....	Ohio.....	Merchant.....	Do.
Bushrod Birch.....	Illinois.....	Banker.....	
S. York At Lee.....	Michigan.....	Clerk.....	
E. W. Hall.....	Maine.....	do.....	
P. R. Darnall.....	Maryland.....	Farmer.....	
E. B. Fogg.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
F. H. Wight.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	
George T. Driggs.....	New York.....	do.....	
T. D. Anderson.....	Maine.....	Student.....	
A. W. Scharit.....	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	Served in army.
W. F. Harvey.....	Vermont.....	Teacher.....	
Robert Edwards.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	
George E. Lief.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
T. B. Sanders.....	Maine.....	do.....	
H. Kalusowski.....	New York.....	do.....	
William H. Roberts.....	do.....	Student.....	
H. Cushing.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	
Henry B. James.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	
John L. Bentzler.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Schoolboy.....	Served in army.
Wm. W. Burnett.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	
W. D. Lindsay.....	Michigan.....	Clerk.....	
George B. Chew.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
Wm. B. Stokes.....	Indiana.....	Telegraph operator.....	
James West.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Student.....	
Samuel Wells.....	Maine.....	Teacher.....	
A. E. Gould.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
Robert W. Webb.....	do.....	do.....	
J. B. Chapman.....	Indiana.....	Surveyor.....	Do.
D. D. Cone.....	do.....	do.....	
E. S. Kimball.....	Maryland.....	Doctor.....	
Columbus Thon.....	Indiana.....	Conductor.....	
Wm. Fessenden.....	Maine.....	Lawyer.....	
A. F. Randall.....	Illinois.....	do.....	
C. E. Creecy.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
S. H. Niles.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	
C. F. Conant.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
Garrett Luff.....	Delaware.....	Merchant.....	3 months in army. Served in army. Do.
William Dumphy.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
J. G. Macgregor.....	Minnesota.....	Lawyer.....	
S. A. Johnson.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
George B. McCarter.....	New York.....	do.....	
E. A. Paul.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Correspondent.....	
H. Munroe.....	Maine.....	Student.....	
J. C. R. Clarke.....	Mississippi.....	Physician.....	
Benjamin Carr.....	Maryland.....	Mechanic.....	
Wm. C. Harte.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Student.....	3 months in army. Served in army. Do.
R. E. Thompson.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
Newton E. Storps.....	do.....	do.....	
C. Smith.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
Michael Clancy.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	
John Jay Knox.....	Minnesota.....	Banker.....	
James M. Davis.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Student.....	
B. C. Hubbard.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	
George C. Rice.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
R. H. Andrews.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	
George S. Barker.....	Massachusetts.....	Teacher.....	Served in army. Do.
Fred. Chase.....	New Hampshire.....	Student.....	
S. O. Green.....	New York.....	Civil engineer.....	
M. L. Noerr.....	Missouri.....	Clerk.....	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
H. Pillsbury	Massachusetts	Student	Served as chaplain.
C. McLaughlan	California	Short-hand writer	
Benjamin Swallow	Arkansas		
Wm. J. Fallon	Maine	Student	3 months in army. Served as A. Q. M. Served in the army.
P. Gaines	New York	Clerk	
W. C. Morris	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
John T. Morrison	Indiana	do.	2 years and 4 months in army. 3 years and 9 months in army, 3 years and 11 months in army.
F. H. Coleman	Rhode Island	Clerk	
P. C. Wilson	Maryland	Lawyer	
J. B. Morgan	Pennsylvania	Clerk	28 months in army. 6 months in army.
Wm. E. Sweet	Ohio	Book-keeper	
A. Robbins	Maine	Teacher	
D. B. Littell	Texas	Clerk	
J. B. Philbrook	Vermont	Painter	
S. Woodworth	Ohio	Merchant	
John Thon	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Wm. Brown	Massachusetts	Pension agent	
Wm. S. Beare	New York	Clerk	
D. Rittenhouse	Pennsylvania	Student	
LOAN BRANCH.			
William A. Meloy	New York	Lawyer	Served in army. Do. Do.
Thomas G. Jones	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
George A. Bates	Massachusetts	do.	
William A. Andrews	New York	do.	3 months in army.
H. Joslyn	Ohio	do.	
Mark Andrews	New York	do.	
William Fletcher	Michigan	Clerk	Served in army.
Edward Moran	Dist. Columbia	do.	
George L. Warren	Connecticut	do.	
Thomas Noyes	Dist. Columbia	do.	Served in army.
J. Stewart	Maryland	do.	
J. P. Bacon	Pennsylvania	do.	
P. Stoddard	New York	Book-keeper	Do. Do.
Frank G. Ranney	do.	Clerk	
H. H. Bates	Maine	do.	
George W. Maher	Dist. Columbia	do.	Do. Do.
Edward L. Wells	Ohio	Lawyer	
John E. Fouter	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
H. Stocking	New York	Teacher	Do.
A. West	Michigan	do.	
William C. Murdock	New York	Book-keeper	
L. Rouland	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do. Do.
Corvin	New York	do.	
John P. Bigelow	Virginia	Clerk	
M. Coburn	Tennessee	Railroad employee	Do. Do.
George Shuffelbotham	Michigan	Book-keeper	
George W. Williams	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. H. Clark	New Hampshire	do.	Do. Do.
Wm. H. Royer	Pennsylvania	do.	
F. Brainard	New York	Book-keeper	
V. Robinson	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do. Do.
Henry Lawrence	Iowa	Farmer	
R. Hall	New Hampshire	Railroad agent	
F. Dolbear	Minnesota	Merchant	Do.
Charles Golay	Massachusetts	Student	
Richard Stoops	Dist. Columbia	do.	
William H. Fry	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
C. Sniffen	New York	do.	
Adam Wiggin	Virginia	do.	
Amiel Baker	Maine	do.	Do. Do.
H. Reiss	Dist. Columbia	Tailor	
W. Marsh	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
John Irwin	Maryland	do.	Do. Do.
W. Lee	New York	do.	
T. Huntington	Massachusetts	do.	
B. B. Tilley	Maryland	do.	
J. Q. Stebbins	New York	Clerk	
Females.			
Marah Kolb	Dist. Columbia		Husband in naval service.
Mira Huistic	Vermont		
Georgianna J. Cooper	Kentucky		
Mary B. Moore	Dist. Columbia		
Mina E. Prescott	Massachusetts		
Alfred C. Webb	Dist. Columbia		
Minnie E. Hitzelberger	Maryland		

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
NATIONAL BANK DIVISION.			
M. F. Lackey.....	Michigan	Clerk	
<i>Females.</i>			
Juliet G. Shearer.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....
C. E. Bowie.....	Maryland .....	.....
Mrs. M. W. Tod.....	Ohio .....	.....
S. G. Anderson.....	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
Eva Sprague.....	New York .....	.....
Helen C. Briggs.....	do.....	.....
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.			
B. N. Keyser.....	Pennsylvania.....	Employee Coast Sur. ..	
J. K. Wallace.....	Texas	Clerk	
W. D. O'Connor.....	Massachusetts	Editor, &c.	
Bruce Small	New Jersey	Mate U. S. navy.....	
Samuel Stone	Virginia	Clerk	
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.			
B. Oertly	Dist. Columbia ..	Civil eng. and architect.	
Samuel F. Carr	Massachusetts ..	Civil eng. and clerk...	
J. G. Bruff.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Draughtsman	
C. W. Walton	New York	Clerk	3 years in army.
Herman Kreidler	New Jersey	Draughtsman	
W. G. Steinmetz	do.....	do.....	2 years in army.
H. S. Safford	New York	Clerk	3 years in army.
NOTE DIVISION.			
A. S. Pratt.....	New York	Insurance	
E. S. Turner.....	do.....	Civil engineer	Disabled in U. S. army.
F. K. Arnold.....	Massachusetts ..	Clerk	Do.
C. L. Washburn.....	Maine	Teacher	
I. N. Burket.....	Pennsylvania.....	Preacher	
J. J. Suman.....	Maryland	do.....	Do.
J. K. Moore.....	Michigan	Clerk	
T. J. Parvin.....	Pennsylvania ..	.....
T. R. Willard.....	Illinois	Clerk	
<i>Females.</i>			
Miss Mary Ashby	Maine .....	.....
Miss N. C. Beard.....	Dist. Columbia.....	.....
Mrs. H. Brown.....	Connecticut .....	.....
Mrs. C. M. Bloor	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. Ella Barber	New York .....	.....
Miss M. Bennett.....	Connecticut .....	.....
Mrs. C. Barr	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Miss Mary Black	Pennsylvania.....	.....
Mrs. Edgar Conkling.....	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. A. Cavender	Pennsylvania.....	.....
Mrs. M. F. Calvert	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Miss C. L. Cutter	Maine .....	.....
Mrs. M. Caney	New York .....	.....
Miss L. H. Chase.....	Maine .....	.....
Miss S. Chaffer.....	Idaho .....	.....
Miss C. Carter.....	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. A. E. Cunningham	do.....	.....
Miss Annie Clark.....	Missouri .....	.....
Miss Hattie Cromwell.....	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Miss M. A. Downman	do.....	.....
Mrs. R. DeRonceray	Maryland .....	.....
Miss K. Dulaney	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. S. Draine.....	do.....	.....
Mrs. C. Davis	do.....	.....
Miss L. DeLand	Maine .....	.....
Miss L. E. Everett.....	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. C. Emmons	Maryland .....	.....
Miss M. Flagler	New York .....	.....
Miss A. H. Forster	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Mrs. M. J. Flood	do.....	.....
Mrs. M. E. Glines	Maine .....	.....
Mrs. M. A. Gibson	Pennsylvania ..	.....
Miss Fannie Gilbert.....	New Hampshire ..	.....
Mrs. H. D. Handy.....	Maryland .....	.....
Mrs. S. C. Harrison	Dist. Columbia ..	.....
Miss E. Hartwell	Oregon .....	.....

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Miss S. A. Hughes.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss A. Haywood.....	New York.....		
Miss S. Hebb.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss H. Hanscom.....	Maine.....		
Mr. H. M. Joslyn.....	Indiana.....		
Mr. L. M. Johns.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss J. E. Jennings.....	Wisconsin.....		
Miss Mary Keen.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss Kate Kearon.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss M. Kelley.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss M. E. Little.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss M. M. Little.....	do.....		
Miss Lizzie Lester.....	Maryland.....		
Miss Ella Ladde.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss Sallie Meade.....	do.....		
Miss S. E. Malone.....	Maryland.....		
Miss Maggie Mitchell.....	Illinois.....		
Mr. S. A. Mason.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss Ella Mygatt.....	Ohio.....		
Mr. W. W. Markley.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Mr. C. McIntyre.....	do.....		
Miss E. McLeod.....	Maine.....		
Miss A. McWilliams.....	Maryland.....		
Mr. M. M. Norris.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Mr. E. R. L. Norris.....	Michigan.....		
Mr. M. A. Newkirk.....	Massachusetts.....		
Miss L. C. O'Flynn.....	Michigan.....		
Mr. S. Pochon.....	Maryland.....		
Miss Anna Platt.....	New York.....		
Miss P. Rodier.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Mr. L. A. Rogers.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mr. Fannie Steele.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Mr. N. Sanders.....	do.....		
Miss Mary Roach.....	do.....		
Miss Nettie Shaw.....	do.....		
Miss Jennie Stevens.....	Wisconsin.....		
Miss Lizzie Sommers.....	Massachusetts.....		
Mr. A. G. Sprigg.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Mr. Martha Stewart.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mr. F. C. Snead.....	Kentucky.....		
Mr. L. Smith.....	Maryland.....		
Mr. E. E. Spanior.....	New York.....		
Mr. Thomason.....			
Mr. Mary Tennison.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
Miss Jennie A. Tall.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss P. Tyler.....	Indiana.....		
Miss J. Wheelock.....	New York.....		
Miss Clara Whittier.....	Massachusetts.....		
Miss E. Wingate.....	Maryland.....		
Mr. M. A. Willis.....			
Mr. E. C. Washburn.....	California.....		
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.			
William Hemphill Jones.....	Delaware.....	Lawyer.....	
John Y. Laub.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
Mr. B. Claxton.....	do.....	Printer.....	
George Chipman.....	Vermont.....	Lawyer.....	
James Auld.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk at arsenal.....	
Donald MacLeod.....	do.....	Teacher.....	
William Ferguson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
William Anderson.....	do.....	Presbyterian preacher.....	
Brooke Mackall.....	Maryland.....	Broker.....	
Mr. Jackson Jones.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk in store.....	
Ad. Thomson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
Mr. A. Barnes.....	do.....	do.....	
Charles C. Clarke.....	Connecticut.....	Merchant.....	
George B. Sherman.....	Iowa.....	Clerk.....	
Mr. M. Lawrence.....	Mississippi.....	Teacher and farmer.....	
Mr. R. Garrison.....	Virginia.....	do.....	
George Neilson.....	Maryland.....	Accountant.....	
Charles P. Morrill.....	Maine.....	Medical student.....	Served 1 year in U. S. army.
Mr. B. Bennett.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Served 10 months in U. S. army
Mr. M. Wilson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
Thomas Johnson.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
Mr. R. Lockwood.....	Vermont.....	Teacher.....	Served 2 years in U. S. army.
George Tayler.....	Ohio.....	At school.....	
Horace S. Fuller.....	do.....	Clerk to State quartermaster.	Served 2½ years in U. S. army.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Daniel W. Brown*	Ohio	Farmer, and superin- tendent iron works.	Served 3 years in U. S. army.
Albert J. Whelan*	Pennsylvania	At college	
Isaac Estill*	Tennessee		Thro' Florida war, and maimed.
Otto Weber*	Ohio	Clerk	In U. S. army from 1862.
William F. Scott*	Iowa	Student	In U. S. army from 1861.
Louis Brand*	Maryland	Merchant	
<i>Females.</i>			
Mrs. A. C. Benedict	New York		
Mrs. Mary L. Selee	Massachusetts	Teacher	
Mrs. C. Harleston	Dist. Columbia		
Miss Anna S. Parsons	New York	Teacher	
Mrs. Lucy H. Smith	do	do	
Mrs. Mary A. Spaulding	Missouri		
Miss W. Fitzpatrick	Dist. Columbia	At school	
Miss Sarah P. Jones	do	do	
Miss Melville	Tennessee	Teacher	
Miss Gay	do	do	
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.			
Buckingham, G.	Iowa	Merchant	
Abbott, George D.	Dist. Columbia	do	
Adams, J. T.	Massachusetts	Lawyer	
Atwood, O. T.	New York	do	
Ahl, Peter	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Served in army.
Beckwith, S. H.	Illinois	Book-keeper	
Brodhead, D. W. C.	Pennsylvania	Artist	Do.
Butterfield, J. W.	Maine	Lawyer	
Bartlett, John D.	do	Clerk	
Buckingham, S. C.	Iowa	do	
Babbitt, J. W.	Michigan	Farmer	Do.
Brown, Joseph T.	Dist. Columbia	Bookseller	
Coburn, J. A.	Indiana	Physician	
Colue, Charles	Illinois	Book-keeper	
Campbell, M.	Virginia	Printer	
Clark, R. L. B.	Iowa	Lawyer	
Clark, J. T.	Virginia	Book-keeper	
Curtis E. B.	New York	Teacher	
Cox, J. W.	New Jersey	Surveying	
Chipman, A. J.	Kansas	Merchant's clerk	
Cathcart, J. L.	Dist. Columbia	Seaman	
Cobb, Joseph M.	Ohio	Farmer	
Cummings, H. L.	New Hampshire	Lawyer	
Camp, E. A.	Connecticut	Clerk	
Delano, J. S.	Illinois	Book-keeper	
Dockstader, W. J.	Ohio	Freight agent	
Dickson, J. N.	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Dailey, C. E.	Connecticut	Teacher	
Evans, J. F.	Virginia	Clerk	
Ennis, Alexander	Massachusetts	Inspector, custom-house	
Edwards, G. R.	Illinois	Printer	Do.
French, E. B.	New Hampshire	Clerk	
Foet, William S.	New Jersey	do	
Freeman, W. P.	Maine	Lawyer	
Flenner, W. C.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Goodwin, M. B.	Wisconsin	Lawyer and editor	
Gardner, John M.	Dist. Columbia	Lawyer	
Grey, William	Massachusetts	Physician	
Green, Charles T.	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Green, W. G.	New York	Farmer	Do.
Hubbard, D. S.	Massachusetts	Clerk	
Hosmer, Castalio	do	do	
Hendershott, N. J.	Pennsylvania	Railroad agent	
Houston, John H.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Hobbs, J. W.	New Hampshire	Teacher	Do.
Hubbell, Augustus	New York	Jeweller	Do.
Jennings, F. A.	Pennsylvania	Merchant	
Jacobs, A. R.	Virginia	Clerk	
Lewis, E. N.	Massachusetts	Artist	
Leib, A. R.	Indiana	Lawyer and editor	
Lemon, N.	Virginia	Farmer	
Marvin, H. S.	Missouri	Clerk	Do.
Motley, J. B.	do	do	
Munson, A.	Connecticut	do	Do.
Marriott, B.	Maryland	do	
McKee, R. M.	New York	Teacher	Do.

*Temporary.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
McEiney, Thomas	Kentucky	Clerk	Served in army.
Nelson, A. H.	Illinois	A. A. P. M.	
Prince, John	Massachusetts	Clerk	
Prescott, John A.	Illinois	Druggist	
Purington, T.	Vermont	Physician	
Pike, John T.	New Hampshire	Student	Do.
Potts, David	Ohio	Clerk	
Peck, S. E.	New York	Teacher	
Patch, Joseph	Dakota Ter.	Clerk	
Rye, T. L.	Illinois	do	Do.
Rafferty, Thomas	New Jersey	Student	
Redden, W. H.	Illinois	Lawyer	Do.
Smith, Allen	Pennsylvania	Seaman	Served in U. S. navy.
Stratton, Allen	Virginia	Clerk	
Stevens, Edgar	Illinois	Railroad agent	
Sheed, W. W.	New Jersey	Conductor	
Spalding, Henry	Connecticut	Clerk	
Spencer, N.	Wisconsin	Railroad agent	Served in army.
Stevens, C. C.	Iowa	City collector	
Smith, J. W.	Iowa	Law student	
Seiffert, John H.	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	Do.
Sweat, N. C.	New Hampshire	Lawyer	
Saxton, W. A.	Pennsylvania	Grocery business	
Sanborn, F. W.	New York	Seaman	Served in U. S. navy.
Stewart, H. H.	Rhode Island	Book-keeper	Served in army.
Tilton, R. N.	New Hampshire	Teacher	Do.
Thomas, L. F.	Missouri	Lawyer	
Thatcher, O. D.	Minnesota	Seaman	Do.
Trott, Thomas H.	Connecticut	Clerk	
Thomas, H. L.	Indiana	do	
Thomas, L. S.	Iowa	Merchant	
Tracy, B. R.	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Turrell, J. D.	Michigan	Farmer	Do.
Vermont, L. M.	Ohio	Book-keeper	
Wilson, J. C.	New Hampshire	Printer	
White, A. S.	Indiana	Miner	Do.
Tullar, D.	New Hampshire	Farmer	Served in Texas militia as conscript, under circumstances stated in letters annexed.
<i>Females.</i>			
Douglas, M. C.	Dist. Columbia	Student	
Howard, Emma	do	Editress	
Hebb, Ellen	do		
Houston, Agnes C.	do		
Nichols, M. A.	Tennessee		
Newell, F. B.	New Hampshire	Teacher	
Owen, S. H.	Georgia		
Russell, L. R.	Dist. Columbia	Student	
Roberts, J. L.	Vermont	Matron in hospital	
Stetson, M. A.	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
Sloan, Delia	Ohio	Teacher	
Whitman, R. C.	Maine	do	
Whitman, Lucia	Dist. Columbia	Student	

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1866.

SIR : In compliance with your request to give a more detailed and full account of my course and participation in the late war, in addition to the statement already made, I would respectfully say :

I have not here memoranda as to dates, and therefore cannot speak with certainty relative to the precise time of some occurrences.

At the commencement of the war I was, and had been for many years, a citizen of Cherokee county, Texas. After it became apparent that a conflict of arms would occur between the north and the south, I entertained a strong desire to move to the north ; but, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, was precluded from carrying that wish into effect.

In March, 1862, I removed from Cherokee county to Liberty county, Texas, where I resided until the close of the war, and where my family still reside, not having left that State during the contest.

In the spring of 1862, by State authority, all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required to have their names enrolled

in the militia organization and to be drilled. I was accordingly enrolled and drilled occasionally for a few weeks.

In July, 1863, I was drafted by State authority to serve in the Texas State militia, and entered that service August 7, 1863, at "Camp Wood," a camp of instruction, in Liberty county. From the commencement of the war to this time, I had done no military duty except as above stated. My age at that time was 47 years. I was sworn into State service on the 7th of August, 1863, and into "confederate" service on the 12th of the same month, though, when the test-oath was administered, I stated publicly that I took it with "mental reservation and under protest."

I remained at "Camp Wood" till September (or October) 8th, 1863, when, to avoid military service in the field as much as possible, at my solicitation, I procured an order of detail as carpenter, (though I was not a carpenter,) to work on the "Houston, Texas, and New Orleans railroad," and continued to work as detailed carpenter till about the 15th of March, 1864.

At that time, being unable to perform manual labor on account of a painful and dangerous disease contracted whilst in service, I was ordered to return to my command, which I did about the 15th of April, 1864.

About that time the State troops or militia were transferred from State to "confederate" service, and also the "confederate" conscript law went into operation, which declared all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 17 and 50 years, to be in "confederate" service. On account of my disease, a furlough was granted me and I remained at home from about the 15th of April till the 8th to 12th of May following, when I was sent to the general hospital at Liberty, in Liberty county.

I remained in that hospital till about the 15th of January, 1865. At that time, being in a worse condition from my disease than when I entered the hospital, and the prospect of my recovery being very dubious, I was informally permitted to go to and remain at my home until the close of the war, being wholly unable to perform labor or service.

During the last part of the war I was nominally a member of the "reserve corps," in accordance with the provisions of the "conscript act."

I did not enter into military service, nor serve therein, except by compulsion, and did not perform any field duty further than to drill a short time, and have never knowingly and willingly been recreant to my duty and obligations to the government of the United States.

I have from boyhood to the present time entertained and cherished sentiments of veneration and love for the Constitution and Union of the United States, and have uniformly been opposed to secession and to the war that resulted therefrom.

Hoping that this statement will be found sufficiently full to afford a correct idea of my humble course during the war,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

D. TULLAR.

Hon. H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th instant, in relation to the case of D. Tullar, appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department on my recommendation, was received yesterday. I understand it is charged against him that he was a soldier in the rebel army during the late rebellion, and is therefore unfit to hold his position. He will probably make a statement which will explain this charge; but being a quiet, modest, man I fear he will not state all the facts

which make in his favor. It may therefore be proper for me to state some things within my knowledge. Mr. Tullar is my brother-in-law, and I can indorse him as a man of the strictest integrity and of excellent character. For some time prior to and during the late rebellion he resided in the State of Texas. Previous to the breaking out of hostilities, and especially in the winter of 1860-'61, I had frequent letters from him, in all of which he spoke in the strongest terms in favor of the Union, and most emphatically condemned secession. His last letter, at that time, dated in March, 1861, described the state of feeling in that State, and the preparations that were being made for the conflict. Among other things he stated that the boast then and there freely made, that one southern man could whip five Yankees, made his blood boil with indignation, for he was a Yankee. He said if the trial came, as he feared it would, these boasters would find that they were mistaken. He then wrote me that it was his determined purpose, if he could raise money enough, to move with his family to some western free State before the war should begin. I well remember that he was so bold in his denunciations of treason and the leaders of secession, that his mother, who was then residing with me, greatly feared for his personal safety, and that of his family, if he should attempt to send more such letters, as they might fall into the hands of the enemy.

I did not hear from him again till August, 1865. He forwarded a letter through the military mail to New Orleans the first opportunity he had. In this letter, which I regret I have not in Washington, he expresses great joy that the war is ended, and hails with rapture the triumphant flag of the Union. He explained how he had been forced into the rebel service, and what he had done, always remaining in Texas, and doing but little active duty. I have reason to believe that, on entering that service, he resolved that he would never fire a gun on the flag of the Union, or harm one of its defenders. He had been unable to raise money enough to enable him to leave the State, and he had a wife and seven children dependent on him. Not only his own life but the safety and even the lives of his family were involved. He had known of many men being shot for attempting to avoid the service, and deserters were daily being hunted by bloodhounds. He was suspected for his Union sentiments, and once came near losing his life for that cause. It is his belief that he could not have done less than he did, and have saved his life.

He wrote me that he had contracted a fearful disease while in the service, and that he was then on the verge of the grave, and made such statements that I saw that his family were in great want, if not near the door of starvation. His case greatly excited my sympathy, and I could not pass him by. I sent him means for temporary relief, and to enable him to come north for the restoration of his health. He came here and I placed him under good medical care. In a month or two I had the satisfaction of seeing him nearly restored to health. I have had many and long conversations with him in relation to the rebellion and the condition of the south, and public feeling there, and I know that he is a loyal man, and that during the war his heart beat for the Union.

He was born and reared in the good old State of Vermont, and graduated at the Norwich Military University. He could undoubtedly have held a commission in the rebel army, but he repelled all intimations of the kind, and when compelled to serve did so as a private.

When his health was nearly restored, and even before he was able to work, he was anxious to find some employment, in order to relieve the wants of his dependent destitute family. I asked him if he could take the test oath; he said he could, as he had never voluntarily done anything in support of the rebellion. Under these circumstances I felt justified in procuring him an appointment, as it seemed the only way in which I could aid him, and I knew the government would have a competent, loyal, and faithful servant. If my conduct in all

things shall meet the approbation of my conscience, as in this case, I shall have little to regret in this regard.

There are many circumstances of a private character in this case, all appealing to the tender and patriotic sympathies of my nature, which I cannot properly state.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

A. H. CRAGIN.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

I, Daniel Tullar, clerk in the Second Comptroller's office, do solemnly affirm that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of, any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God?

DANIEL TULLAR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, A. D. 1866.

CHARLES WANNALL, J. P.

A true copy:

C. E. CREECY, *Appt. Clerk.*

APPT. ROOM, TREASURY DEP'T, May 19, 1866.

Names of persons employed in the office of the Register of the Treasury; States from which appointed; occupations previous to appointment, and service in army.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
B. F. Rittenhouse	Pennsylvania....	Merchant.....	3 months in army.
John Oliphant.....	New York.....	.....
E. Moore	Illinois.....	Banker	
L. D. Moore	Maine	Deputy secretary state.	
John R. Nourse	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	
M. H. Stowe	Iowa	Bookseller.....	
E. S. Collamer	Vermont	Book-keeper.....	
J. C. Brand, jr	Ohio	Merchant.....	
F. Kley.....	Louisiana	Professor of music....	
H. Jenison.....	New York.....	Agriculturist	
C. W. Spear	Pennsylvania....	Book-keeper.....	
Charles Neale.....	do	Plate printer	
F. Lowndes.....	Virginia	Clerk	
E. Patterson	Dist. Columbia ..	Seaman	
J. M. Smith.....	Massachusetts ..	Clerk	
Z. Richards	Ohio	Teacher	
H. Marix	Dist. Columbia ..	Professor of languages.	
L. H. Ranney.....	Ohio	Merchant.....	
Thomas Clear.....	Maryland	Book-keeper.....	
J. M. Reigart	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	
E. W. Bowen.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	17 months in army
W. A. Waugh.....	Virginia	Clerk	3 months in army.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
J. G. Patterson	Massachusetts	Merchant	
J. D. Bachman	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
N. Burnham	Maryland	Teacher	19 months in army.
C. H. Merwin	Rhode Island	Student	
D. R. B. Nevin	Pennsylvania		28 months in army.
J. H. McIlvaine	New Jersey	Clerk	
J. C. Haviland	Maryland	do	
J. H. Littlefield	Illinois	Student	
J. H. Smith	Indiana	do	2 years in army.
C. K. W. Strong	Vermont	Teacher	
D. A. Truax	Ohio	Merchant	2d Ohio, State defence.
F. S. Nichols	New York	Book-keeper	
W. Guilford	Ohio	Clerk	11 months in army.
E. N. Leonard	Pennsylvania	do	3 months in army.
H. M. Gillman	New York	Coal dealer	3 years in army.
W. P. Titcomb	Maine	Book-keeper	2½ years in army.
Charles Clark	Vermont	do	1 year in army, disabled.
J. T. W. Ourand	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
C. C. Graham	Iowa	Steamboating	
C. B. Shirley	Virginia	Book-keeper	
S. M. Spaulding	Vermont	Clerk	
A. C. Dyer	Maine	do	
Jabez Fox	Michigan	Clergyman	
J. H. Beatty	Iowa		
R. T. Fry	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
J. P. Colby	Vermont	do	
F. A. Cave	New York	do	
H. McIntire	Pennsylvania	do	
C. E. Prentiss	Vermont	do	
A. G. Campbell	Pennsylvania	Merchant	3 years in army.
H. C. Lane	Vermont	Superintendent of mill	
J. T. O'Conner	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	
J. L. Robinson	Massachusetts		
John Lowry	New Jersey	Teacher	
T. McNamara	Pennsylvania	Iron manufacturer	
C. P. Wannall	Maryland	Grocer	
J. Ruppert	Dist. Columbia	Steward	
H. Crockett	do	Messenger	
W. O. Douglas	Vermont	Student	
A. E. Chamberlain	Pennsylvania	Jeweller	19 months in army.
G. W. Bradford	Indiana	Clerk	
R. Lombard	Massachusetts	do	3 years in army.
W. Blashand	do	do	Do.
A. S. Seely	Kansas	Express messenger	18 months in army.
A. B. Casterlin	Indiana	Physician	In army, surgeon.
H. C. Pearson	Pennsylvania	Printer	21 months in army.
Jos. Wyman	Massachusetts	Merchant	
John H. Simpson	do	Soldier	2½ years in army.
P. S. Garretson	New Jersey	Student	6 months in army.
Thomas S. Hopkins	Maine	Clerk	3 years in army.
S. Soper	Vermont	Soldier	3½ years in army.
Charles H. Smith	do	do	3 years in army.
E. S. Jones	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
A. Hendricks	New York	Clerk	Do.
W. A. Widney	West Virginia	Printer	34 months in army.
D. K. Apple	Ohio	Teacher	2 years in army.
Isaac Auguey	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
W. H. Hills	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	22 months in army.
Charles T. Nutze	Pennsylvania	Coachmaker	2½ yrs. in army, shot through hand.
W. J. P. Clarke	New York	Messenger	
S. J. Millard	Dist. Columbia		
R. P. Eaton	Maine	Clerk	11 months in army, lost arm.
<i>Females.</i>			
M. F. McCaffray	Ohio		
E. M. Everts	do		
A. M. Doolittle	Illinois		
M. A. Tyrrell	New York		
S. E. Duvall	Dist. Columbia		
J. Duxbury	Pennsylvania		
N. A. Taunt	do		
C. A. Rines	Wisconsin		
M. A. McCulloch	New York		
E. D. Murray	Pennsylvania		
E. J. Fletcher	Dist. Columbia		
S. Dugan	New York		
A. A. Benjamin	Ohio		
J. E. Hamblin	New York		
M. V. McQuerster	New Hampshire		
J. Johnson	Pennsylvania		

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
E. M. Garvan	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
H. E. Emory	Vermont .....	.....	.....
L. M. Read	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
E. G. Williams	Maine .....	.....	.....
J. Simmonds	Maryland .....	.....	.....
R. S. Conrad	Iowa .....	.....	.....
E. J. De Mott	New York .....	.....	.....
R. L. Moore	do .....	.....	.....
M. H. Converse	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
H. M. White	Wisconsin .....	.....	.....
C. F. B. Stevens	New Hampshire ..	.....	.....
A. Blake	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
E. L. Whelpley	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
M. H. Sikken	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
F. H. Brown	Vermont .....	.....	.....
M. S. Moulton	New York .....	.....	.....
A. J. Pritchard	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
S. L. Russell	Maryland .....	.....	.....
L. C. Dawes	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
S. Clarke	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. Minor	do .....	.....	.....
C. Ross	New Jersey .....	.....	.....
E. J. Frost	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. Barton	do .....	.....	.....
C. Devine	do .....	.....	.....
E. C. Dickins	do .....	.....	.....
M. M. Hart	do .....	.....	.....
M. R. Roach	do .....	.....	.....
A. E. Clengan	Maryland .....	.....	.....
J. Batterman	New York .....	.....	.....
L. McPeak	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
L. R. Crosby	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
E. L. Ryan	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
S. O'Neill	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
M. J. Stevens	Iowa .....	.....	.....
M. DeC. Williams	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. V. O'Flynn	Michigan .....	.....	.....
S. W. Tyler	New York .....	.....	.....
J. R. Peck	do .....	.....	.....
E. H. Stanton	Connecticut .....	.....	.....
U. White	Maryland .....	.....	.....
N. J. Gilmore	Maine .....	.....	.....
E. Trumbull	New York .....	.....	.....
K. McElliott	Tennessee .....	.....	.....
P. A. Carter	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
S. Hopps	Maryland .....	.....	.....
J. Hunter	Rhode Island .....	.....	.....
M. E. George	Vermont .....	.....	.....
A. R. Drayton	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
K. F. Keene	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
F. B. Stelle	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
A. J. Marston	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
M. E. Robinson	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
H. M. Moulton	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
L. M. Solger	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. A. Reddick	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
C. E. Nourse	New York .....	.....	.....
M. L. Lauch	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
L. Gardiner	Maryland .....	.....	.....
A. Carpenter	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. Stoops	Indiana .....	.....	.....
L. McClelland	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
R. H. Lyons	do .....	.....	.....
F. E. Wadleigh	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
M. S. Rich	New York .....	.....	.....
A. M. Hamilton	do .....	.....	.....
M. Armstrong	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
K. B. Gainer	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
M. J. Dixon	do .....	.....	.....
H. H. Camp	Connecticut .....	.....	.....
M. J. Gozzler	Dist. Columbia ..	.....	.....
A. J. Johnston	Virginia .....	.....	.....
M. L. Williams	Iowa .....	.....	.....
C. A. Burghardt	Massachusetts .....	.....	.....
J. E. Smith	New York .....	.....	.....
A. B. Dixon	New Hampshire ..	.....	.....
A. E. Fithian	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....
M. Lathrop	Vermont .....	.....	.....
C. A. Mills	do .....	.....	.....
C. V. Miller	Virginia .....	.....	.....
K. S. Mallory	New York .....	.....	.....

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.			
H. A. Risley	New York	Lawyer	War of 1812.
B. F. Pleasants	Virginia	Cashier	
J. F. Burr	New Jersey	Lawyer	
John McKinney	Pennsylvania	do	
Simon Towle	Connecticut	do	3 months in army.
A. L. Sturtevant	Massachusetts	Clerk	
Webster Elmes	Ohio	Lawyer	
Henry M. Slade	Ohio	do	
J. O. Green	New York	Civil engineer	
P. G. W. Ward	do	Clerk	Messenger.
F. A. Simkins	Ohio	Lawyer	
Henry K. Leaver	New Hampshire	Clerk	
James Marix	New York	do	
Thomas Dutton	Dist. Columbia	Photographer	
Miss Martha Hutchins	New Hampshire	do	
<i>Secret service division.</i>			
Wm. P. Wood	Dist. Columbia	Cabinet-maker	Superintend't old capitol prison.
J. F. Bender	New Jersey	Clerk	2 years and 9 months in army.
Charles W. Kimball	Massachusetts	do	
Henry H. Bingham	New York	do	
<i>Clerks to W. P. Mellen, under special contract.</i>			
Wm. P. Mellen	New York	Lawyer	3 years and 2 months in army.
Alfred Thomas	Ohio	do	
Wm. R. Bartlett	Ohio	Clerk	
T. J. Murphy	Ohio	do	
INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.			
A. B. Johnson	Massachusetts	Editor	Served in army.
W. J. Gilbert	New York	Clerk	
M. Conant	Massachusetts	Teacher	
J. Kimball	New Hampshire	do	
W. G. Parkhurst	Dist. Columbia	Phonographic reporter	
W. W. Harder	New York	Attorney	Do.
C. C. Pike	Massachusetts	do	
F. A. Howard	Missouri	Bank teller	
A. W. Hart	Wisconsin	Editor	
J. B. Taylor	Pennsylvania	Civil engineer	
A. Clark	Minnesota	Merchant	Do.
G. G. W. Morgan	Massachusetts	Clerk	
B. F. Stem	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
H. A. Blood	New Hampshire	do	
C. A. Machin	Kansas	Attorney	
D. A. Chambers	Ohio	Student	Do.
S. P. Doolittle	Wisconsin	Contractor	
B. H. Ball	Maryland	Teacher	
J. Dilli	Ohio	Attorney	
W. A. Thompson	Connecticut	Student	
T. A. Cushing	New Hampshire	Lawyer	Do.
Charles Chesley	do	do	
C. H. Baker	Maine	Soldier	
E. Downing	Michigan	Clerk	
D. Brown	Pennsylvania	do	
G. L. Cook	Iowa	Student	Do.
S. S. Bryant	Pennsylvania	Druggist	
C. H. Norton	Connecticut	Teacher	
W. O. Avery	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. Evans	New York	Editor	
C. Foster	Indiana	do	Do.
J. C. Lotz	do	Merchant	
T. Poesche	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
G. B. Heywood	New Hampshire	Clerk	
E. Tompkins, jr.	Connecticut	Student	
R. S. Moore	Pennsylvania	Bank clerk	Do.
H. L. Fisher	New York	Clerk	
W. M. Swayne	Pennsylvania	do	
E. G. Upson	New Jersey	Editor	
A. J. Downing	Vermont	Student	
J. G. Kimball	Indiana	Teacher	Do.
D. Taylor	Missouri	Merchant	
W. O. Chapin	Vermont	Clerk	
W. N. Jenks	New York	Railroad agent	
S. S. Sumner	Kentucky	Teacher	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
J. Pugh.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Served in army.
R. A. McMurray.....	do.....	Teacher.....	
C. G. Wilson.....	Iowa.....	Clerk.....	
S. A. Lewis.....	Rhode Island.....	do.....	Do.
C. B. Young.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	
H. B. Danner.....	do.....	do.....	
E. Green.....	New York.....	do.....	
F. Barriene.....	Wisconsin.....	Insurance agent.....	
E. H. Breckenridge.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	
T. L. Cathcart.....	Pennsylvania.....	Physician.....	
W. W. Dean.....	New York.....	Clergyman.....	
T. H. Talbot.....	Maine.....	Attorney.....	
F. A. Prescott.....	Massachusetts.....	Lawyer.....	
N. R. Baker.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
C. A. Bates.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	
J. B. Everson.....	Vermont.....	Attorney.....	
W. L. Marsden.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	
W. S. Bailey.....	Iowa.....	Merchant.....	
J. M. Darling.....	New York.....	do.....	
W. A. Franklin.....	Wisconsin.....	Dentist.....	
J. M. Forbush.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	
A. W. Gannett.....	New York.....	do.....	Do.
W. T. Collins.....	Arkansas.....	Physician.....	Do.
J. F. Johnson.....	Michigan.....	Teacher.....	Do.
D. S. Curtiss.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Editor.....	Do.
E. R. Hutchinson.....	New Jersey.....	Lawyer.....	
C. W. Eldridge.....	Massachusetts.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
C. P. N. Romondt.....	New Jersey.....	Clergyman.....	
J. T. Noyes.....	Illinois.....	News correspondent.....	
J. N. Goodhue.....	Massachusetts.....	Attorney.....	
T. E. Davis.....	New Jersey.....	Sanitary commission.....	
J. W. Stokes.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	
C. W. Ingram.....	do.....	Clerk.....	Do.
C. P. Freeland.....	New York.....	Insurance clerk.....	
H. A. Farnum.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	Do.
S. B. Hannum.....	do.....	Lawyer.....	
J. H. Mott.....	Wisconsin.....	Clerk.....	
I. J. Koontz.....	New York.....	Student.....	
C. F. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. W. Geddis.....	South Carolina.....	Civil engineer.....	
G. F. Rollins.....	New Hampshire.....	Student.....	
L. E. Dudley.....	Massachusetts.....	Druggist.....	Do.
A. P. Fardon.....	New Jersey.....	Editor.....	
J. L. W. Huntingdon.....	Connecticut.....	Druggist.....	Do.
H. O. Gray.....	Maryland.....	Book-keeper.....	
H. C. Burr.....	Pennsylvania.....	Attorney.....	
P. W. Bassett.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
J. W. O'Brien.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	Do.
J. M. Gordon.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
J. J. Berthoff.....	New York.....	Accountant.....	Do.
G. M. Wherritt.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	Do.
C. T. Benedict.....	Maine.....	do.....	Do.
J. G. Cook, jr.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	Do.
C. A. Appel.....	Pennsylvania.....	Editor.....	Do.
C. H. Hooper.....	Maryland.....	Clerk.....	
A. B. P. Palmer.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
W. Brown.....	Maine.....	Clerk.....	
William Hale.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	
H. L. Kendig.....	New York.....	Editor.....	
J. Wingate.....	New Hampshire.....	Teacher.....	
D. H. Bingham.....	Alabama.....	Civil engineer.....	
W. Cooper.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
G. H. Colbath.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	
I. L. Adams.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	Do.
James McKeen.....	Maine.....		
A. F. Ely.....	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
H. C. Frank.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	
A. H. Chase.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
C. Edie.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
M. S. V. Heard.....	Maryland.....	Teacher.....	
G. W. Driggs.....	Wisconsin.....	Clerk.....	Do.
J. F. Trout.....	Pennsylvania.....	Student.....	Do.
C. H. Hopkins.....	California.....	Assistant assessor.....	
John McCrone.....	New York.....	Phonographic reporter.....	
C. J. Hutchins.....	Maine.....	Teacher.....	
Arnold Petrie.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
L. A. Connor.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....	Do.
H. S. Wheeler.....	do.....	do.....	
John H. Greene.....	Ohio.....	Attorney.....	Do.
A. H. Sawyer.....	New Hampshire.....	Mechanic.....	Do.
R. S. Evans.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Females.</i>			
J. M. Seavey	Tennessee		
B. C. Carpenter	Kansas		
J. M. Hinds	Illinois		
H. Cowperthwait	Pennsylvania		
J. W. Little	New York		
M. Purviance	Indiana		
M. J. Mazuzan	Vermont		
A. J. Chandler	Massachusetts		
N. Webster	Virginia		
G. B. Ensworth	Michigan		
R. E. Walker	Ohio		
E. Colcord	Pennsylvania		
M. Dean	Ohio		
C. Jekyll	New York		
S. E. Draper	do		
E. A. Adams	Vermont		
E. B. Coale	Maryland		
M. M. Billings	Dist. Columbia		
M. Arnold	Rhode Island		
A. Carson	Pennsylvania		
S. A. Duvall	Dist. Columbia		
S. E. Edgecombe	New Hampshire		
M. E. Chapham	Maine		
M. A. Willard	New York		
L. A. Smith	do		
E. S. West	Virginia		
M. H. Baird	Dist. Columbia		
S. C. Beck	Massachusetts		
L. T. Plant	Dist. Columbia		
L. Varney	Rhode Island		
C. J. Babcock	New York		
V. E. Darrell	Dist. Columbia		
B. Covode	Pennsylvania		
A. E. F. Carre	Massachusetts		
E. Taylor	New Jersey		
M. E. Rice	Pennsylvania		
M. C. Cole	Maine		
M. R. Raymond	Massachusetts		
A. S. Richards	do		
R. A. Roane	Dist. Columbia		
E. A. Goodenow	Maine		
E. A. Steele	New York		
S. C. Porter	Dist. Columbia		
E. P. Fisher	Maine		
M. Van Vauken	New York		
E. A. McCully	South Carolina		
C. A. Johnston	New York		
C. Leas	Missouri		
A. J. Jaynor	Vermont		
J. De Quindre	Michigan		
M. F. Foster	Pennsylvania		
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.			
T. Feran	Pennsylvania	Printer	
DeW. Haines	do	Manager of iron works.	
H. A. Lockwood	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	
John D. Barclay	Maryland	Clerk	Served in U. S. army in 1812.
C. W. Bradbury	Vermont	Book-keeper	
John Thurman	New York	Lawyer	
J. R. Fletcher	Massachusetts	Teacher	Served in U. S. army.
H. C. Stroman	Pennsylvania	Printer	
J. Sanderson	do	Cabinetmaker	
J. W. Sargent	New Hampshire	Book-keeper	
Geo. W. L. Kidwell	Virginia	Teacher	
Harvey Fowler	Dist. Columbia	Lawyer	
Dan. Weed	Massachusetts	do	
D. D. T. Leech	California	Teacher	
Albert Miller	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
F. D. H. Janvier	do	do	
R. H. Burr	Michigan	Farmer	
H. M. Baker	New York	Student	
A. L. Munson	Connecticut	Book-keeper	Do.
J. F. Gleason	Maine		Do.
George H. Stone	New York	Clerk	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Females.</i>			
Miss M. A. Spencer	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
Mrs. C. M. E. Y. Christian	Virginia .....	.....
Miss M. L. Simpson	Delaware .....	.....
Mrs. A. Getty	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
Miss A. K. Blount	do .....	.....
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.			
S. E. Middleton	Dist. Columbia	Teller in bank	
LeRoy Tuttle	Nebraska	Banking	Furnished substitute.
W. B. Randolph	Virginia	Student	
H. G. Root	New York	Merchant	
H. Lightner	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
F. Jones	New York	Merchant	Served in U. S. army.
A. N. Wyman	Wisconsin	Clerk	
F. A. Marden	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
F. M. Meline	Ohio	Banker	
A. W. Eaton	New York	Editor	
C. E. Twombly	New Hampshire	Book-keeper	
J. W. Whelpley	New York	Clerk	
D. A. McNair	Michigan	Banker	
E. W. Hale	New York	Clerk	
S. M. Bootes	Dist. Columbia	Book-keeper	
F. A. Simons	New York	Clerk	
John L. Pfan	Kentucky	do	
T. C. Hoge	New York	do	Do.
John Greenwood	Ohio	do	
W. W. Wilson	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
William Williams	New York	Banker	
Henry Croggan	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Lewis Mann	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	
Willis Patten	New York	Merchant	
Thomas Petingale	do	Book-keeper	
F. W. Moffatt	do	do	
E. O. Graves	do	Student	
S. Guthrie	Iowa	Book-keeper	Do.
George W. McKean	Missouri	Clerk	
Thomas J. Hulbert	Michigan	Merchant	
W. V. S. Wilson	New Jersey	Lawyer	
J. G. Rumsey	Michigan	Accountant	
W. M. Ferguson	New York	Clergyman	
E. R. True	Michigan	Clerk	
George C. Chipman	New York	Merchant	
W. W. Dean	do	Accountant	Do.
S. Johnson	do	Banker	
N. J. Rockwood	Massachusetts	Clerk	
James E. Waugh	Kentucky	do	Do.
Charles E. Coon	New York	do	Do.
H. W. McDougall	Minnesota	Surveyor	Do.
George Sellers	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
T. J. Leonard	New York	Teacher	
William Hinwood	Iowa	Clerk	
C. C. Weston	Virginia	Merchant	
George A. Mercer	New York	Clerk	
H. J. Morgan	do	do	
Henry Reeb	do	do	
Charles H. Buxton	Ohio	Student	Do.
Charles L. Jones	New York	Merchant	Do.
Walcott Lay	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
Charles C. Edwias	New York	do	
J. H. Arnold	do	Accountant	
L. A. Wolf	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
A. J. DeMoll	Pennsylvania	Harness-maker	
John R. Croggan	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
John R. Morhous	California	do	
John P. Wood	Connecticut	Book-keeper	
H. B. Goodrich	New York	Clerk	Do.
A. Wallace	New Hampshire	Merchant	
A. R. Quaiffe	New York	Teacher	
Charles Stierlin	Missouri	Sculptor	Do.
J. E. Brown	New York	Merchant	
George Prender	do	Clerk	Do.
James G. Gibson	Virginia	do	Do.
Carey Z. Eddy	New York	Teacher	
William Behrens	do	Student	
M. Richardson	do	Manufacturer	
J. C. Poynton	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Robert Courtney	New York	do	Do.
E. M. McLeod	do	do	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
J. C. Battey	New York	Book-keeper	Served in U. S. army.
Charles L. Caron	do	Merchant	Do.
Edwin French	Indiana	Teacher	
John Chahoon	Virginia	Contractor	Do.
E. Forsyth	Maine	Clerk	Do.
James H. Stevens	New York	Telegrapher	Do.
V. H. Gibson	Pennsylvania	Apothecary	Do.
V. T. Parker	do	Clerk	
Hertford	Dist. Columbia	Student	
John Hull	Pennsylvania		
Schermerhorn	New York	Student	
T. Barnes	Missouri	Grocer	
Abraham Zoller	Nebraska	Farmer	
Daniel Byrne	New York	Clerk	
M. Hudnut	do	Teacher	Do.
Louis Falk	Tennessee	Clerk	Do.
Warley Eaton	New York	do	Do.
P. Robertson	Dist. Columbia	Tailor	
S. Gregory	New York	Merchant	Do.
George Folts	do	do	
F. Meline, jr.	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
Frank C. Harris	Dist. Columbia	Page House of Reps.	Messenger.
P. Byrne	do	Grocer	Do.
James McGill	do	Watchman	Do.
<i>Females.</i>			
Mrs. A. C. Harris	Dist. Columbia		
Miss F. H. Halsted	New Jersey		
Miss B. S. Tracy	do		
Miss Annie York	Maryland		
Miss L. Stoner	Pennsylvania		
Miss J. L. Wall	Maine		
Miss M. Smith	New York		
Miss E. McKean	Dist. Columbia		
Miss M. C. Steele	do		
Mrs. V. Handy	do		
Miss J. G. May	do		
Mrs. M. M. Watson	Maine		
Miss Kate Waters	Dist. Columbia		
Miss M. C. Stewart	do		
Mrs. L. E. Rosenberg	do		
Mrs. S. A. Reid	Virginia		
Miss A. J. Simpson	Delaware		
Miss H. C. Keller	Dist. Columbia		
Miss J. M. Pyfer	do		
Mrs. R. A. Pierce	New York		
Mrs. N. Carter	Pennsylvania		
Miss C. E. Noyes	Dist. Columbia		
Miss E. Printz	Pennsylvania		
Miss H. Shields	Dist. Columbia		
Miss S. A. Bradley	Connecticut		
Miss H. N. Henshaw	Massachusetts		
Mrs. A. E. Prindle	Wisconsin		
Miss Jennie Foster	Virginia		
Miss M. White	New York		
Miss R. I. Wilson	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. L. V. Jordan	Missouri		
Miss H. Farquhar	Pennsylvania		
Miss F. F. Moore	West Virginia		
Miss M. J. Patterson	New York		
Miss E. J. Campbell	Pennsylvania		
Mrs. M. J. M. Clark	Iowa		
Miss E. A. Kinney	Connecticut		
Mrs. D. Griffiths	New York		
Miss Augusta Cook	Dist. Columbia		
Miss Susan Dugger	Illinois		
Miss F. S. Hoey	Ohio		
Miss C. J. Mills	Indiana		
Miss E. R. Graves	New York		
Miss Jane Shanks	Dist. Columbia		
Miss R. P. Mc'ormick	do		
Miss M. O. Hepburn	do		
Mrs. C. Ball	New York		
Mrs. C. McKenna	Maryland		
Mrs. M. Gallaher	do		
Miss Lydia S. Hall	Kansas		
Miss Mary K. Reily	Dist. Columbia		
Miss C. S. Sheads	Pennsylvania		
Miss H. L. Gould	Massachusetts		
Mrs. Julia A. Fernald	do		

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Miss Annie Kearney.....	Dist. Columbia		
Miss Mary E. Pierce.....	Rhode Island		
Miss S. J. Carson.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mrs. Mary B. Paige.....	Vermont.....		
Mrs. W. A. Frankler.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mrs. A. H. Green.....	Virginia.....		
Mrs. H. A. McConnell.....	New York.....		
Miss F. A. Finch.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss P. Musgriff.....	Maryland.....		
Mrs. Eliza Davis.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. L. G. Plunkett.....	Wisconsin.....		
Miss Fannie Willard.....	Virginia.....		
Mrs. J. G. Cousins.....	New York.....		
Mrs. E. Remington.....	do.....		
Mrs. M. A. Lathrop.....	Illinois.....		
Mrs. Eliza A. Rogers.....	New York.....		
Mrs. S. A. Babcock.....	do.....		
Miss M. Morgan.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mrs. A. L. Eddy.....	New York.....		
Mrs. C. T. Smith.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss Mary Taylor.....	Virginia.....		
Miss Ella Plimpton.....	Massachusetts.....		
Mrs. Mary A. Bassett.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. A. Cavender.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss Kate Rumsey.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. E. Crittenden.....	New York.....		
Mrs. E. Burke.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. E. A. Ringgold.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Eliza Bartlett.....	New Hampshire.....		
Mrs. Ella V. Clarke.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Nellie Devendorf.....	do.....		
Mrs. Jennie L. Morse.....	California.....		
Miss E. M. Mason.....	Virginia.....		
Mrs. Anne Taffe.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss L. M. Baker.....	Maine.....		
Mrs. A. M. Simons.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Amalia Hoke.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. Emma J. Oler.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mrs. E. Becker.....	Illinois.....		
Miss Kate Yeager.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Mrs. Anna McCain.....	do.....		
Miss Mary J. Stoner.....	do.....		
Miss K. L. Cahill.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Fannie Lamb.....	Dist. Columbia		
Miss E. W. Wright.....	New York.....		
Miss Mary E. Brawner.....	Maryland.....		
Miss Mary A. Cushing.....	Maine.....		
Miss Helen K. Pearl.....	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. Maggie Roe.....	California.....		
Mrs. Sallie Morris.....	Pennsylvania.....		
Miss Emma Brainard.....	Michigan.....		
Mrs. Jennie E. Simons.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Helen D. Greene.....	Michigan.....		
Miss H. A. Sweeney.....	Wisconsin.....		
Mrs. Mona Smith.....	Louisiana.....		
Mrs. Mary E. Storer.....	New York.....		
Mrs. Carrie O. Shattuck.....	New Hampshire.....		
Mrs. G. P. Clark.....	do.....		
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.			
Hiram Baldwin.....	Ohio.....	Book-keeper.....	
J. T. Howenstein.....	do.....	Clerk.....	
H. W. Jennings.....	New York.....	Insurance agent.....	19 months in army.
S. M. Price.....	New Jersey.....	Clerk.....	
J. F. Bates.....	Massachusetts.....	Merchant.....	3 years in army.
Jno. Burroughs.....	Illinois.....	Teacher.....	
Charles Van Dusen.....	Minnesota.....	Book-keeper.....	
C. E. Weaver.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
George W. Lord.....	Maine.....	Book-keeper.....	
David Lewis.....	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Do.
E. A. McKay.....	New York.....	Lawyer.....	
J. L. Hatch.....	do.....	Clerk.....	2 years in army.
M. D. O'Connell.....	do.....	Farmer.....	
Edward Walcott.....	Illinois.....	Civil engineer.....	
Jno. W. Griffin.....	New York.....	Merchant.....	1 year in army.
George W. Martin.....	do.....	Accountant.....	
J. D. Patten, jr.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
J. W. Adams.....	New York.....	Merchant.....	
Jno. J. Edson.....	do.....	Student.....	20 months in army.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Fernando C. Cate.....	New York.....	Farmer.....	
Henry H. Smith.....	Michigan.....	Law student.....	2 years 6 months in army.
E. S. Peck.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	3 years 7 months in army.
Charles H. Cherry.....	do.....	do.....	
George Wood.....	Georgia.....	Book-keeper.....	26 months in army.
E. Myers.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	
H. W. Berthrong.....	New York.....	Engraver.....	3 years in army.
D. F. Hamlink.....	do.....	Clerk.....	3 yrs. 11 mos. in army; lost leg.
W. A. Page.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	3 years in army.
Aaron Johns.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	4 years in army.
Walter Trumbull.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	
Horatio Nater.....	do.....	Foreman in iron works.	Messenger.
<i>Females.</i>			
Kate E. Anderson.....	New York.....		
E. C. Berthrong.....	do.....		
A. C. Bielaski.....	Illinois.....		
Anna M. Bowen.....	Indiana.....		
Mary A. Blossom.....	New York.....		
Ellen P. Cook.....	Michigan.....		
Ada F. Dickey.....	Maine.....		
Jelia N. French.....	New Hampshire.....		
S. F. Fitzgerald.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
E. N. Fowler.....	New York.....		
J. Hinds.....	do.....		
E. R. Hyde.....	Vermont.....		
P. D. Hart.....	New York.....		
A. A. Hodges.....	Maine.....		
I. C. Ingersol.....	do.....		
Alice C. Ingersol.....	do.....		
A. W. Knowlton.....	Illinois.....		
E. N. Lougan.....	Pennsylvania.....		
A. A. Lockwood.....	Ohio.....		
Mary G. Mohon.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
I. S. Miller.....	do.....		
E. E. Poole.....	Massachusetts.....		
I. A. Peters.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
I. M. Redwood.....	Missouri.....		
Ann R. Story.....	Massachusetts.....		
Mary G. Smith.....	New York.....		
Annie W. Story.....	Massachusetts.....		
Mary W. Sullivan.....	Virginia.....		
I. M. Stockton.....	Pennsylvania.....		
I. H. Sherwin.....	New York.....		
I. Watkins.....	do.....		
Eliza C. Woodbridge.....	Vermont.....		
A. A. White.....	Massachusetts.....		
A. H. Webb.....	New York.....		
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
D. W. Mahon.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
I. H. Miller.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	
B. S. Miller.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....	
Colgate.....	Maryland.....	Student.....	
Trader.....	North Carolina.....	Clerk.....	
George Hartwell.....	New York.....	do.....	
E. E. Preston.....	Tennessee.....	do.....	
H. Bartlett.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....	
E. W. Sharretts.....	Maryland.....	Bank-teller.....	
P. Bentley.....	Virginia.....	Printer.....	
M. Kelsey.....	Nebraska.....	Farmer.....	
I. Townsend.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	
P. Hibshman.....	Pennsylvania.....	Surveyor.....	
D. Bradley.....	Michigan.....	Lawyer.....	
Thad. Sturgis.....	Georgia.....	do.....	
H. Nicolay.....	Illinois.....	Soldier.....	Served in U. S. army.
V. T. Brooke.....	Virginia.....	Clerk.....	
W. Foster.....	Wisconsin.....	Dentist.....	
J. Jones.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	
A. Taylor.....	Maryland.....	Express business.....	
A. McCord.....	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	
A. Lueber.....	Maryland.....	Coast survey.....	
D. Pool.....	Minnesota.....	Lawyer.....	
F. Goble.....	Pennsylvania.....	Preacher.....	
W. Fales.....	Maine.....	Merchant.....	
E. M. Bracher.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
I. C. Dailey.....	Connecticut.....	Teacher.....	Do.
A. B. Jamison.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	
George C. Rice.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
C. H. Evans	Maryland	Druggist	Served in U. S. army.
J. W. Porter	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
H. C. Whiting	Dist. Columbia	do	Do.
W. D. Dana	Maine	Farmer	
W. W. Miller	Wisconsin	Soldier	Do.
J. F. Wildman	Indiana	do	Do.
W. P. Marsh	California	Clerk	Do.
A. F. McMillan	Michigan	Soldier	Do.
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
F. Andrews	Massachusetts	Editor	
S. G. Arnold	Ohio	do	
G. W. Akers	Michigan	Clerk	Do.
E. E. Ashley	New York	Teacher	
J. B. Atkinson	Illinois	Editor	
Charles Andrews	Maine	Clerk	Do.
Thomas G. Allen	Pennsylvania	Student	Do.
James W. Brown	North Carolina	Lawyer	
B. N. Brown	Dist. Columbia	Clergyman	
A. H. Brown	Illinois	Clerk	
Frank G. Brown	Ohio	Machinist	Do.
B. F. Baker	Indiana	Farmer	
Jos. Barton	New York	Publisher	
A. Burlingame	do	Merchant	
B. Biethaupt	Ohio	Editor	
T. C. Bailey	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
George C. Ballard	Maine	Clerk	
Enoch E. Brown	do	Lawyer	
C. P. Blackman	Connecticut	Shoe manufacturer	
J. G. Buxman	Tennessee	Civil engineer	
McPherson Barnitz	Pennsylvania	do	
W. A. Blake	Indiana	Student	
J. Irving Burns	New York	Clerk	
Alonzo Bell	do	Editor	Do.
E. J. Booream	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
D. L. Burnham	New Hampshire	Clerk	
Charles E. Beale	Maine	Student	
Thomas E. Baden	Maryland	Clerk	
F. A. Burr	Iowa	Book-keeper	
Thomas Arnold		Farmer	Do.
G. A. Ballard	Vermont	Clerk	
B. M. Barker	New York	Teacher	
W. C. Benton	Indiana	Printer	
S. W. Burr	Ohio	Merchant	Do.
Wm. Bickell	Indiana	Confectioner	
Edmund L. Beach	Connecticut	Book-keeper	Do.
F. Burlingame	Rhode Island	Clerk	Do.
Alvin Ballou	Michigan	Physician	Do.
Samuel Baxter	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
Salmon R. Brown	Ohio	Editor	
Daniel R. Boice	Ohio	Lawyer	Do.
John W. Bean	New Hampshire	Teacher	Do.
B. C. Bristol	New York	do	
Hugh T. Bingham	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
William H. Bailey	New York	Teacher	Do.
L. H. Bennett	do	Clerk	
J. W. Bevan	Maryland	Merchant	
A. K. Bush	Indiana	Builder	Do.
Francis Best	Pennsylvania	Student	
John H. Benson	Vermont	Clerk	
J. M. Colby	Maryland	Teacher	
J. W. Cushing	Rhode Island	Clerk	
Wm. Cromwell	Illinois	Physician	Do.
Mra C. Chace	Rhode Island	Clerk	Do.
Robinson Colburn	Maryland	Teacher	
J. M. Cushing	New Hampshire	do	
Alfred Cloughly	New York	Clerk	Do.
S. D. Charles	do	Civil engineer	
T. B. Creighton	Dist. Columbia	Merchant	
E. H. Cole	Connecticut	Student	
E. D. Connelly	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
J. C. Canby	Illinois	do	Do.
George G. Colby	Missouri	Nursery agent	Do.
David V. Chambers	Vermont	Farmer	
J. H. Clafin	Massachusetts	Teacher	
E. M. Crittendon	Michigan	Nurseryman	
R. G. Cunningham	Missouri	Clerk	Do.
George G. Cornish	New York	Trader	Do.
J. E. S. Coney	Maine	Surveyor	
J. W. Carter	Wisconsin	Lawyer	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Robert W. Champion.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Served in army.
Henry R. Curtis.....	Connecticut.....	Student.....	Do.
Henry Coon.....	Ohio.....	do.....	Do.
J. C. Currier.....	New Hampshire.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A. W. Chilton.....	Vermont.....	Lawyer.....	
Newton J. Cox.....	Virginia.....	Printer.....	
L. M. Crist.....	Wisconsin.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
Nathan P. Chapman.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	
Ed. R. Cunningham.....	Maine.....	Clerk.....	Do.
J. J. Cochrane.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	Do.
John M. Cyrus.....	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Do.
John H. Coale.....	do.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
V. H. Cumming.....	New York.....	Mariner.....	Do.
George T. Dickinson.....	do.....	Accountant.....	
C. H. Dwinall.....	Maine.....	Clerk.....	
David Davis.....	New Jersey.....	Teacher.....	
John T. De Ford.....	Delaware.....	Clerk.....	
W. B. Dyer.....	Connecticut.....	Mariner.....	Do.
John Deering, jr.....	Massachusetts.....	Student.....	Do.
John Dickinson.....	California.....	Clergyman.....	
J. M. Donnell.....	Massachusetts.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
John A. Doyle.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....	Do.
W. S. Dodge.....	Kentucky.....	Student.....	Do.
A. W. Easlack.....	Virginia.....	Shipbuilder.....	
A. Elkin, jr.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	
Charles C. Ewer.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Benj. Eglin.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
Theo. O. Ebaugh.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
C. W. Forrest.....	Virginia.....	Gentleman.....	
E. F. Ferris.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant.....	
John A. Flynn.....	Kentucky.....	Teacher.....	
W. F. Farish.....	California.....	Editor.....	
Benj. F. Ford.....	Colorado.....	Trader.....	
George W. Flynn.....	New Jersey.....	Clerk.....	
P. A. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania.....	Book-keeper.....	
W. S. Frost.....	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Do.
S. E. Faunce.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
George N. French.....	New Hampshire.....	Student.....	
John B. Foster.....	Ohio.....	Mechanic.....	Do.
Z. Forrest.....	Virginia.....	Letter carrier.....	
H. C. Fillebrown.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Civil engineer.....	Do.
D. L. Foster.....	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	Do.
O. S. Firmin.....	Wisconsin.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Wm. H. Farley.....	New York.....	Farmer.....	
Dennis Fealey.....	Minnesota.....	Clerk.....	
S. H. Goodman.....	Colorado.....	Book-keeper.....	
F. S. Gaither.....	Nebraska.....	Druggist.....	
M. J. Grealish.....	Kansas.....	Mechanic.....	Do.
George Gaub.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	
H. R. Grannis.....	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	
S. H. Gratiot.....	Wisconsin.....	Wheelwright.....	
F. H. Goodall.....	New Hampshire.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
W. W. Gould.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Thomas P. Graham.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
Fayette Greene.....	New Jersey.....	Farmer.....	Do.
John C. Gosman.....	Louisiana.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Adam Geib.....	New York.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Gurley.....	Illinois.....	Student.....	
J. K. P. Gleeson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Medical.....	Do.
O. C. Houghton.....	Maryland.....	Trader.....	
W. A. Hill.....	Pennsylvania.....	Banker.....	
V. Harrington.....	Iowa.....	Printer.....	
W. Houston.....	Tennessee.....	Merchant.....	
H. C. Harmon.....	Massachusetts.....	Civil engineer.....	
R. B. Hughes.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Book-keeper.....	
C. W. Holcomb.....	Connecticut.....	Student at law.....	
H. T. Hirst.....	Ohio.....	Student.....	
G. M. Howard.....	Virginia.....	Teacher.....	
B. F. M. Hurley.....	Maryland.....	Lawyer.....	
Thomas Hagerty.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Clerk.....	
M. V. Hall.....	Illinois.....	Banker.....	
Emerson Hodges.....	Minnesota.....	Lawyer.....	
J. M. Hunkle.....	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	
Josiah Humphrey.....	Michigan.....	Artist.....	
Burns Harlan.....	Illinois.....	Book-keeper.....	Do.
David Hine.....	Ohio.....	Teacher.....	
H. A. Higgins.....	Maine.....	Clerk.....	
James P. Hawes.....	New York.....	Teacher.....	
A. H. F. Hain.....	Ohio.....	Editor.....	Do.
C. H. Holden.....	Michigan.....	Lawyer.....	Do.
George Henderson.....	Wisconsin.....	Farmer.....	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Samuel R. Hersey	Massachusetts ..	Clerk	Served in army.
Samuel G. Hinkley	New York	Merchant	
W. W. Hobb	Maine	Teacher	
Charles F. Herring	Massachusetts ..	Clerk	
W. H. Harrison	Maryland	do	Do.
S. D. Humason	Ohio	Student	Do.
S. P. Haverfield	do	Dentist	Do.
Thomas H. Hogan	New York	Book-keeper	Do.
W. H. Ham	Maine	Painter	Do.
Martin V. Hottell	Indiana	Farmer	Do.
George M. Holmes	Illinois	do	Do.
Beale Hale	Kentucky	Printer	Do.
H. W. Huguley	Maine	Druggist	Do.
Wm. P. Hallett	New York	Lawyer	
L. D. Isham	do	Physician	
R. H. Ingersoll	Maine	Clerk	
Lucian Jones	New York	do	
Richard H. Jackson	Illinois	Lawyer	
John M. Judd	New York	Apothecary	
Fred. R. Jackson	Connecticut	Student	Do.
Walter S. Johnston	Pennsylvania	do	Do.
E. A. Jacobs	Massachusetts ..	Clerk	Do.
George B. Jones	Illinois	do	Do.
Gilmore Jordan	Indiana	do	
S. J. Kimball	Massachusetts ..	Lawyer	
W. E. Kelsey	Michigan	Accountant	
A. B. Kingsland	New York	Iron manufacturer	
T. P. Keene	Maine	Student	Do.
J. Krauskoff	Indiana	Surveyor	
J. Q. Kern	Ohio	Tutor	
M. M. Kaign	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
Frederick King	Connecticut	Farmer	Do.
A. H. Kinney	do	Mechanic	Do.
Thomas B. Kolbus	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
John R. Knapp	Ohio	Editor	Do.
D. H. Lusk	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
J. B. Lawyer	New York	Farmer	
C. Lowe	Iowa	Student	
J. N. Leeds	New York	Gentleman	
Lee Loveridge	do	Clerk	
John C. Lemon	do	Merchant	
James Larry	Maine	Teacher	
Charles Lowell	do	Clerk	Do.
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	Teacher	Do.
Thomas Little	Maine	Farmer	Do.
George A. Lathrop	New York	Book-keeper	
J. W. Lugenbeel	Maryland	Telegrapher	
Louis S. La Bille	Dist. Columbia ..	Mechanic	Do.
W. W. Lest	Pennsylvania	Millwright	Do.
John J. Legro	New Hampshire ..	Deputy sheriff	
R. W. Middleton	Pennsylvania	Editor	
Theodore L. Moody	Maine	Merchant	
James McQueen	Michigan	Railroad agent	
S. B. Morse	Wisconsin	Railroad superintend't ..	Do.
C. H. Moulton	Maine	Clerk	Do.
F. H. Morgan	New Hampshire ..	Trader	
M. S. McCullough	Iowa	Clerk	
W. A. Moorehead	Maine	Farmer	
John Mather	Pennsylvania	Merchant	
John W. McGill	Ohio	Book-keeper	
J. W. Meeks, jr	New York	Merchant	Do.
J. O. McClellan	Illinois	Student	Do.
S. C. Montgomery	New York	Clerk	
J. H. Moody	New Hampshire ..	Merchant	
Charles Mueller	Ohio	Editor	Do.
Henry A. Merrill	Maine	Farmer	Do.
F. Mearis	Maryland	Clerk	
T. C. Molloy	New York	Book-keeper	
Franklin McGrath	do	Clerk	Do.
Henry Moore	Kansas	Merchant	Do.
John McKinlay	New York	Clerk	
Daniel F. Morill	Alabama	Teacher	
Frank L. McKenna	Maryland	Tailor	Do.
John Morrison	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
George Mulliken	Indiana	Student	Do.
John R. McConnell	New York	Lawyer	Do.
Lorin H. Milliken	Maine	Clerk	Do.
Granville Malcolm	Kentucky	Druggist	
Hayden McLellan	Ohio	Clerk	
D. F. McGowan	Maryland	Hotel keeper	
Robert M. McDuell	do	Farmer	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
A. Neimeyer	Wisconsin	Clerk	
Frank J. Norton	Maine	Student	Served in army.
J. B. Osgood	do	Telegrapher	
R. E. O'Niel	Indiana	Editor	
John O'Niel	Pennsylvania	Salesman	
John B. Patterson	Maine	Clerk	
B. F. Parsons	Missouri	do	Do.
George B. Patch	Vermont	Student	
George H. Paulsen	Louisiana	Clerk	
C. Parkinson	Michigan	Student	
Thomas Pugh	Pennsylvania	Turpentine manuf'r	
Daniel A. Pierce	Wisconsin	Lawyer	
Victor G. Powell	Ohio	Clerk	Do.
F. J. Porter	Illinois	do	Do.
Benjamin S. Pike	Massachusetts	Student	Do.
James F. Parker	New Hampshire	Book-keeper	Do.
P. W. Pritchard	Iowa	Soldier	Do.
Horace L. Piper	Maine	Clerk	Do.
W. N. Pearce	New York	do	Do.
J. Q. A. Pfsiffer	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	Do.
Thomas C. Pearsall	Virginia	Clerk	
Charles H. Patterson	New Hampshire	Student	
C. B. Porter	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Charles A. Prentiss	Missouri	do	Do.
William D. Putnam	Ohio	Merchant	Do.
Richard Ricketts	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
Channing Richards	Ohio	do	
J. H. Rawson	Massachusetts	Journalist	
G. N. Roberts	Delaware	Teacher	
A. W. Riley	New York	Civil engineer	
James Russell	Maryland	Accountant	
S. H. Raybold	Delaware	Artist	
J. R. Raymond	Dist. Columbia	Student	
George W. Rose	New York	Merchant	
Edward L. Rice	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Theodore Rathbone	New York	do	Do.
George Q. Richmond	Maine	Student	Do.
Charles W. Rudyard	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
Albert M. Read	Michigan	do	Do.
Gilbert J. Raynor	New York	Student	
John M. Sims	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
T. C. Smart	Maine	Teacher	
F. A. Schmidt	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
B. C. Smith	Ohio	Actor	Do.
W. B. Storm	New York	Banker	
J. D. Stevens	New Hampshire	Teacher	
A. V. S. Smith	Connecticut	Accountant	Do.
J. A. Steele	New York	Farmer	
Isaac Silsby	Rhode Island	Engineer	
F. A. Spencer	Ohio	Student	
J. D. Smith	Indiana	Printer	
F. A. Springer	Illinois	Teacher	
Thomas H. Speir	New York	Mechanic	
J. S. Sharpe	West Virginia	Teacher	
Byron Sykes	Wisconsin	Merchant	
J. T. Staley	Iowa	Clerk	
D. M. Smith	Minnesota	Engineer	Do.
L. M. Saunders	New York	Farmer	
C. B. Smith	Vermont	Teacher	Do.
Thomas Shephard	Maine	Student	
F. L. Sarniento	Pennsylvania	Lawyer and author	
W. L. Strawn	Iowa	Student	Do.
Charles J. Stoddard	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	
Samuel Stailey	Kansas	Teacher	
J. T. Sweetman	New York	Farmer	
Thomas S. Stewart	Vermont	do	Do.
E. L. Stillson	Michigan	do	Do.
J. J. Stephens	New York	Clerk	Do.
H. L. Shepherd	Massachusetts	Student	Do.
George D. Scott	New York	Clerk	Do.
George W. Street	do	Lawyer	Do.
John Skinner	do	Architect and surveyor	Do.
Frisby G. Strause	Maryland	Clerk	Do.
Rufus L. Smith	Massachusetts	do	Do.
A. E. Spencer	Wisconsin	Farmer	Do.
J. T. Stratton	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	Do.
J. M. Shepperd	Connecticut	Student	Do.
E. C. Sterling	Maryland	Clerk	
R. R. Selden	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
Edward Taylor	Ohio	Merchant	
John H. Thompson	do	Editor	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
W. C. Tyler	Connecticut	Editor	Served in army.
E. H. Taylor	New Jersey	Teacher	Do.
D. Taggart	do	Printer	
T. C. Taylor	Ohio	Clerk	
R. B. Taylor	Massachusetts	do	Do.
W. F. Townsend	Ohio	do	Do.
Malvered Tucker	Vermont	Farmer	Do.
Samuel W. Tucker	Dist. Columbia	Mechanic	
E. D. Tallman	Wisconsin	Real estate agent	
Samuel M. Thatcher	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
J. B. Ten Eyck	Michigan	do	Do.
J. W. Vanderpool	New York	do	
H. R. Van Buskirk	California	Merchant	
John V. Wilson	do	do	
D. Webster	Colorado Ter.	Clerk	
A. F. Wight	Maine	Artisan	
A. Williamson	Illinois	Teacher	
H. A. Whallon	New York	Student	
M. T. Wallace	Connecticut	Clerk	
Konrad Weiss	New York	Jeweller	Do.
Edward White	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
William H. Walker	Massachusetts	Student	Do.
Sidney T. Wailes	Maryland	Merchant	Do.
William Williamson	Massachusetts	do	
A. P. White	New York	Teacher	
Orvin Wilcox	do	Merchant	
Samuel R. Ward	Vermont	Student	
Thomas E. Whaiff	Maine	Merchant	
R. Worthington	Nevada	do	
W. W. Waterman	Minnesota	do	
A. S. Wight	California	Clerk	
Robert Wright	Maryland	do	
H. T. Wiswall	New Hampshire	Lawyer	
Vinson G. Willard	Wisconsin	Clerk	Do.
Miley B. Wesson	Ohio	Student	Do.
W. W. Work	Indiana	Clerk	Do.
Henry S. Willey	New Hampshire	Mechanic	Do.
W. D. Williams	Illinois	Steamboat captain	Do.
W. C. Wilkinson	do	Teacher	Do.
J. W. Wilsey	New York	Clerk	Do.
C. A. White	New Hampshire	do	Do.
Henry A. Wilder	Massachusetts	Student	Do.
Jacob Wagner	Pennsylvania	Printer	Do.
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
A. M. Gangewer	Ohio	Printer and editor	
J. L. Ashby	Maine	Clergyman	
J. H. Aldrich	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do
T. W. A. Acton	New Jersey	Grocer	
J. T. Allen	New Hampshire	Teacher	
W. E. Ayres	Massachusetts	Merchant	
I. N. Arnold	Ohio	Student	Do.
I. R. Ashley	Minnesota	County auditor	Do.
W. H. H. Alden	Illinois	Clerk	Do.
A. J. Bentley	Ohio	Editor and lawyer	
L. G. Brandenburg	Utah	Lawyer	
J. E. Black	Delaware	Lumber business	
J. C. Baxter	New York	Merchant	Do.
F. W. Byrod	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Do.
J. R. Brown	Virginia	Clergyman	
C. H. Brown	Connecticut	Accountant	D .
H. H. Bates	New York	Profess'r of mathematics	
H. W. Brelsford	Illinois	Military service	Do.
C. H. Beach	New York	Engineer and surveyor	Do.
W. H. Browne	Maine	Clerk	Do.
C. E. Blanchard	Illinois	Army	Do.
D. W. Batchelder	Ohio	Clerk	
N. B. Bartlett	do	Special agent	
R. E. Brewster	New York	Book-keeper	Do.
H. M. Bennett	Massachusetts		Do.
P. Bogert	Maryland	Merchant	
W. H. H. Barclay	Pennsylvania	General agent	
J. H. Barker	do		Do.
I. H. Benedict	New York	Teacher	
B. F. Bingham	Alabama		Do.
E. Brown	Dist. Columbia	Printer	
H. V. V. Blanchard	Massachusetts	Painter	Do.
L. Bursley	Maine	Printer	Do.
C. B. Blanchard	Wisconsin		Do.
J. Bellows	New Hampshire	Lawyer	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
I. P. Boynton	Maine	Merchant	
J. J. Baxter	Michigan	Student	Served in army.
M. M. Bailey	New York	Clerk	Do.
B. Belding	Ohio	do	Do.
John Botts	Virginia	do	
H. Barrett	Indiana	do	Do.
W. Bailey	Nevada	do	Do.
C. Cauldwell	Pennsylvania	Printer	
G. Carleton	New Hampshire	Attorney	Do.
J. Crosson	Dist. Columbia	Physician	
H. Cooney	Kentucky	Teacher	
M. Cushman	Rhode Island	School superintendent	
V. D. Clements	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. Craig	Minnesota	Farmer	
W. Cooke	New York	Teacher	Do.
R. Creed	Arkansas	Merchant	
E. Cooper	Iowa		
W. F. Cunz	New York	Clerk	Do.
B. Campbell	California	Soldier	Do.
A. Campbell	West Virginia	Accountant	Do.
H. Conrad	New York		
V. F. Crane	Pennsylvania	Military service	Do.
V. D. Crawford	Illinois	do	Do.
P. Cutter	Massachusetts	do	Do.
William Clendenin	New York	Sup't of cemetery	
G. Cox	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
V. N. Chamberlain	Pennsylvania	Student	Do.
L. Campbell	New Jersey	Army	Do.
A. H. Clements	Dist. Columbia	do	Do.
V. A. Crafts	New Hampshire	do	Do.
S. Constable	Missouri	do	Do.
Defour	Indiana	Merchant	
B. Dunn	Wisconsin	do	
George Doolittle	Iowa	Attorney	
A. Decker	Oregon	do	
I. W. Dennison	New Hampshire	Printer	
H. Davis	Maine	Clerk	Do.
B. Daskam	Connecticut	do	Do.
E. Doughty	Minnesota	Army	Do.
V. P. Dunwoody	Iowa	Government employ	
W. Deeth	Maryland	do	Do.
V. Dunham	Massachusetts	Army	Do.
S. Deland	Maine	do	Do.
I. C. Darragh	New York	Clerk	Do.
A. Davis	Massachusetts	Merchant	
V. H. H. Derwort	South Carolina	do	In Charleston during war.
S. Dodge	Kansas	Army	Served in army.
C. Eveleth	Florida	Farmer	
H. Emerson	New Hampshire	Student	Do.
H. Ehle	Wisconsin		In army, lost a leg in service.
A. Eastwood	New York	Merchant	
P. R. Eastman	Michigan	Army	Served in army.
C. Eicholtz	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
James Fishback	Illinois	Farmer	
W. G. Finney	Ohio	Merchant	
S. J. Franks	New York	Army	Do.
E. Fobes	do	Teacher	
C. N. Franciscus	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	
D. S. M. Ford	New York	do	
I. K. C. Forrest	Illinois	Correspondent	
S. E. Fullenwider	Iowa	Student	Do.
H. C. Gill	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	
W. Gadsby	Dist. Columbia	Hotel	
W. H. Gardner	Pennsylvania	Merchant	
J. L. Graham	New York		
W. H. Gaines	Ohio	Book-keeper	Do.
J. C. Greene	Kansas	Attorney	Do.
C. K. Gardner	Dist. Columbia	Regular army	
J. D. Gangewer	Pennsylvania	Printer	
B. F. Gray	Illinois	Farmer	Do.
J. Goodwin	New Hampshire		
S. E. Gough	New Jersey	Clerk	Do.
L. E. Garmon	do	Teacher	Do.
C. Gynne	Indiana	Clerk	
N. L. Gage	Nevada	Teacher	Do.
J. Gormley	Dist. Columbia	Printer	Do.
A. L. Hazleton	New York	Surveyor	
Victor Hannot	do	Painter	
G. P. Hopkins	do	Lumber business	
J. T. Hall	Indiana	Book-keeper	
R. S. Houghton	New York	County clerk	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
John Hurst	Indiana	Lumber dealer	
J. L. Henshaw	Dist. Columbia	Teacher	
Allen Hersh	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Ambrose Hine	New York	Farmer	
T. J. Hobbs	Maine	Lawyer	
E. F. Hodges	Massachusetts	Veterinary surgeon	Served in army.
J. S. Hatch	Michigan	Military service	Do.
J. A. Halleck	Iowa	Teacher	
J. Huntington	New York	Teacher	
G. A. Huron	Indiana		
A. G. Hatfield	Pennsylvania	Druggist	Do.
E. M. Hinds	New York	Student	
J. S. Herrick	Ohio	Printer	Do.
A. Ingerson	Minnesota	Surveyor	Do.
S. A. Janview	Delaware	Merchant	
R. S. Jordan	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. F. Jones	Missouri	do	
H. C. Jennings	Ohio	Railroad business	Do.
R. M. Jones	Pennsylvania	Military service	Do.
C. G. Johnston	Ohio	Teacher	
P. E. Jones	New York	Clerk Q. M.'s departm't.	
F. R. Jones	Pennsylvania	Clerk subsistence dept	Do.
A. M. Judson	do	Clerk Q. M. G. office	Do.
L. W. Kimball	Vermont	Bookseller	Do.
G. W. Knox	Minnesota	Clerk	
C. C. King	New York	Hotel	
G. O. Karrick	Iowa	Miner	
Josiah Keene	Minnesota	Merchant	Do.
A. Kaga	Ohio	Editor	Do.
H. Lincoln	Massachusetts	Merchant	
S. L. Loomis	Connecticut	Physician	
J. E. Low	Michigan	Soldier	Do.
M. Lathrop	Maine	do	Do.
H. D. Leonard	New York		
W. A. Lake	Indiana	Travelling agent	
R. H. T. Leopold	Pennsylvania	Student	Do.
William Lamborn	do	Clerk	Do.
T. W. Lindsay	Nevada	do	
E. N. Lamont	New York	Ordinance officer	Do.
F. C. Long	do	Journalist	Do.
J. E. Lewis	do	Farmer	
P. Lammond	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
H. H. Morton	Ohio	do	
A. McNeill	Tennessee	Merchant	
C. G. Morrill	Maine	Mechanic	
W. McLeod	Dist. Columbia	Instructor in drawing and painting.	
T. H. Martin	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
O. R. Merrill	Maine	Clerk	
J. McGay	California	Lawyer	
H. C. McCoy	Missouri	do	
N. C. Martin	New York	Teacher	Do.
Louis Mayo	Illinois		
J. C. Mocabee	Tennessee	Military service	Do.
A. G. Mills	Illinois	do	Do.
J. F. Meginness	Pennsylvania	Printer	Served 16 mos. in Mexican war
J. G. Mitchell	Maryland	Attorney	
O. Malmburg	Illinois	Clerk	Served in army.
M. D. Montis	Ohio	do	Do.
J. Morris	Pennsylvania	do	
H. C. McLean	Maryland	Student	
G. W. Nutt	Maine	Teacher	
B. Nute	Kansas	Clerk	Do.
H. C. Nesbit	Maryland	Military service	Do.
D. B. Nicholls	Illinois	Sup't of freedmen	
S. G. Newton	New Hampshire	Agent	
J. H. Nightingale	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
J. G. Nokes	Pennsylvania	Railroad conductor	
F. G. Newland	New York	Student	
E. Ordway	Arkansas	Merchant	
Richard Oulahan	New York	Book-keeper	Do.
J. V. Offenbacher	Ohio	Teacher	
J. J. Piatt	Kentucky	Editor	
T. E. G. Pettingill	New York	Miller	
A. Penfield	Ohio	Merchant	
T. H. Pratt	Connecticut	Student	
William Pope	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. Printz	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
W. J. Purrington	Dist. Columbia	Pastor	
S. Platt	Wisconsin	Book-keeper	Do.
L. F. Prudhomme	Pennsylvania	Military service	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from --	Occupation.	Remarks.
J. S. Phelps	Vermont	Farmer	
W. T. Peirson	Maryland	Clerk	Served in army.
E. A. Paul	Pennsylvania	Correspondent	Do.
N. Quackenbush	New York	Merchant	
H. K. Randall	Maryland		Served in war of 1812.
Charles Roeser	Wisconsin	Editor	
S. C. Roberts	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	
H. Rogers	do	Editor	Served in army.
H. M. Robbins	New York	Book-keeper	
A. W. Rowell	New Jersey	Miller	
G. F. Robinson	Maine	Soldier	Do.
M. B. Robbins	New York	do	Do.
F. Robb	Maryland	Clerk	Served in war of 1812.
S. H. Sutton	New York	Lawyer	
William Russell	Connecticut	Minister	
W. H. Randall	Kentucky	Merchant	
C. T. Robbins	Massachusetts	Soldier	Served in army.
V. H. Robertson	Maryland	Editor	
V. P. Shearman	New York	Banker	
I. Sherman	Connecticut	Lawyer	
L. E. Sleigh	Ohio	Clerk	
C. C. Stickney	Maine	Commissary of sub.	Do.
D. W. Seiders	Missouri	Lawyer	
A. A. Shissler	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
D. H. Smith	New York	Teacher	
S. Smith	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
V. H. Seward, jr.	New York	Lawyer	
V. S. Stetson	Ohio	do	Do.
W. Stockton	Pennsylvania	Quartermaster's dep't	
E. Smith	Dist. Columbia	Surgeon	Do.
W. Scott	Missouri	Clerk	
M. Smyth	New York	Soldier	Do.
S. Stearns	Maine	Student	Do.
V. A. Short	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
E. E. Swearinger	do	Soldier	Do.
V. H. Stephens	Ohio	do	Do.
C. A. Stone	Pennsylvania	do	Do.
V. H. Shelmire	do	Miller	Do.
J. Smithers	Delaware	U. S. consul	Do.
A. Sturgis	Wisconsin	Merchant	
C. Swift	Ohio	Railroad clerk	
E. Sturmfels	New York	Merchant	Do.
S. H. Stearns	New Hampshire	Salesman	Do.
A. R. Sparks	Tennessee	Druggist	
I. D. Tyler	Wisconsin	Lawyer	Do.
H. Thurston	Massachusetts	Jeweller	
I. A. Tappan	New York	Salesman	Do.
S. Tichenor	California	Soldier	Do.
Trimble	Illinois	Clergyman	
R. Thompson	Massachusetts	Recruiting	Do.
L. Tilden	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
I. Taughy	New Jersey	Teacher	Marine.
V. G. Tomer	do	do	Served in army.
Theo. Trivett	New York	Soldier	Do.
V. J. Tilley	Rhode Island	Student	
I. Trimble	Ohio	Teacher	
N. H. Thompson	Michigan		
V. H. Treadway	do	Clerk	
J. H. Townsend	New York	Book-keeper	Do.
T. Vinson	Maryland	Attorney	
J. Vinson	do	Merchant	
J. R. Vaughn	Maine	Farmer	
V. T. Van Doren	Indiana	Clergyman	Do.
B. Vickery	New York	Military service	Do.
C. Vedder	do	Merchant	Do.
E. Weems	Illinois	Book-keeper	
P. Williamson	Ohio	Merchant	
T. S. Warren	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
R. R. Wallack	Kentucky	Merchant	
E. G. Wilcox	New York	do	
Wilson	Ohio	Soldier	Do.
V. H. Whitney	New Hampshire	Book-keeper	
V. H. Walton	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
A. Wetherill	Pennsylvania	do	
F. Ward	Illinois	Teacher	Do.
T. Wyman	Wisconsin	Military service	Do.
V. A. Wilkinson	New York	do	Do.
White	do	do	Do.
D. Wagner	Ohio	do	Do.
N. Whitney	Maine	Student	Do.
E. C. Webb	New York	Military service	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
A. Walker	Ohio	Merchant	Served in army.
J. M. Wetherbee	New York	Clerk	Do.
A. Ward	Ohio	Student	Do.
C. G. Wood	Michigan	Physician	Do.
W. P. White	New Jersey	Clerk	
A. J. Whitiker	Illinois	Teacher	Do.
C. S. Wheeler	Maryland	Military service	Do.
J. S. Williams	do	Clerk	Served in war of 1812.
C. A. White	Pennsylvania	Merchant	Served in navy.
C. T. Yoder	do	Clerk	Served in army.
J. H. Young	Massachusetts	do	Do.
P. Young	do	Military service	Do.
G. N. Riddlebrook	New York	Clerk	
<i>Females.</i>			
Mrs. J. D. Rielly	Illinois		
Mrs. M. A. Lauck	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. A. P. Elkins	Illinois		
Mrs. E. A. Johnson	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. L. Kleiber	do		
Mrs. F. H. Plummer	do		
Mrs. C. A. Keeling	Alabama		
Mrs. F. J. Richardson	Michigan		
Mrs. M. M. S. Lauck	Dist. Columbia		
Mrs. Leah Hatfield	Pennsylvania		
Miss M. Doughty	Dist. Columbia		
Miss H. Heald	Maine		
Miss E. Richmond	New York		
Miss L. L. Plummer	Dist. Columbia		
Miss M. F. Hamilton	New York		
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
S. I. W. Tabor	Iowa		
William B. Moore	Ohio	Merchant	
Charles Spencer	Connecticut	do	
T. D. Winter	Illinois	Book-keeper	
A. C. Adamson	Pennsylvania	do	
Robert Ricketts	Virginia	Editor	
S. M. B. Serooss	Illinois	Teacher	Served in army and navy
P. T. Roache	New York	Clerk	Served in navy.
B. P. Davis	Massachusetts	Teacher	Served in army.
William Conam	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
J. E. Darnall	Indiana	Carpenter	Do.
J. G. Chamberlain	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
M. A. Watson	Michigan	Clerk	Do.
W. F. Stidham	Pennsylvania	Printer	Do.
H. V. Cole	New York	Clerk	Do.
A. J. Bartlett	do	do	Do.
Sam. Houston	Pennsylvania	Teacher	Do.
W. H. Frazier	Dist. Columbia	Carpenter	Do.
William Smith	New York	Merchant	Do.
David Keener	Maryland	Book-keeper	Do.
J. T. Leavy	Kentucky	Army officer	Do.
J. A. Beckwith	Connecticut	Book-keeper	Do.
L. C. Carpenter	do	Teacher	Do.
William M. White	Iowa	do	Do.
J. N. McElwaine	Ohio	Student	Do.
William M. Clarke	Illinois	Clerk	Do.
Hobart Berrian	Maryland	do	Served in navy.
A. Rodrigue	Pennsylvania	Hospital steward	Served in army.
Henry S. Hall	Maine	Painter	Do.
John Cook	Pennsylvania	Shoemaker	Do.
Hernian Forster	New York	Clerk	Do.
J. F. Mulloroney	Virginia	Miner	
James Meldrum	New York	Clerk	Do.
H. H. Hitchcock	do	do	Do.
G. L. Clarke	Massachusetts	do	Do.
C. B. Parkman	Connecticut	do	Do.
S. J. Gass	do	do	Do.
R. Goodhart	Minnesota	Carriage trimmer	Do.
George P. Ramsdell	Massachusetts	Clerk	Do.
Lewis K. Brown	Maryland	Miller	Do.
H. J. Cutbert	Massachusetts	Book-keeper	Do.
C. H. Dickson	Indiana	Student	Do.
E. G. Smith	New York	Clerk	
A. J. Garrett	Tennessee	Student	
B. H. Morse	Connecticut	Manufacturer	
George M. Head	Pennsylvania	Student	
David Higgins	Connecticut	Lawyer	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Y. L. Waller	Pennsylvania	Merchant	
P. McElderry	New York	do	
George E. Tingle	Indiana	Lawyer	
T. McGill	Maryland	Farmer	
H. Folsom	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Robert Kearon	Dist. Columbia	do	
Thomas Jones	do	Clergyman	
William J. Smith	New York	Student	
W. Wibert	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
M. Lawrence	Texas	Merchant	
E. Lovejoy	Illinois	Clerk	
Edo Lewis	New York	Insurance agent	
R. Jones	New Jersey	Clerk	
William Mertiz	Dist. Columbia	do	
H. Grauger	Ohio	Manufacturer	
Charles Cook	Pennsylvania	Editor and proprietor of paper.	
W. Patchen	New York	Banker	
Edward Kenny	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	
H. Marlow	Maryland	Messenger	
William E. Gray	Massachusetts	Student	
B. Tarr	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
Edgen Wyckoff	New York	Book-keeper	
S. Holland	Dist. Columbia	Student	
Victor Bielaskie	do	do	Father killed in battle.
C. Sherman	do	Clerk	
B. Young	Pennsylvania	Student	
E. Messer	Illinois	Teacher	
George Anthony	Pennsylvania	do	
C. Raun	New York	Student	
Abel Ware	Maine	Surveyor	
L. Abbott	Ohio	Editor	
James Whitehill	Pennsylvania	Manufacturer	
H. DeMeritt	New Hampshire	Paymaster U. S. N.	Served in navy.
<i>Females.</i>			
Mary F. Wade	Missouri		
A. Dadd	Wisconsin		
E. F. Bennett	Massachusetts		
E. C. Trewitt	Tennessee		
E. Haddock	Indiana		
Lara Smead	Iowa		
J. Kennon	Connecticut		
T. Limeburner	Pennsylvania		
W. Dowde	Maryland		
A. Paine	New York		
M. Adams	Connecticut		
L. P. Middleton	Dist. Columbia		
Late Quinn	Oregon		
Mary E. Grendle	Maine		
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
J. M. Walker	Indiana	Lawyer	
J. M. Smith	New Hampshire	Farmer	
B. Mann	Massachusetts	Editor	
George Cowie	Iowa	Accountant	
Thomas Mustin	Virginia	Clerk	Served in war of 1814.
E. F. Schmidt	Massachusetts	Editor	
I. Warrington	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. Beardsley	New York	Miller	Served in army.
E. King	Minnesota	Engineer	
J. McKnight	Michigan	Merchant	
James Young	Dist. Columbia	Farmer	
J. Pitts	Ohio	Miller	
E. B. Detrick	Oregon	Teacher	Do.
J. L. Bosworth	Illinois	Clerk	
George A. Digges	Maryland	Farmer	
H. Galpin	Connecticut	Railroad agent	
J. Mead	New Jersey	Tailor	
E. R. Skinner	New York	Clerk	
E. R. Tyler	Connecticut	Student	
E. D. Kinne	Michigan	do	
J. F. Joseph	New York	Teacher	
W. Woodburn	Ohio	Clerk	
J. M. Heaton	Indiana	Express agent	
E. B. Rheem	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Do.
J. D. Latham	Maryland	do	Do.
F. Kroell	Ohio	do	Do.
A. O. Latham	West Virginia	do	Do.

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
O. S. Codding	Ohio	Clerk	Served in army.
J. Trzeciak	New York	Captain of police	Do.
W. Somers	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
W. Carter	Tennessee	do	
J. W. Burnham	Maryland	do	
C. D. F. Kasson	Iowa	do	Do.
William Bratton	Pennsylvania	Jeweller	Do.
<i>Females.</i>			
H. P. Tinkham	Ohio .....	.....
L. E. Gibson	Virginia .....	.....
M. M. Field	Massachusetts .....	.....
M. Linton	Dist. Columbia .....	.....
L. McKall	do .....	.....
H. A. Walker	Ohio .....	.....
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
E. W. Fortney	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
C. Hazlett	Ohio	Merchant	
G. B. Holden	Wisconsin	Clerk	
B. Lippencott	Pennsylvania	Physician	
I. W. Nicholls	Delaware	Book-keeper	
F. J. Seyboit	New York	Merchant	
J. A. Ware	Maine	Attorney	
L. J. Anderson	Dist. Columbia	Page	
F. M. Ballinger	Iowa	Farmer	
D. Bassett	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
S. V. Boyd	New York	do	
J. A. Chamberlain	New Hampshire	Dentist	
W. H. Colledge	Ohio	Clerk	
Wm. Child	Pennsylvania	Farmer	
E. J. Evans	New York	Printer	
F. A. Foster	Massachusetts	Teacher	
J. Gurley	Illinois	Agent	
M. L. Higgins	Michigan	Clerk	
F. A. Holden	Virginia	do	
H. Howes	Vermont	Book-keeper	
J. A. Jenkins	Illinois	do	
J. G. Jewell	Mississippi	Medical student	3 months in 1861 in army.
J. Kearns	New Jersey	Clerk	
J. Lynch	Indiana	Railroad agent	
C. Robb	Pennsylvania	Clerk	
C. B. Shaw	Virginia	Civil engineer	
W. H. Sullivan	Pennsylvania	Teacher	
G. A. Savinner	Virginia	Attorney-at-law	
E. C. Torrey	Michigan	Physician	
J. P. Wheeler	Dist. Columbia	Clerk	
J. O. Wilson	Massachusetts	Teacher	
J. B. Will	Ohio	Clerk	
C. L. Alexander	Dist. Columbia	do	
C. D. Appleton	Massachusetts	Sec. of railroad comp'y	
J. W. Baden	Virginia	Merchant	2 years in army.
J. Balloch	Maryland	Clerk	
R. G. Blaine	Maine	do	
C. H. Bliss	Ohio	Civil engineer	
A. H. Bradley	Connecticut	Messenger	3 months in 1861 in army.
J. H. Brown	Rhode Island	Clerk	
James Carpenter	Missouri	Physician	
N. B. Clarke	Massachusetts	Clerk	
C. B. R. Colledge	Pennsylvania	do	
J. W. Compton	Virginia	do	
W. H. Davis	Maine	do	
W. O. Dennison	Pennsylvania	Printer	
S. E. Dickinson	do	Clerk	
J. S. Dickinson	do	do	2 years in navy.
Z. Ellis	Michigan	Publisher of paper	15 months in army.
E. W. Foster	Massachusetts	do	
T. G. Forster	Maine	Clerk	
W. H. Goddard	Indiana	Teacher	
Z. P. Gunior	do	Merchant and clerk	
W. H. Gunnison	Maryland	Student	
W. R. Hooper	Massachusetts	Editor	
C. Hendly	Kentucky	Tradesman	
W. J. Ketchum	New York	Mechanic	
E. A. Kilbourne	Vermont	Clerk	3 years in army.
C. W. Kleeburg	Pennsylvania	Editor	
J. L. Lake	New York	Merchant	
F. M. Lalor	Iowa	Book-keeper	

List of persons employed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Appointed from—	Occupation.	Remarks.
Y. B. Laub.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Clerk	2 years in army.
B. Lilley.....	New York.....	do	
C. Lipscomb, jr.....	Virginia.....	Teacher.....	
G. McLearen.....	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	6 months in army.
R. McGregor.....	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	
F. Maguire.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
F. Marsh.....	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	17 months in army.
E. Myer.....	Wisconsin.....	Merchant.....	
den Miller.....	Maine.....	Capt. in merch'tservice.	
S. Moffatt.....	Wisconsin.....	Builder.....	5 months in army.
C. Munson.....	Virginia.....	Teacher.....	
F. Needham.....	New York.....	Merchant.....	
H. Northup.....	Massachusetts ..	Teacher.....	1 year in army.
E. O'Brien.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
W. Oliver.....	California.....	Editor.....	
seph Peck.....	Indiana.....	Notary.....	3 years in army.
Perkins.....	Illinois.....	Clerk and merchant.....	
P. Perley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Merchant and printer ..	
Richter.....	Iowa.....	Editor.....	3 months in 1861 in army.
m. Ryan.....	Maine.....	Bookbinder.....	
F. Shannetts.....	Maryland.....	Student.....	
E. Sheppard.....	New Jersey ..	Clerk.....	2 years in army.
R. Smiley.....	New Hampshire ..	Railroad agent.....	
Stettinius.....	Kentucky.....	Merchant.....	
Story.....	do	Teacher.....	3 years in army.
C. Talmadge.....	Connecticut ..	Merchant.....	
H. Thomas.....	New York.....	do	
S. Towle.....	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	3 years in army.
A. Turner.....	Pennsylvania.....	Minister M. E. church..	
K. Upton.....	New Hampshire ..	Painter, carpenter, &c..	
P. Waters.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	4 years in army.
Widdecombe.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Farmer.....	
S. Widdecombe.....	Missouri.....	Attorney.....	
W. Young.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	3 years in army.
W. Bridgman.....	Michigan.....	Student.....	
N. Burritt.....	Pennsylvania.....	Printer.....	
Cressy.....	New Hampshire ..	Route agent.....	3 years in army.
H. Dixon.....	Maine.....	Navy yard.....	
A. Hall.....	Dist. Columbia ..	Lawyer.....	
N. Hutton.....	Pennsylvania.....	Clerk.....	2 years in army.
H. Johnson.....	do	Printer.....	
M. King.....	New York.....	Farmer.....	
P. Lacey.....	Ohio.....	do	3 years in army.
W. Lathrop.....	Maine.....	Clerk.....	
Liebschutz.....	Missouri.....	do	
E. Mallette.....	New York.....	Student.....	4 years in army.
E. Miley.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
B. Milliken.....	Maine.....	do	
F. Moore.....	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	3 years in army.
F. Morris.....	do	Minister.....	
H. Nixon.....	New Jersey ..	Carpenter.....	
B. Noerr.....	Missouri.....	Mechanic.....	4 years in army.
B. Patterson.....	Maine.....	Physician.....	
M. Sinks.....	Ohio.....	Clerk.....	
O. Sullivan.....	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	3 years in army.
N. Taggart.....	Pennsylvania.....	Teacher.....	
H. Taggard.....	New Hampshire ..	Railroad clerk.....	
T. Thompson.....	Maryland.....	Student.....	3½ years in army.
L. Roosa.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	
W. Baines.....	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	
T. Smith.....	Illinois.....	Attorney.....	4 years in army.
Wallace.....	Massachusetts ..	Agent.....	
W. Cox, messenger	do	Clerk in hotel.....	
Burke.....do.....	do	Congressional library ..	5 months in army.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Number of males appointed.	Number of females appointed.	Total from State.	Number of males who have served in U. S. army.	States.	Number of males appointed.	Number of females appointed.	Total from State.	Number of males who have served in U. S. army.
Maine	80	11	91	32	Kentucky	16	2	18	6
New Hampshire	56	10	66	18	Missouri	25	5	30	12
Vermont	32	13	45	9	Illinois	72	10	82	32
Massachusetts	99	26	125	42	Indiana	48	5	53	16
Rhode Island	11	4	15	5	Ohio	121	12	133	52
Connecticut	47	8	55	22	Michigan	46	10	56	17
New York	273	70	343	103	Iowa	37	5	42	6
New Jersey	42	4	46	17	Wisconsin	38	8	46	15
Pennsylvania	200	52	252	72	Oregon	2	2	4	1
Delaware	9	2	11	2	California	14	3	17	3
Maryland	72	26	98	16	Kansas	9	2	11	7
Virginia	47	14	61	8	Minnesota	21	.....	21	9
North Carolina	2	.....	2	.....	Colorado	3	.....	3	.....
South Carolina	2	1	3	.....	Dakota	1	.....	1	.....
Georgia	2	1	3	1	Nevada	4	.....	4	2
Florida	2	.....	2	.....	Nebraska	4	.....	4	.....
Alabama	3	1	4	1	Utah	1	.....	1	.....
Mississippi	2	.....	2	1	Idaho .....	.....	1	1	.....
Louisiana	3	1	4	1	Dist. Columbia	102	124	226	17
Texas	3	.....	3	.....				
Arkansas	4	.....	4	.....				
Tennessee	11	6	17	2	Total	1,566	439	2,005	547

NOTE.—The foregoing recapitulation and the accompanying statement include all clerks, male and female, appointed in the department, but do not include laborers employed for the Treasury Extension and in the Printing Bureau.

FREEDMEN.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of 27th ultimo, relative to the provisions in the constitutions of several southern States relative to the freedmen.

MAY 23, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

to the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, requesting a collation of the provisions in reference to freedmen contained in the amended constitutions of the southern States, and in the laws of those States passed since the suppression of the rebellion, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 22, 1866.

Pursuant to the direction of the President, the Secretary of State has the honor to lay before him a collation of the provisions in reference to freedmen contained in the amended constitutions of the southern States, and in the laws passed by those States since the overthrow of the rebellion, so far as the same have been received at this department.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The convention of this State, on the 9th of October last, adopted an ordinance prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for causes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted.

A resolution of the convention of the 18th of October authorized the provisional governor to appoint a committee of three persons to prepare and report

to the legislature, at its next session, a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, and to designate such laws and parts of laws then in force as should be repealed in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinance of the convention abolishing the institution of slavery.

The committee was appointed, and on the 26th of January last reported accordingly a bill, and their reasons for the same. The bill itself is not on file, but it appears from the report that the first section defined who should be deemed a negro or colored person, or persons of mixed blood, within generations designated.

The second section declared that in all statutes and judicial proceedings such a person shall be properly described by the term "person of color."

The third, declared persons of color to be citizens of the State.

The fourth, conferred on them all the privileges of white persons in conducting their suits and in the mode of trial by jury.

The fifth, placed the colored apprentice on the same footing with the white one, and left the law declaring in what cases they should be bound, as it then existed in the revised code.

By the sixth, certain marriages, deemed to be not void, but voidable, though celebrated in due form between slaves, or between slaves and free negroes, were declared valid.

By the seventh, certain past marriages between them, existing at certain fixed periods, by mere consent and without due celebration, were validated, and provision made for perpetuating the evidence thereof by being recorded.

By the eighth, inducements were held out to such as were thus married under section 7 to have their marriages recorded.

By the ninth, contracts between persons of color, and between them and whites, for live stock, were required to be in writing.

The tenth section made void all marriages between whites and persons of color.

Section 11 allowed persons of color to bear witness where their rights of person or property were concerned.

By section 14 the criminal code affecting white persons was extended to colored persons in all things, unless otherwise expressly declared in the bill.

By sections 15 and 16 wardens of the poor for persons of color might be appointed.

The Department of State is not aware that the legislature of North Carolina has yet passed this or any similar bill.

On the 12th day of March, 1866, there was passed by the general assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1865-'66, "An act for establishing a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the Gospel of the colored race."

The first section of the act provides that reverend Jesse Rankin, reverend G. S. Murkland, Alexander McIvor, reverend G. H. Russell, A. A. Willard, reverend Joseph M. Atkinson, reverend H. Hardie, reverend E. H. Harding, and reverend W. L. Miller, and their successors duly elected and appointed, be, and they are hereby, made, constituted, and declared to be a corporation and body politic and corporate, in law and in fact, to have continuance thirty years, by the name, style, and title of the trustees of the "Freedmen's College of North Carolina," and by the name and title aforesaid to have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall forever hereafter be persons able and capable in law to take, receive, and hold all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments which shall at any time or times be granted, bargained, sold, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed to them and their successors by any person or persons, or bodies corporate or politic; that the said trustees and their successors, under the corporate name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to take, receive, and possess all moneys, goods and chattels that shall be given, sold, or released, or bequeathed by any person or persons for the use of said college, and the same to apply according to the will of the donor; and al

such lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, goods and chattels, of what kind, nature, or quality soever the same may be, the said trustees and their successors to have, hold, possess, and use in special trust and confidence, for the purpose of establishing and endowing said college, at such site as they may select therefor, in the eastern part of the State of North Carolina.

Section two provides that the said trustees and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to bargain, sell, grant, convey, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers such lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, when the conditions of the grant to them or the will of the devisee does not forbid it; that the said trustees and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all courts of record whatever, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, matters and demands.

Section three provides that the said trustees and their successors shall be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to make, ordain, and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for the government of said college, and the preservation of order and good morals therein, as are usually made in such seminaries, and to them may seem necessary: *Provided*, the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

Section four provides that the said trustees and their successors shall have power and authority to make and use a common seal, with such device and inscriptions as they may think fit and proper, and the same to alter and renew at their pleasure.

Section five provides that the said corporation shall consist of not more than forty-eight members, and that the trustees named in this act, or a majority thereof, shall have power to appoint additional trustees at such time or times as they may deem best, until the number specified is completed, the trustees elected being members of some branch of the Presbyterian church, and shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Section six provides that the said trustees and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have power to appoint a president, and such professors and tutors as to them may appear necessary, whom they may remove for misbehavior, inability, or neglect of duty; that, if a majority of said trustees and their successors shall not convene for the purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for seven of said trustees to form a quorum to do business.

Section seven provides that the trustees aforesaid, and their successors, shall have power to establish a manual labor preparatory department in connexion with said college, and shall appoint all officers and perform all acts necessary therefor.

Section eight provides that the real estate held by the trustees aforesaid in the State of North Carolina shall at no time exceed in quantity five hundred acres.

Section nine provides that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

On the 10th of March, 1866, a law was ratified by the general assembly, which is entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood."

Section one provides that negroes and their issue, even where one ancestor in each succeeding generation, to the fourth inclusive, is white, shall be deemed persons of color.

Section two provides that all persons of color, who are now inhabitants of this State, shall be entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same burdens and disabilities as by the laws of the State were conferred on, or were attached to, free persons of color, prior to the ordinance of emancipation, except as the same may be changed by law.

Section three provides that persons of color shall be entitled to all the privi-

leges of white persons in the mode of prosecuting, defending, continuing, removing, and transferring their suits at law and in equity ; and, likewise, to the same mode of trial by jury, and all the privileges appertaining thereto. And in all proceedings in equity by or against them, their answer shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the answer of white persons.

Section four provides that in all cases of apprenticeship of persons of color, under chapter five of the revised code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words "as are white" in section three, line three, are hereby repealed, and the word "apprentice" shall be read after the word "such" in said bill, and the words "if a white person" in the second line of section six are hereby repealed : *Provided, always,* That in the binding out of apprentices of color, the former master of such apprentices, when they shall be regarded as suitable persons by the court, shall be entitled to have such apprentices bound to them in preference to other persons.

Section five provides that in all cases where men and women, both or one of whom were lately slaves and are now emancipated, now cohabit together in the relation of husband and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have been lawfully married as man and wife at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, although they may not have been married in due form of law. And all persons whose cohabitation is hereby ratified into a state of marriage shall go before the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county in which they reside, at his office, or before some justice of the peace, and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement ; and the clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose ; and if the acknowledgment be made before a justice of the peace, such justice shall report the same in writing to the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, and the clerk shall enter the same as though the acknowledgment had been made before him ; and such entry shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the allegations therein contained. For making such entry and giving a certificate of the same, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the party for whom the services are rendered.

Section six provides that if any of such persons shall fail to go before the clerk of the county court, or some justice of the peace of the county in which they reside, and have their marriage recorded before the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court, and their failure for each month thereafter shall constitute a separate and distinct offence.

Section seven provides that all contracts between any persons whatever whereof one or more of them shall be a person of color, for the sale or purchase of any horse, mule, ass, jennet, neat cattle, hog, sheep, or goat, whatever may be the value of such articles, and all contracts between such persons for any other article or articles of property whatever of the value of ten dollars or more and all contracts executed or executory between such persons for the payment of money of the value of ten dollars or more, shall be void as to all persons whatever, unless the same be put in writing and signed by the venders or debtors and witnessed by a white person who can read and write.

Section eight provides that marriage between white persons and persons of color shall be void ; and every person authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony, who shall knowingly solemnize the same between such persons, and every clerk of a court who shall knowingly issue license for their marriage shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, moreover, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars to any person suing for the same.

Section nine provides that persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue, and

ould be concluded by the judgment or decree of court; and also in pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud, or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible, unless by consent of the parties of record: *Provided*, That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the courts of this State: *Provided*, *further*, That no person shall be deemed incompetent to bear testimony in such cases because of being a party to the record or in interest.

Section ten provides that whenever a person of color shall be examined as a witness, the court shall warn the witness to declare the truth.

Section eleven provides that any person of color convicted, by due course of law, of an assault with an intent to commit rape upon the body of a white female, shall suffer death.

Section twelve provides that the criminal laws of the State, embracing and affecting a white person, are hereby extended to persons of color, except where it is otherwise provided in this act; and whenever they shall be convicted of any act made criminal, if committed by a white person, they shall be punished in like manner, except in such cases when other and different punishment may be prescribed or allowed by this act.

Section thirteen provides that at the time now provided for the election of wardens of the poor, the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of each county, under the rules and regulations now prescribed, may, in their discretion, elect two distinct and independent courts of wardens, one of whom shall act as the wardens of the white poor, and the other as the wardens of the colored poor.

Section fourteen provides that the persons constituting each court shall be qualified as now provided; and the wardens severally, and each court, shall have all the powers and authorities now conferred on them, and they and the officers of each court, and all other persons whatever, shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed on them by chapter eighty-six of the revised code.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By the 11th section of article 9 of the constitution of South Carolina of the 7th of September last it is ordained that—

“The slaves in South Carolina having been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State.”

By a resolution of the convention of South Carolina of the 25th of September, 1865, it was provided that a commission, consisting of two persons, be appointed by his excellency the provisional governor, to prepare and report to the next legislature what laws will be necessary and proper in consequence of the alterations made in the fundamental law; and especially to prepare and submit a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State.

The report thus called for bears date the 25th of October, 1865, and is accompanied, among others, by—

- 1st. A bill preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.
- 2d. A bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color.
- and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy, and bastardy.

On the 19th of December, 1865, was approved “An act preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.”

The preamble states, that whereas the convention of this State, by the constitution lately ratified, did recognize the emancipation of slaves, and declare that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall ever be re-established in this State, and did direct that, for each district in the State there should be established an inferior court to be styled the district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of all civil causes wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal causes wherein the accused is a person of color: Therefore,

It is provided in the first section that this act shall be preliminary to an act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy, and bastardy, and an act to establish district courts, and an act to amend the criminal law, which acts have been induced by the constitution aforesaid, and that in reference to these acts the following provisions shall obtain:

Section two states that words importing the singular number only shall be construed to apply to several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender only shall be construed to extend to a female as well as a male, where the context does not forbid such construction.

Section three provides that all free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, all freedwomen, and all descendants through either sex of any of these persons, shall be known as *persons of color*, except that every such descendant who may have of Caucasian blood seven-eighths, or more, shall be deemed a white person.

Section four provides that the statutes and regulations concerning slaves are now inapplicable to persons of color; and although such persons are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons, they shall have the right to acquire, own, and dispose of property, to make contracts, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to sue and be sued, and to receive protection under the law in their persons and property.

Section five provides that all rights and remedies respecting persons or property, and all duties and liabilities under laws, civil and criminal, which apply to white persons, are extended to persons of color, subject to the modifications made by this act and the other acts hereinbefore mentioned.

On the 19th day of December, 1865, was approved an act to amend the criminal law, as follows: In the first section it is stated that either of the crimes specified in this first section shall be felony, without benefit of clergy, to wit: For a person of color to commit any wilful homicide, unless in self-defence; for a person of color to commit an assault upon a white woman, with manifest intent to ravish her; for a person of color to have sexual intercourse with a white woman by personating her husband; for any person to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to other persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebellion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of their evil purpose; for any person to administer, or cause to be taken by any other person, any poison, chloroform, soporific, or other destructive thing, or to shoot at, stab, cut, or wound any other person, or by any means whatsoever to cause bodily injury to any other person, whereby, in any of these cases, a bodily injury dangerous to the life of any other person is caused, with intent, in any of these cases, to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery, burglary, or larceny; for any person who had been transported under sentence, to return to this State within the period of prohibition contained in the sentence; or for a person to steal a horse or a mule, or cotton packed in a bale ready for market.

Section ten provides that a person of color who is in the employment of a master engaged in husbandry, shall not have the right to sell any corn, rice, peas, wheat or other grain, any flour, cotton, fodder, hay, bacon, fresh meat of

any kind, poultry of any kind, animal of any kind, or any other product of a farm, without having written evidence from such master or some person authorized by him, or from the district judge or a magistrate, that he has the right to sell such product; and if any person shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any such product from such person of color without such written evidence, the purchaser and seller shall each be guilty of a misdemeanor. The purchaser, upon conviction of any such offence, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. The seller shall be liable to a fine of at least five dollars and at least equal to twice the value of the product sold; and if that be not immediately paid, shall suffer corporeal punishment.

Section eleven provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person not authorized to write or give to a person of color a writing which professes to show evidence of the right of that person of color to sell any product of a farm which, by the section last preceding, he is forbidden to sell without written evidence; and any person convicted of this misdemeanor shall be liable to the same extent as the purchaser in the section last preceding is made liable; and it shall be a misdemeanor for a person of color to exhibit as evidence of his right to sell any product a writing which he knows to be false or counterfeited, or to have been written or given by any person not authorized; and on conviction of this misdemeanor before the district court or a magistrate, such person of color shall be liable, as in section last preceding the seller is made liable. These provisions shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend to cases where the writing professes to be a permit of absence, or permit of any other kind; the fines in any of these cases being at the discretion of the judge or magistrate.

Section thirteen states that persons of color constitute no part of the militia of the State, and no one of them shall, without permission in writing from the district judge or magistrate, be allowed to keep a fire-arm, sword, or other military weapon, except that one of them, who is the owner of a farm, may keep a shotgun or rifle, such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or other fire-arm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war. The district judge or a magistrate may give an order, under which any weapon unlawfully kept may be seized and sold, the proceeds of sale to go into the district court fund. The possession of a weapon in violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor which shall be tried before a district court or a magistrate, and in case of conviction, shall be punished by a fine equal to twice the value of the weapon so unlawfully kept, and if that be not immediately paid, by corporeal punishment.

Section fourteen provides that it shall not be lawful for a person of color to be the owner, in whole or in part, of any distillery where spirituous liquors of any kind are made, or of any establishment where spirituous liquors of any kind are sold by retail; nor for a person of color to be engaged in distilling any spirituous liquors, or in retailing the same in a shop or elsewhere. A person of color who shall do anything contrary to the prohibitions herein contained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or corporeal punishment and hard labor, as to the district judge or magistrate, before whom he may be tried, shall seem meet.

Section twenty-two provides that no person of color shall migrate into and reside in this State, unless, within twenty days after his arrival within the same, he shall enter into a bond with two freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district court, or a magistrate, in a penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for his good behavior, and for his support, if he should become unable to support himself. And in case any such person shall fail to execute the bond as aforesaid, the district judge, or any magistrate, is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint and due proof thereof, to issue his warrant commanding such person of color to leave the State within ten days thereafter. And if any such person, so ordered to leave the State, shall not leave the State within the time prescribed in such warrant, he shall, upon conviction thereof.

be liable to such corporeal punishment as the court in its discretion shall think fit to order. And if any such person, so convicted and punished, shall still remain within the State more than fifteen days after the punishment shall have been inflicted, or having left the State shall return to the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or be kept to hard labor, with occasional solitary confinement, for a period not exceeding five years. And if any person of color, who shall have been convicted of any infamous offence in any other State or country, shall come or be brought into this State, such person of color, on conviction thereof, shall be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or be kept to hard labor, with occasional solitary confinement, for any period not exceeding fifteen years.

Section twenty-four provides that when several persons of color are convicted of one capital offence, the jury which tries them may recommend one or more to mercy, for reasons which, in their opinion, mitigate the guilt; the district judge shall report the case, with his opinion, and the governor shall do in the matter as seems to him meet. The same may be done when one only is convicted of capital offence. Before sentence of death shall be executed in any case, time for application to the governor shall be allowed.

Section twenty-seven provides that whenever, under any law, sentence imposing a fine is passed, if the fine and costs be not immediately paid, there shall be detention of the convict, and substitution of other punishment. If the offence should not involve the *crimen falsi*, and be infamous, the substitution shall be, in the case of a white person, imprisonment for a time proportioned to the fine, at the rate of one day for each dollar; and in the case of a person of color, enforced labor, without unnecessary pain or restraint, for a time proportioned to the fine, at the rate of one day for each dollar. But if the offence should be infamous, there shall be substituted for a fine, for imprisonment, or for both, hard labor, corporeal punishment, solitary confinement, and confinement in tread-mill or stocks, one or more, at the discretion of the judge of the superior court, the district judge, or the magistrate, who pronounces the sentence. In this act, and in respect to all crimes and misdemeanors, the term servants shall be understood to embrace an apprentice as well as a servant under contract.

Section twenty-nine provides that, upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, or by a white person toward a person of color, a magistrate may arrest the offender, and, according to the nature of the case, punish the offender summarily, or bind him in recognizance with sufficient sureties to appear at the next monthly sitting of the district court, or commit him for trial before the district court.

Section thirty provides that, upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color any person present may arrest the offender and take him before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the case may require. In case of a misdemeanor committed by a white person toward a person of color, any person may complain to a magistrate, who shall cause the offender to be arrested, and, according to the nature of the case, to be brought before himself, or be taken for trial in the district court.

On the 19th of December was approved "An act to establish district courts."

Section four of this act provides that the judge, clerk, and sheriff of a district court shall each, before entering on the duties of his office, take the official oath prescribed in the constitution of the State, and also the following oath, viz: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as (judge, clerk, or sheriff, as the case may be,) of the district court for the district of ———, I will earnestly endeavor to do what is required of me by law, and without prejudice for or against race or color; to conduct myself as becomes an upright and faithful officer. These oaths shall be indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment of the officer, and with it be entered on the journal of the district court.

Section five provides that the office of every magistrate now in office shall continue according to the terms of the appointment under which it is held, with

he powers and rights now by law attaching and incident to such office. The magistrates who are appointed to exercise the powers and duties, and to have the rights imposed by this act and the act entitled "An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," shall be appointed in every district by the district judge thereof, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the delegation of such district in the general assembly, in such number and so located as the condition of the district may, from time to time, require; and such magistrates shall have all the powers and rights, and may exercise all the duties of magistrates by law conferred on magistrates. Each magistrate so appointed shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take, before the clerk of the district, the oaths heretofore prescribed for the district judge, and also the oath prescribed in the second section of the act concerning the office and duties of magistrates, passed A. D. 1839, and shall sign a roll as required in that section. The term of his office shall be four years from the day he signed the roll.

Section seven provides that the district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, subject to appeal, of all civil causes where one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color, and also of all cases of misdemeanors affecting the person or property of a person of color, and of all cases of bastardy, and all cases of vagrancy not tried before a magistrate. In these cases the same laws, fees, powers and practice shall prevail in the district court as in the superior court, except as to matters of form, concerning which provision is hereinafter made, and except as to matters of form, concerning which power is hereinafter given to the court of appeals. In the district court prosecutions shall be conducted by the attorney general, or solicitor of the circuit to which the district belongs, or by a deputy appointed by such attorney general or solicitor; or, in the absence of all of these, by an attorney appointed by the district judge. Whenever any case affecting the person or property of a person of color, which arises within the district of a district judge, that judge may have an interest, the process may be made returnable, and the case be tried before the district court of any adjoining district which the plaintiff or actor in the case may select.

Section fourteen provides that on the first Monday of every month shall be a monthly sitting of the district court, which shall continue as long as the despatch of business may require. At this sitting may be tried small and mean causes, small matters, civil and criminal, between persons of color, between white persons and persons of color, between master and servant, between master and apprentice, and between employer and laborer, petty misdemeanors imputed to persons of color, complaints by persons of color against white persons of misdemeanors, for which a fine not exceeding twenty dollars is a sufficient punishment, civil suits involving not more than twenty dollars, in which a person of color is a party, and questions concerning vagrants and paupers not requiring a jury. Any business to which a judge at chambers is competent, and other business which does not require a jury, may also be done; besides all business which may be done, as aforesaid, there may also, at this sitting of the district court, be tried cases, aggravated misdemeanors and clergyable felonies, of which persons of color may be accused, and of misdemeanors requiring punishment exceeding a fine of twenty dollars, and affecting the person or property of a person of color, of which white persons may be accused. These cases may be tried by a common jury, organized as hereinafter provided; and, in case of conviction, punishment shall be awarded by the judge according to the practice of the superior court of law. At this sitting may also be tried cases of tenants holding over, cases under the prison bounds or insolvent debtors' acts which are hereinbefore mentioned, and any issue in a civil suit ordered to be tried before common jury.

Section sixteen provides that four times a year there shall be a quarterly

sitting of the district court, to be continued as long as business may require, and, if necessary, to be adjourned from week to week; at which, besides any business that may be done at a monthly sitting, may be tried cases of summary process pending in the court; civil suits, above the summary jurisdiction, wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color; cases of crime or felony punishable by death without benefit of clergy, of which persons of color may be accused, and any other matters pending in the court. The proceedings in the cases severally shall be, in general, similar to those in like cases in the superior court of law, subject to the diversities in form which may be produced by the rules adopted by the court of appeals, as hereinafter provided.

Section twenty-two provides that the clerk of a district court shall attend the monthly and quarterly sittings of the court, and all other sittings at which the judge shall require him to attend. He shall keep a full and exact journal of every order, decision, verdict, sentence, and act of the court; having one book for civil suits, in which only white persons are parties; second, a book for vagrancy and bastardy; a third book for civil suits in which persons of color are parties; and a fourth for criminal matters affecting persons of color. All process from the court shall be signed by him and be sealed. All papers which come into his office shall be carefully kept, and those which are to remain there shall be arranged, labelled, and filed away, as nearly as may be, according to the directions given by law concerning papers of the superior courts.

Section twenty-eight provides that all fines, penalties, forfeitures and other moneys belonging to the district court fund, which the sheriff may collect under orders, sentences or process of the district court, and all such moneys as may be turned over to him by any other officer, the sheriff shall hold, under the security of his official bond, until they shall be paid under the order or draft of the district judge. Aids paid for licenses, and such aids for approval of contracts and instruments of apprenticeship, and such fees for reports upon appeals from the district judge, as the judge may direct the clerk to receive, and the clerk may receive, and all other moneys belonging to the district court fund, whether collected first by the clerk or turned over to him by some other officer who had collected them, which may come to the hands of the clerk, the clerk shall hold under the security of his official bond until they shall be paid under the order or draft of the district judge. Each magistrate shall, at least once in every three months, report and pay to the chairman of the Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color the moneys received by him from aids, taxes, fines and penalties, and all other moneys belonging to the district court fund which have come to his hands. On the first day of each quarterly sitting of the district court, the sheriff, the clerk, each magistrate of the district, the chairman of the board aforesaid, the superintendent of convicts, and every person (besides a constable, who must make returns to a magistrate) who may have had charge of convicts, or received wages or other moneys which belong to the district court fund, shall each make to the court a full and minute report of his receipts, disbursements and payments, showing the items on each side of the account, and the exact balance in his hands, accompanied by an estimate of the probable receipts and requirements in his department for the next quarter. The report of the chairman aforesaid shall specially set forth all known delinquencies of magistrates in reporting, paying or discharging other duty, with the name of the delinquents. The district judge shall examine all of these reports carefully, and take the most prompt and energetic means to prevent and correct all defalcations and omissions. Having ascertained the amount of the district fund which is on hand, including what he himself may have, he shall, by orders entered on the journal of his court, direct payments to be made by the officers respectively, in such sums as he may designate, to the following purposes, namely: 1. The annual additional compensation of the judge, of which one-fourth shall be taken each quarter. 2. Juror's certificates. 3. Expenses of the court, including fees payable out of the district court fund.

4. Pay of superintendent and other expenses of convicts. 5. Balance to be paid to the chairman of the Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color, for the uses of that board. For their services in respect to the collection and disbursement of the district court fund, the several officers shall, in the settlement of their accounts, be allowed commissions as follows : The sheriff and magistrate shall each have five per centum upon all sums collected by him, to be in addition to commissions which, with other fees, a sheriff or constable may exact from persons against whom he executes process; and the sheriff and magistrate shall each be further allowed two and a half per centum upon the proper disbursements made by him. The clerk, superintendent of convicts, jailer, and other persons who may have had supervision of convicts, or received wages belonging to the district court fund, shall each have two and a half per centum upon all sums collected by him, and two and a half per centum upon all sums disbursed by him. In no case shall sums collected be understood to include sums received from some other of the officers who are required to make reports as hereinbefore provided, nor disbursements to include sums turned over to another of those officers. It shall be the duty of the district judge to guard the fund against duplicated commissions, as well as against other improper charges. The chairman of the Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color shall be allowed commissions upon his own collections and disbursements as another magistrate is, and in addition shall, for each semi-annual report to his board, and each quarterly report to the court, be allowed out of the district court fund a sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, which the district judge shall fix according to the quantity of business done by him, and the manner in which it was done. The clerk shall, under the supervision of the judge of the district court, annually, at some early day, between the quarterly sitting of the court which next precedes the regular session of the general assembly and that regular session, prepare and transmit to the treasurer a report from his district court, signed by the clerk and certified by the judge. This report shall contain a condensed statement compiled from the reports which are made to the court, and from the journals of the court, showing, for the year preceding, the whole sum which went into the district court fund, how much from each source, the commissions for collection, the whole disbursements, and how much for each general purpose, the commissions upon disbursements, other expenses, the balance on hand, and the liabilities unpaid. The treasurer shall aggregate the reports of the clerks so as to show results for the whole State, and shall lay before the general assembly a tabular statement of these aggregates, together with the reports of the clerks, noting particularly any district courts from which reports had not been received.

Section twenty-nine provides that an indictment against a white person for the homicide of a person of color shall be tried in the superior court of law, and so shall other indictments in which a white person is accused of a capital felony affecting the person or property of a person of color.

Section thirty provides that in every case, civil and criminal, in which a person of color is a party, or which affects the person or property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused, in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witness; and in every such case, either party may offer testimony as to his own character, or that of his adversary or of the prosecutor, or of the third person mentioned in an indictment.

Section thirty-one provides that a magistrate shall have jurisdiction over small disputes, controversies, and complaints that may arise in his neighborhood between persons of color, or between persons of color and a white person, and of petty misdemeanors committed by or toward a person of color, between master and servant, between master and apprentice, and between employer and laborer, and civil suits involving not more than twenty dollars in which a person of color

is a party; his power in no case going beyond a judgment, fine, or forfeiture of twenty dollars. He shall be specially charged with the supervision of persons of color in his neighborhood, their protection, the prevention of their misconduct and depredations, and a cautious regard to the peace, health, and safety of his neighborhood.

Section thirty-two provides that persons of color shall be liable to suits commenced by attachment, foreign and domestic, as white persons are in like cases. Besides this, there may be, in the case of a person of color, a proceeding to be called a special attachment, of the following nature, namely: When, by any tax, a person of color is made liable for a sum certain, the tax-collector or other person who has a right to collect the said tax, and who desires to obtain from a garnishee what is supposed to be in his hands belonging to such person of color, may sue out a short summons against the garnishee, in or upon which the sums certain before mentioned with costs, and the amount or property claimed to be in the hands of the garnishee, shall be set down, which summons a magistrate may issue, if the amount of money or value of property claimed from the garnishee is twenty dollars or under; and the district court must issue, if it is above that sum. The summons having been issued, the garnishee, if he acknowledge his indebtedness to the person of color before mentioned, or his possession of property belonging to him, may pay to the plaintiff in attachment, if his debt to the person of color be due, or give his note to such plaintiff, if such debt be payable at a future day, and may surrender to such plaintiff any chose in action or other property of the person of color in his possession so as to discharge the amount claimed from him, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and costs; and the receipt of the plaintiff in attachment shall be an acquittance of the garnishee *pro tanto* against the person of color. If the garnishee should not acknowledge, pay, give note, and surrender as above, to the satisfaction of the plaintiff in attachment, the garnishee shall, in obedience to the summons, make the return, on oath, to the magistrate or district court, as the case may be, of what, if anything, he owes to the person of color, either presently due or payable in future, or has in possession belonging to him. If the plaintiff should be then satisfied, the garnishee shall pay, give note, and surrender as before mentioned; but if the plaintiff should be still dissatisfied, he and the garnishee, with other witnesses, of whom the person of color may be one on either side, shall be heard, and orders respecting the matter between them be made by the magistrate, or district court, according to the truth as it may appear. If the garnishee should fail to make return, or meet the trial, judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount or value claimed from him in the summons. Any property surrendered by a garnishee before or after trial shall be sold under the order of the magistrate or court, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the tax and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the person of color. For the goods eloigned or wasted after service of the summons, the garnishee who had them in possession shall be made answerable. Like proceedings may be had upon any second or subsequent attachment; priority between various plaintiffs pursuing the same garnishee being settled according to the priority of the dates of different summonses against him.

Section thirty-three provides that questions of color and caste shall, subject to the right of appeal on either side, be conclusively determined by a verdict rendered upon an issue of fact joined in a case of prohibition or mandamus. The writ in such case may be granted, upon application made by or in behalf of any person alleged to be a person of color, against any sheriff, magistrate, or other officer, who is proceeding in a way that would be proper toward a person of color, and not proper toward a white person; or who refuses, at the instance of the person in question, to do what a white person would have a right to demand to be done. It may be granted by any judge of a superior court, or by the judge of a district court to whose district the officer belongs, the burden of proof being by

the order of the judge thrown upon that party against whom his opinion inclines, according to the judgment which he may form upon inspection of the person in question, affidavits, or documents. The issue shall be tried in the superior court of law for the district aforesaid. Inspection of the person in question, and of his kindred, testimony direct, or from reputation, concerning his parentage, and direct testimony concerning his conduct and reception in society may enter into the evidence. The attorney general or solicitor of the circuit shall, *ex officio*, represent the officer, the party in the issue. A judicial proceeding, not such as is here made conclusive, previously had in a case wherein the person in question was a party, or wherein his caste was collaterally tried in a case between other parties, may be received in evidence, but shall not be conclusive, or have weight beyond what, under the circumstances, the jury may give.

Section thirty-four provides that an action or legal proceeding, not involving the title to land, in which a person of color is plaintiff or defendant, must be commenced as below specified, or it will be barred, namely: An action founded upon a tort, within three months from the time the cause of action arose; an action founded upon a contract not in writing, within six months from the time the cause of action arose; an action founded upon a contract in writing wherein the debt or damages do not exceed two hundred dollars, within twelve months from the time the cause of action arose; except that, first, a payment of part, with a distinct acknowledgment of a balance due, or an express promise to pay a well-defined sum, shall constitute a new era from which the period of limitation shall run on a matter of contract; second, that if any legal proceeding shall be commenced within the limited period, in good faith, for recovery upon tort or contract, and shall terminate without judgment for the plaintiff, its termination shall constitute the period from which the time shall be counted; third, that there shall not be included in the computation of time the time between the death of a white person, defendant, and grant of administration or probate to his personal representative; nor, fourth, the time during which an executor or administrator, defendant, is by law protected from suit; nor, fifth, the time during which a person of color, defendant, may be absent from the district in which the cause of action arose, or may be absconding in that district.

Section thirty-five provides that in reference to wills, executors and administrators, distribution of estates after payment of debts, the rights and remedies of legatees and next of kin, and all other matters relating to testators and intestates, the same law which applies to white persons shall extend to persons of color.

Section thirty-six provides that to the district court there shall be an appeal from the ordinary in respect to matters which affect persons of color, to be conducted as in like case is an appeal to a superior court. An appeal from a magistrate shall go to the district court, the appellant paying costs to the magistrate one dollar as a fee for the report. An appeal from the district court or district judge shall go to the court of appeals, the appellant paying in cash two dollars for the report, which shall go into the district court fund, to be taxed against the appellee if the appellant prevails. No rule or order of any court or judge in this State shall require the printing, by a party to a suit, of any report, brief, or other paper connected with appeals.

On the twenty-first day of December was approved an act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy.

Section one of this law provides that the relation of husband and wife among persons of color is established.

Section two provides that those who now live as such are declared to be husband and wife.

Section four provides that every colored child heretofore born is declared to

be the legitimate child of his mother, and also of his colored father, if he is acknowledged by such a father.

Section five provides that persons of color desirous, hereafter, to become husband and wife should have the contract of marriage duly solemnized.

Section twelve provides that the relation of parent and child among persons of color is recognized, confers all the rights and remedies, civil and criminal, and imposes all the duties that are incident thereto by law, unless the same are modified by this act, or some legislation connected therewith.

Section fourteen provides that the relation of guardian and ward, as it now exists in this State, with all the rights and duties incident thereto, is extended to persons of color, with the modifications made by this act.

Section fifteen provides that a child over the age of two years, born of a colored parent, may be bound by the father, if he be living in the district, or, in case of his death or absence from the district, by the mother, as an apprentice to any respectable white or colored person who is competent to make a contract; a male, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and a female until she shall attain the age of eighteen years.

Section seventeen provides that colored children between the ages mentioned, who have neither father nor mother living in the district in which they are found, or whose parents are paupers, or unable to afford to them maintenance, or whose parents are not teaching them habits of industry and honesty, or are persons of notoriously bad character, or are vagrants, or have been, either of them, convicted of an infamous offence, may be bound as apprentices by the district judge, or one of the magistrates, for the aforesaid term.

Section twenty-two provides that the master or mistress shall teach the apprentice the business of husbandry, or some other useful trade or business, which shall be specified in the instrument of apprenticeship; shall furnish him wholesome food and suitable clothing; teach him habits of industry, honesty and morality; govern and treat him with humanity; and if there be a school within a convenient distance in which colored children are taught, shall send him to school at least six weeks in every year of his apprenticeship, after he shall be of the age of ten years, provided that the teacher of such school shall have the license of the district judge to establish the same.

Section twenty-nine provides that a mechanic, artisan or shop-keeper or other person, who is required to have a license, shall not receive any colored apprentice without having first obtained such license.

Section thirty-five provides that all persons of color who make contracts for service or labor shall be known as servants, and those with whom they contract shall be known as masters.

Section thirty-nine provides that a person of color, who has no parent living in the district, and is ten years of age and is not an apprentice, may make a valid contract for labor or service for one year or less.

Section sixty provides that upon the conviction of any master of larceny or felony, the district judge shall have the right, upon the demand of any white freeholder, to annul the contract between such convict and his colored servants. If any white freeholders shall complain to the district judge that any master so manages and controls his colored servants as to make them a nuisance to the neighborhood, the judge shall order an issue to be made up and tried before a jury, and if such issue is found in favor of the complainant, the district judge shall annul the contract between such master and his colored servant or servants, and in each of the cases above provided for he shall not approve any subsequent contract between such person and any colored servant for two years thereafter.

Section sixty-two provides that the contract for service shall not be terminated by the death of the master without the assent of the servant. Wages due to white laborers and to white and colored servants shall rank as rent does, in case of the insufficiency of the master's property to pay all debts and demands

against him, but not more than one year's wages shall be so preferred. When wrongfully discharged from service, the servant may recover wages for the whole period of service according to the contract. If his wages have not been paid to the day of his discharge, he may regard his contract rescinded by the discharge and recover wages up to that time.

Section seventy-two provides that no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade or business of an artisan, mechanic, or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment, or business, (besides that of husbandry, or that of a servant under a contract for service or labor,) on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person, or as agent or servant of any person, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the judge of the district court, which license shall be good for one year only. This license the judge may grant upon petition of the applicant, and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness, and of his good moral character, and upon payment by the applicant to the clerk of the district court of one hundred dollars if a shopkeeper or pedlar, to be paid annually, and ten dollars if a mechanic, artisan, or to engage in any other trade, also to be paid annually: *Provided, however,* That upon complaint being made and proved to the district judge of an abuse of such license, he shall revoke the same: *And provided, also,* That no person of color shall practice any mechanical art or trade unless he shows that he has served an apprenticeship in such trade or art, or is now practicing such trade or art.

Section seventy-five provides that where, upon any farm or lands, there now are persons of color, who were formerly the slaves of the owner, lessee or occupant of the said farm or lands, who may have been there on the tenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have been on said lands for six months previous, and who are helpless either from old age, infancy, disease or other cause, and who are unable of themselves and have no parent or other relative able to maintain them and to provide other homes or quarters, it shall not be lawful for the present or any subsequent owner, lessee or occupant, before the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to evict or drive from the houses which now are or hereafter shall be lawfully occupied by such helpless persons of color, such helpless persons, or any of them, by rendering such houses uninhabitable, or by any other means, and upon conviction of having done so, every such owner, lessee, occupant, agent or other person, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for each such person of color so evicted, and may be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge of the district court, not exceeding one month.

Section seventy-six states, but the owner, lessee, or occupant of such farm or lands shall, nevertheless, have authority to preserve order and good conduct in the houses so occupied as aforesaid, and to prevent visitors and other persons from sojourning therein; and for insolence to himself or his family, for theft or trespass committed by such persons of color, or any one of them, upon the premises, or for violations by them of his regulations for the preservation of order and good conduct, the prevention of visitors and sojourners therein, the owner, lessee, or occupant may complain to the judge of the district court or a magistrate, who, upon finding the complaint well-founded, may, according to the case, cause the immediate eviction of some or all of such persons of color and their removal from the premises. After the period aforesaid, they may be ejected as is hereinafter provided in case of intruders.

Section seventy-seven provides that it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court, or of any magistrate, on complaint made to him that persons of color have intruded into any house or upon any premises as trespassers, or otherwise, or that they unlawfully remain therein without permission of the owner, on ascertaining the complaint to be well-founded, to cause such persons to be immediately removed therefrom; and in case of the return of such persons without lawful permission, the party so offending may be subjected to such fine and

corporeal punishment as the magistrate or district judge may see proper to impose.

Section seventy-nine provides that leases of a house or land to a person of color shall be in writing. If there be no written lease, or the term of lease shall have expired, a person of color in possession shall be a tenant at will, and shall not be entitled to notice; and on complaint by any person interested to the judge of the district court, or a magistrate, such person of color shall be instantly ejected by order or warrant, unless he produce a written lease authorizing his possession, or prove that such writing existed and was lost.

Section eighty-one provides that when a person of color shall be unable to earn his support, and is likely to become a charge to the public, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchild, brother and sister of such person shall, each according to his ability, contribute monthly for the support of such poor relative such sum as the district judge, or one of the magistrates, upon complaint to him, shall deem necessary and proper; and on failure to pay such sum, the same shall be collected by summary order or process.

Section eighty-two provides that in each judicial district, except the judicial district of Charleston, in which there shall be one board for the election district of Charleston and one for the election district of Berkeley, there shall be established a board, to be known as the "Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color," which shall consist of a chairman and not less than three, nor more than seven, other members, all of whom shall be magistrates of the district, and be selected by the district judge.

Section eighty-five provides that a district court fund shall be established in each district, to be composed of aids paid for the approval of contracts between master and servant, and of instruments of apprenticeship, and for licenses granted by the district judge; all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under order or process from the district court, or a magistrate of the district; fees for appeal from the district judge, wages of convicts, and taxes collected under the order of the board of relief of indigent persons of color.

Section eighty-six provides that if the district court fund, after payment of the sums with which it is charged, on account of the salary of the judge of the district court, superintendent of convicts, jurors, and other expenses of the court, and of convicts, shall be insufficient to support indigent persons of color, who may be proper charges on the public, the board aforesaid shall have power to impose for that purpose, whenever it may be required, a tax of one dollar on each male person of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and fifty cents on each unmarried female person of color between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to be collected in each precinct by a magistrate thereof: *Provided*, That the said imposition of a tax shall be approved in writing by the judge of the district court, and that his approval shall appear in the journals of that court.

Section eighty-nine provides that it shall be the duty of every magistrate to make diligent inquiry into the condition and wants of the colored poor within his precinct; to give public notice when reports from occupants as aforesaid are required; to require such reports within a month next before each regular meeting of the Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color, and whenever else the said board may direct; to examine such reports when made to him from them, and other information; to ascertain the correctness of the facts therein stated; to enforce, as far as possible, the obligation of persons bound, as before provided, to contribute to the support of poor relations, and to make reports to the board aforesaid as hereinafter directed, and to the district court, as is required by the act to establish district courts.

Section ninety provides that every magistrate shall, besides the quarterly reports which he is required to make to the district court, make, on the Monday next preceding the first Monday of February and August every year, a semi-annual report to the chairman of the board aforesaid; which report shall clearly

hibit, for the time since his last preceding semi-annual report, all his receipts, his payments, all his commissions, the condition of the colored population within his precinct, the name, sex, age, occupation, and particular disability of every person of color in that population who requires assistance from the public; the sum which, in his opinion, is necessary for such person, and the sum required for his whole precinct. In the receipts the distinction shall be observed between collections and moneys turned over to the magistrate by some other officer, the particulars and sum of each being shown. The collections shall be classified according to the sources from which they proceeded, as, for instance, aids from tracts, aids from instruments of apprenticeship, fines, taxes. Under taxes shall appear the name and sex of the person from whom each item was collected; the sums paid for the support of poor relations, and by and for whom shall be set forth. In the expenditures distinctions shall be observed between actual disbursements and sums turned over to other officers, and the different purposes of disbursements be arranged under suitable heads. Every expenditure must be accompanied by a proper voucher, unless it should appear that it was impracticable to obtain one. For any failure to make a report as herein required, a magistrate shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than twenty dollars.

Section ninety-two provides that the board of relief of indigent persons of color shall determine the sum necessary for the support of each indigent person of color, who shall be deemed a proper charge on the public, the sum required by each precinct, the sum which shall be paid to each magistrate to be disbursed by him, when reports from occupants as aforesaid shall be required, and when tax shall be imposed. It shall direct the magistrates respectively in the performance of the duties required of them in reference to paupers and the district court fund, and it shall report to the district court all delinquencies and delinquents.

Section ninety-three provides that the balance of the district court fund which is provided by the "act to establish district courts," shall, under the order of the district judge, be paid to the chairman aforesaid, shall, under the order of the board aforesaid, be distributed to the magistrates of precincts, and be by them disbursed for the relief of indigent persons of color, and other uses of the board, as may be directed. The minutes of the board shall show the sum assigned to each magistrate, and the receipt of the magistrate for every sum paid to him shall be taken by the chairman of the board, and shall accompany the next report of the chairman to the board as well as be exhibited in support of the chairman's quarterly report to the district court in which such payment is set down.

Section ninety-four provides that on satisfactory information to the district judge, or a magistrate, that a person of color has removed from another district, and is likely to become a charge to the district into which he has removed, the district judge, or the magistrate, shall proceed against such person as a vagrant, and, on conviction, he shall be punished as such: *Provided, however,* That persons of color who were removed by their former masters from other districts within the last five years shall be allowed twelve months to return to the districts from which they were removed, and those who have been separated from their families or relations shall be allowed to return to them within twelve months.

Section ninety-six provides that all persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes; those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering or peddling any articles or commodities, without a license from the district judge, or other proper authority; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or dis-

reputable houses or places ; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work ; those who (whether or not they own lands or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families ; those who are engaged in representing publicly or privately, for fee or reward, without license, any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight-of-hand, wax-works, or the like ; those who for private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment of any description ; fortune-tellers ; sturdy beggars ; common drunkards ; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others, or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupants, shall be deemed vagrants, and be liable to the punishment hereinafter prescribed.

Section ninety-seven provides that upon information on oath of another, or upon his own knowledge, the district judge, or a magistrate, shall issue a warrant for the arrest of any person of color known or believed to be a vagrant within the meaning of this act. The magistrate may proceed to try, with the assistance of five freeholders, or calling to his aid another magistrate, the two may proceed to try, with the assistance of three freeholders, as is provided by the act of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, concerning vagrants ; or the magistrate may commit the accused to be tried before the district court. On conviction, the defendant shall be liable to imprisonment, and to hard labor, one or both, as shall be fixed by the verdict, not exceeding twelve months.

GEORGIA.

By the twentieth section of the first article of the constitution of Georgia, adopted last winter, it is provided that :

“The government of the United States having, as a war measure, proclaimed all slaves held or owned in this State emancipated from slavery, and having carried that proclamation into full practical effect, there shall henceforth be, within the State of Georgia, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime, after legal conviction thereof: *Provided*, This acquiescence in the action of the government of the United States is not intended to operate as a relinquishment, or waiver or estoppel, of such claim for compensation of loss sustained by reason of the emancipation of his slaves, as any citizen of Georgia may hereafter make upon the justice and magnanimity of that government.”

In the general assembly of the State of Georgia, on the 17th of March, 1866, was approved an act to define the term person of color, and to declare the rights of such persons.

Section first provides that all negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, and their descendants, having one-eighth negro or African blood in their veins, shall be known in this State as “persons of color.”

Section second provides that persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued ; to be parties and give evidence ; to inherit ; to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey, real and personal property and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain, or penalty for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

Section third provides that all laws and parts of laws in relation to slave and free persons of color, militating against this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

On the 15th of December, 1865, was approved an act to make free persons of color competent witnesses in the courts of this State, in certain cases therein mentioned, and to authorize the making and declaring of force, affidavits by them, in certain cases.

Section first provides that from and after the passage of this act, free persons of color shall be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in civil cases, whereto a free person of color is a party, and in all criminal cases wherein a free person of color is defendant, or wherein the offence charged is a crime or misdemeanor against the person or property of a free person of color, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section second provides that in all cases hereafter pending or about to be instituted wherein a free person of color is a party, plaintiff or defendant, it shall be competent for such free person of color to make and file any affidavit, now by law allowed a citizen, to advance the remedy, or aid the defence, and when so made and filed in conformity with law, such action shall be had thereon, as though the said affidavit had been made and filed by any other litigant.

On the 9th of March, 1866, was approved an act to prescribe and regulate the relation of husband and wife between persons of color.

Section one provides that persons of color now living together as husband and wife are hereby declared to sustain that legal relation to each other, unless a man shall have two or more reputed wives, or a woman two or more reputed husbands. In such event the man, immediately after the passage of this act by the general assembly, shall select one of his reputed wives with her consent, or the woman one of her reputed husbands with his consent, and the ceremony of marriage between these two shall be performed. If such man, thus living with more than one woman, or such woman living with more than one man, shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, he or she shall be prosecuted for the offence of fornication, or fornication or adultery, or fornication and adultery, and punished accordingly.

On the 9th of March, 1866, was approved an act to prescribe and regulate the relation of parent and child among persons of color in this State and for other purposes.

Section one provides that among persons of color the parent shall be required to maintain his or her children whether legitimate or illegitimate.

Section two provides that children shall be subjected to the same obligations, in relation to their parents, as those which exist in relation to white persons.

Section three provides that every colored child heretofore born is declared to be the legitimate child of his mother, and also of his colored father, if acknowledged by such father.

Section four repeals conflicting laws.

On the 7th of March, 1866, was approved an act to carry into effect the ninth clause of the first section of the fifth article of the constitution.

Section one provides that, from and after the passage of this act, if any officer shall knowingly issue any marriage license to parties, either of whom is of African descent, and the other a white person, such officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be confined in the common jail three months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section two provides, that if any officer or minister of the Gospel shall marry such persons together, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be confined in the common jail six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

FLORIDA.

By an ordinance of the convention of Florida of the 6th of November last, it is provided that, whereas slavery has been destroyed in this State by the government of the United States, therefore neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall in future exist in this State, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted by the courts of the State, and all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and shall enjoy the rights of person and property without distinction of color.

2. In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person and in all cases affecting the rights or remedies of colored persons, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color, in all other cases the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded unless made competent by future legislation. The jury shall judge of the credibility of the testimony.

In the general assembly of the State of Florida, on the 15th of January, 1866, was approved an act prescribing additional penalties for the commission of offences against the State, and for other purposes.

Section twelve provides that it shall not be lawful for any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, to own, use, or keep in his possession or under his control, any bowie-knife, dirk, sword, fire-arms, or ammunition of any kind, unless he first obtain a license to do so from the judge of probate of the county in which he may be a resident for the time being; and the said judge of probate is hereby authorized to issue such license, upon the recommendation of two respectable citizens of the county, certifying to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant; and any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, so offending, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit to the use of the informer all such fire-arms and ammunition, and, in addition thereto, shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury.

Section fourteen provides that, if any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of white persons, or into any railroad car or other public vehicle set apart for the exclusive accommodation of white people, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury; nor shall it be lawful for any white person to intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of colored persons, or into any railroad car or other public vehicle, set apart for the exclusive accommodation of persons of color, under the same penalties.

On the 12th of January, 1866, there was approved an act in addition to an act entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act concerning marriage licenses approved January 23, 1832.

Section first provides that if any white female resident within this State shall hereafter attempt to intermarry, or shall live in a state of adultery or fornication with any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, she shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be confined in the public jail not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the jury; and shall, moreover, be disqualified to testify as a witness against any white person.

Section second provides that if any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall hereafter live in a state of adultery or fornication with any white female resident within the limits of this State, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be made to stand in the pillory for one hour and be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury.

Section third provides that every person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be deemed and held to be a person of color.

Section fourth provides that in existing cases upon petition to the circuit judge, parties coming within the provisions of this act and liable to be punished under the same, may by order and judgment of said judge, be relieved from the penalties thereof, when in his opinion justice and equity shall so require.

Section fifth provides that in all cases where marriages have heretofore been contracted and solemnized between white persons and persons of color, and where the parties have continued to live as man and wife, the said marriages are hereby legalized, and neither of the parties shall be subject to the provisions of this or of any other act.

On the 11th of January, 1866, was approved an act to establish and enforce the marriage relation between persons of color.

Section one provides that it shall be required of all the colored inhabitants of this State, claiming to be living together in the relation of husband and wife, and who have not been joined as such agreeably to the laws regulating the same, and who shall mutually desire to continue in that relation, within nine months from the passage of this act, to appear before some person legally authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, and be regularly joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. And if any such person, either male or female, after the expiration of the time limited in this act, shall be found cohabiting as husband and wife, and who have not been so joined together, they and each of them shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the statute for the punishment of fornication and adultery.

Section two provides that the issue of such prior cohabitation shall be legitimated by the act of marriage so regularly contracted as aforesaid, and be thenceforth entitled to all the rights and privileges of a legitimate offspring.

Section three provides that for the purpose of perpetuating the evidence of such marriages as may take place under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the ceremony may have been performed, upon application of the parties, and a tender of his legal fees, to enter the certificate of marriage upon the register of marriage licenses in his office.

Section four provides that if any person shall practice a fraud upon any person of color, by illegally assuming to perform the marriage ceremony for them, or they, their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or be made to stand in the pillory not exceeding one hour, at the discretion of the jury.

Section five provides that from and after the expiration of the time limited in the first section of this act, all laws applicable to or regulating the marriage relation between white persons shall be deemed to apply to the same relation between the colored population of the State.

On the 12th of January, 1866, was approved an act in relation to contracts of persons of color.

Section one provides that all contracts with persons of color shall be made in writing and fully explained to them before two credible witnesses, which contract shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the employer and the other filed with some judicial officer of the State and county in which the parties may be residing at the date of the contract, with the affidavit of one or both witnesses, setting forth that the terms and effect of such contract were fully explained to the colored person, and that he, she, or they had voluntarily entered into and signed the contract, and no contract shall be of any validity against any person of color unless so executed and filed; provided, that contracts for service or labor may be made for less time than thirty days by parol.

Section two provides that, whereas it is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the entire population of the State that the agricultural interest be sustained and placed upon a permanent basis, it is provided that when any person of color shall enter into a contract as aforesaid, to serve as a laborer for a year, or any other specified term, on any farm or plantation in this State, if he shall refuse or neglect to perform the stipulations of his contract by wilful disobedience of orders, wanton impudence or disrespect to his employer, or his authorized agent, failure or refusal to perform the work assigned to him, idleness, or abandonment of the premises or the employment of the party with whom the contract was made, he or she shall be liable, upon the complaint of his employer or his agent, made under oath before any justice of the peace of the county, to be arrested and tried before the criminal court of the county, and upon conviction shall be subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed for the punishment of vagrancy, provided that it shall be optional with the employer to require that such laborer be remanded to his service, instead of being subjected to the punishment aforesaid; provided further, that if it shall on such trial appear that the complaint made is not well founded, the court shall dismiss such complaint, and give judgment in favor of such laborer, against the employer, for such sum as may appear to be due under the contract, and for such damages as may be assessed by the jury.

Section three provides that when any employé as aforesaid shall be in the occupancy of any house or room on the premises of the employer by virtue of his contract to labor, and he shall be adjudged to have violated his contract; or when any employé as aforesaid shall attempt to hold possession of such house or room beyond the term of his contract, against the consent of the employer, it shall be the duty of the judge of the criminal court, upon the application of the employer and due proof made before him, to issue his writ to the sheriff of the court, commanding him forthwith to eject the said employé and to put the employer into full possession of the premises; provided, three days' previous notice shall be given to the employé of the day of trial.

Section four provides that if any person employing the services or labor of another under contract entered into as aforesaid shall violate his contract by refusing or neglecting to pay the stipulated wages or compensation agreed upon, or any part thereof, or by turning off the employé before the expiration of the term, unless for sufficient cause, or unless such right is reserved by the contract, the party so employed may make complaint thereof before the judge of the criminal court, who shall at an early day, on reasonable notice to the other party, cause the same to be tried by a jury to be summoned for the purpose, who, in addition to the amount that may be proved to be due under the contract, may give such damages as they in their discretion may deem to be right and proper, and the judgment thereon shall be a first lien on the crops of all kinds in the cultivation of which such labor may have been employed; provided, that either party shall be entitled to an appeal to the circuit court, as in cases of appeal from justices of the peace.

Section five provides that if any person shall entice, induce, or otherwise persuade any laborer or employé to quit the services of another to which he was bound by contract, before the expiration of the term of service stipulated in said contract, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or shall stand in the pillory not more than three hours, or be whipped not more than thirty-nine stripes on the bare back, at the discretion of the jury.

Section six provides that the provisions of this act shall be applied to all contracts between employers and employés relating to the lumber, rafting, or milling business, and to all other contracts with persons of color to do labor and to perform service.

On the 16th of January, 1866, was approved an act concerning testimony.

Section three provides that this act shall not be construed to authorize the testimony of colored persons to be taken by depositions in writing or upon written interrogatories, otherwise than in such manner as will enable the court or jury to judge of the credibility of the witness.

On the 16th of January, 1866, was approved an act authorizing executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians, to contract for the hire of laborers, and confirming contracts heretofore made.

Section one provides that all contracts heretofore made by executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians, with freedmen and freedwomen, for the benefit of the estates represented by them respectively, be and the same are hereby legalized.

On the 11th of January, 1866, was approved an act to extend to all the inhabitants of the State the benefits of the courts of justice and the processes thereof.

Section one provides that the judicial tribunals of this State, with the processes thereof, shall be accessible to all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, for the prosecution and defence of all the rights of person and property, subject only to the restrictions contained in the constitution of the State.

Section two provides that all laws heretofore passed, with reference to slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, except the act to prevent their migration into the State, and the act prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to them, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and all the criminal laws of this State applicable to white persons now in force and not in conflict with or modified by the legislation of the present session of the general assembly, shall be deemed and held to apply equally to all the inhabitants of the same without distinction of color.

On the 16th of January, 1866, was approved an act concerning schools for freedmen.

Section one provides that the governor shall appoint an officer, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall be styled Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen, who shall hold his office during the administration of the governor.

Section two provides that the said superintendent shall, where the number of children in any county may justify it, request the county commissioners of such county to appoint an assistant superintendent, who shall aid the superintendent and carry out his instructions; provided that if the county commissioners should fail, neglect, or refuse to appoint said assistant, the superintendent may do so.

Section three provides that the said superintendent may, with the approval of the governor, dismiss any assistant superintendent for incompetency, neglect of duty, or for any sufficient cause; and for like reasons the governor may dismiss the superintendent and appoint another in his place; provided, that should any vacancy occur in the office of superintendent, by dismissal, resignation, death, or otherwise, the governor shall fill said vacancy by appointment until the meeting of the next general assembly, when such appointment shall be submitted to the senate for confirmation.

Section four provides that the superintendent, with the aid of the assistant superintendent, shall establish schools for freedmen when the number of children of persons of color in any county or counties will warrant the same; provided, the funds hereinafter provided for shall be sufficient to meet the expenses thereof.

Section five provides that no teacher shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund hereinafter provided, who shall not have first procured a certificate from the superintendent, of his or her competency, for which the said teacher shall pay to the superintendent or to his assistants upon his order the sum of five dollars, for the benefit of the fund for the common schools for freedmen, which said certificate shall authorize and empower the said teacher to

teach in any school for freedmen for one year from the date of such certificate, and no longer; provided, that the superintendent or any of his assistants may at any time cancel the certificate of any teacher for incompetency, immorality, or for other sufficient cause, of which they or either of them shall be competent to judge.

Section six provides that a tax shall be assessed and levied upon all male persons of color between the ages of twenty-one years and fifty-five, of one dollar each, the proceeds of which shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the common school fund for the education of freedmen, which said tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the State tax is now collected by law, and paid into the treasury of the State for the use of the common school fund for freedmen aforesaid.

Section seven provides that the salaries of the superintendent, his assistants, and of teachers shall be paid out of the treasury, upon the warrant of the comptroller of public accounts, from the fund aforesaid.

Section eight provides that the salary of the superintendent of common schools for freedmen shall be one thousand dollars; that of his assistants two hundred dollars per annum, and that of the teachers of common schools for freedmen, such as shall be allowed by the superintendent or his assistant or assistants, to be paid quarterly out of the treasury, upon warrant of the comptroller, out of the common school fund, and from no other fund.

Section nine provides that a tuition fee shall be collected from each pupil, under such regulations as the superintendent shall prescribe, which shall be paid into the treasury of the State as a portion of the common school fund for freedmen; provided, that said superintendent shall have the power to determine and specify what pupils shall be the beneficiaries of said fund.

Section ten provides that the superintendent of common schools for freedmen shall make an annual report to the legislature of the number of schools established, the number of pupils, the amount of the fund expended, the amount in the treasury, the number of teachers employed, and all matters of general interest to the education of freedmen in this State.

Section eleven provides that if any person shall teach any school of persons of color in this State without first having obtained the license or certificate heretofore provided for, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

MISSISSIPPI.

By an amendment of the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of Mississippi on the 21st of August last, sections one, two, and three of article seven, under the title, "Slaves," and amendment number one, approved 2d of February, 1846, relative to slaves, were stricken out.

Second. The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the legislature at its next session and thereafter, as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of this State, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

On the 24th of November, 1865, was approved an act to amend the vagrant laws of the State.

In the second section is provided that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes in this State, over the age of eighteen years, found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free negro or mulatto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not exceeding, in the case of a freedman, free negro or mulatto, fifty dollars, and a white man two hundred dollars, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, the free negro not exceeding ten days, and the white man not exceeding six months.

Section five of the same act provides that all fines and forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury for general county purposes, and in case any freedman, free negro or mulatto, shall fail for five days after the imposition of any fine or forfeiture upon him or her, or violation of any of the provisions of this act, to pay the same, that it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of the proper county to hire out said freedman, free negro or mulatto, to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay said fine or forfeiture and all costs; provided, a preference shall be given to the employer, if there be one, in which case the employer shall be entitled to deduct and retain the amount so paid from the wages of such freedman, free negro or mulatto, then due or to become due; and in case such freedman, free negro or mulatto cannot be hired out, he or she may be dealt with as pauper.

Section sixth provides that the same duties and liabilities existing among white persons of this State shall attach to freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, to support their indigent families and all colored paupers; and that in order to secure a support for such indigent freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of the boards of county police of each county in this State, to levy a poll or capitation tax on each and every freedman, free negro or mulatto, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, not to exceed the sum of one dollar annually to each person so taxed, which tax when collected shall be paid into the county treasurer's hands, and constitute a fund to be called the freedmen's pauper fund, which shall be applied by the commissioners of the poor for the maintenance of the poor of the freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes of this State, under such regulations as may be established by the boards of county police in the respective counties of this State.

Section seven provides that if any freedman, free negro or mulatto shall fail or refuse to pay any tax levied according to the provisions of the sixth section of this act, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of vagrancy, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to arrest such freedman, free negro or mulatto, or such persons refusing or neglecting to pay such tax, and proceed at once to hire, for the shortest time, such delinquent tax-payer to any one who will pay the said tax, with accruing costs, giving preference the employer, if there be one.

On the 4th of December, 1865, was approved an act to cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State to be made, which, in the following words in the first section of the act, provides that it shall be the duty of the assessors of the several counties in this State to make an accurate enumeration of each and every white inhabitant of their respective counties, and also of each and every freedman, free negro or mulatto, distinguishing the number of whites in one class, and freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes as another class, distinguishing the males and females in each class, noting and separating in each class the ages as follows: all ten years of age and under, in one list; all over ten and under twenty years, in one list; all over twenty and under thirty years, in one list;

all over thirty and under forty years, in one list; all over forty and under fifty years, in one list; all over fifty and under sixty years, in one list; all over sixty and under seventy years, in one list; all over seventy and under eighty years, in one list; all over eighty and under ninety years, in one list; and all over ninety and under one hundred years, in one list; which said enumeration, when made, shall be returned by said assessors to the secretary of state, &c., &c.

Section three provides that every white male or female head of a family shall be required to give in to the assessor for enumeration all freedmen, free negroes, or mulattoes in his or her employ, or on his or her premises; and that in all cases where the ages of freedmen, free negroes, or mulattoes are to be determined, it shall be done by the best judgment of the person giving them in, or by the assessors, unless said freedmen, free negroes, or mulattoes have some record by which it can be determined accurately.

Section four provides that the assessors are hereby required to designate in their returns the inhabitants, both white and black, of any city or town within their respective counties, keeping special lists of the free white population, in such as may be entitled to separate representation in the legislature of this State, and that said assessor may appoint one or more assistants.

On the 2d of December, 1865, was approved an act supplemental to "An act to confer civil rights upon freedmen," and for other purposes.

Section one provides that in every case where any white person has been arrested and brought to trial, by virtue of the provisions of the tenth section of the above recited act, in any court in this State, upon sufficient proof being made to the court or jury, upon the trial before said court, that any freedman, free negro or mulatto has falsely and maliciously caused the arrest and trial of said white person or persons, the court shall render up a judgment against said freedman, free negro or mulatto for all costs of the case, and impose a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed twenty days; and for a failure of said freedman, free negro or mulatto to pay, or cause to be paid, all costs, fines and jail fees, the sheriff of the county is hereby authorized and required, after giving ten days' public notice, to proceed to hire out at public outcry, at the court-house of the county, said freedman, free negro or mulatto, for the shortest time to raise the amount necessary to discharge said freedman, free negro or mulatto from all costs, fines, and jail fees aforesaid.

Section two provides that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On the 23d of November, 1865, there was approved an act to confer civil rights on freedmen, and for other purposes.

In section one it is provided that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all the courts of law and equity of this State, and may acquire personal property and choses in action by descent or purchase, and may dispose of the same in the same manner and to the same extent that white persons may; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to allow any freedman, free negro or mulatto to rent or lease any lands or tenements, except in incorporated towns or cities, in which places the corporate authorities shall control the same.

Section two provides that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may intermarry with each other in the same manner and under the same regulations that are provided by law for white persons; provided, that the clerk of probate shall keep separate records of the same.

Section three further provides that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, who do now and have heretofore lived and cohabited together as husband and wife shall be taken and held in law as legally married, and the issue shall be taken and held as legitimate for all purposes. That it shall not be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to intermarry with any white person; nor for any white person to intermarry with any freedman, free negro or mulatto;

and any person who shall so intermarry shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State penitentiary for life; and those shall be deemed freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes who are of pure negro blood, and those descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person.

Section four provides that in addition to cases in which freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes are now by law competent witnesses, freedmen, free negroes, or mulattoes shall be competent in civil cases, when a party or parties to the suit, either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants; also in cases where freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes are either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, and a white person or white persons is or are the opposing party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. They shall also be competent witnesses in all criminal prosecutions where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed by a white person upon or against the person or property of a freedman, free negro, or mulatto; provided, that in all cases said witnesses shall be examined in open court on the stand, except, however, they may be examined before the grand jury, and shall in all cases be subject to the rules and tests of the common law as to competency and credibility.

Section five provides that every freedman, free negro, and mulatto shall, on the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or employment, and shall have written evidence thereof, as follows, to wit: If living in any incorporated city, town, or village, a license from the mayor thereof, and if living outside of any incorporated city, town, or village, from the member of the board of police of his beat, authorizing him or her to do irregular and job work, or a written contract, as provided in section sixth of this act; which licenses may be revoked for cause at any time by the authority granting the same.

Section six provides that all contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, for a longer period than one month, shall be in writing and in duplicate, attested and read to said freedman, free negro, or mulatto by the beat, city, or county officer or two disinterested white persons of the county in which the labor is to be performed, of which each party shall have one; and said contracts shall be taken and held as entire contracts, and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer before expiration of his term of service without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year up to the time of quitting.

Section seven provides that every civil officer shall, and every person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro, or mulatto who shall have quit the service of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause; and said officer and person shall be entitled to receive for arresting and carrying back every deserting employé aforesaid the sum of five dollars, and ten cents per mile from the place of arrest to the place of delivery, and the same shall be paid by the employer and held as a set-off for so much against the wages of said deserting employé; provided, that said arrested party after being so returned may appeal to a justice of the peace or member of the board of police of the county, who, on notice to the alleged employer, shall try, summarily, whether said appellant was legally employed by the alleged employer and has good cause to quit said employer; either party shall have the right of appeal to the county court, pending which the alleged deserter shall be remanded to the alleged employer, or otherwise disposed of as shall be right and just; and the decision of the county court shall be final.

Section nine provides that upon affidavit made by the employer of any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, or other credible person, before any justice of the peace or member of the board of police, that any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, legally employed by said employer, has illegally deserted said employment, such justice of the peace or member of the board of police shall issue his warrant or

warrants, returnable before himself or other such officer, directed to any sheriff, constable, or special deputy, commanding him to arrest said deserter and return him or her to said employer, and the like proceedings shall be had as provided in the preceding section; and it shall be lawful for any officer to whom such warrant shall be directed to execute said warrant in any county of this State, and that said warrant may be transmitted without indorsement to any like officer of another county to be executed and returned as aforesaid, and the said employer shall pay the cost of said warrants and arrest and return, which shall be set off for so much against the wages of said deserter.

Section nine provides that if any person shall persuade, or attempt to persuade, entice, or cause any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to desert from the legal employment of any person before the expiration of his or her term of service, or shall knowingly employ any such deserting freedman, free negro, or mulatto, or shall knowingly give or sell to any such deserting freedman, free negro, or mulatto any food, raiment, or other thing, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and the cost; and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid, the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding two months' imprisonment in the county jail, and he or she shall, moreover, be liable to the party injured in damages; provided, if any person shall, or shall attempt to, persuade, entice, or cause any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to desert from any legal employment of any person with the view to employ said freedman, free negro, or mulatto without the limits of this State, such person, on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars and costs; and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Section ten provides that it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to charge any white person, freedman, free negro, or mulatto, by affidavit, with any criminal offence against his or her person or property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if said affidavit was made by a white person, and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, in any action, suit, or controversy pending or about to be instituted in any court of law or equity of this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution, or defence of such suit or controversy.

Section eleven provides that the penal laws of this State, in all cases not otherwise specially provided for, shall apply and extend to all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Section twelve provides that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On the 22d of November, 1865, there was approved an act to be entitled an act to regulate the relation of master and apprentice, as relates to freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Section first provides that it shall be the duty of all sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the several counties in this State, to report to the probate courts of their respective counties semi-annually, at the January and July terms of said courts, all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, within their respective counties, beats or districts, who are orphans, or whose parent or parents have not the means, or who refuse to provide for and support said minors, and thereupon it shall be the duty of said probate court to order the clerk of said court to apprentice said minors to some competent and suitable person, on such terms as the court may direct, having a particular care to the interest of said minors; provided, that the former owner of said minors shall have the preference when, in the opinion of the court, he or she shall be a suitable person for that purpose.

Section two provides that the said court shall be fully satisfied that the person or persons to whom said minor shall be apprenticed shall be a suitable person to have the charge and care of said minor, and fully to protect the interest of said minor. The said court shall require the said master or mistress to execute bond and security, payable to the State of Mississippi, conditioned that he or she shall furnish said minor with sufficient food and clothing, to treat said minor humanely, furnish medical attention in case of sickness, teach or cause to be taught him or her to read and write, if under fifteen years old, and will conform to any law that may be hereafter passed for the regulation of the duties and relation of master and apprentice; provided, that said apprentice shall be bound by indenture, in case of males until they are twenty-one years old, and in case of females until they are eighteen years old.

Section three provides that in the management and control of said apprentices said master or mistress shall have power to inflict such moderate corporeal chastisement as a father or guardian is allowed to inflict on his or her child or ward at common law; provided, that in no case shall cruel or inhuman punishment be inflicted.

Section four provides that if any apprentice shall leave the employment of his or her master or mistress, without his or her consent, said master or mistress may pursue and recapture said apprentice, and bring him or her before any justice of the peace of the county, whose duty it shall be to remand said apprentice to the service of his or her master or mistress; and in the event of a refusal on the part of said apprentice so to return, then said justice shall commit said apprentice to the jail of said county, on failure to give bond, until the next term of the county court; and it shall be the duty of said court, at the first term thereafter, to investigate said case, and if the court shall be of opinion that said apprentice left the employment of his or her master or mistress without good cause, to order him or her to be punished, as provided for the punishment of hired freedmen, as may be from time to time provided for by law for desertion, until he or she shall agree to return to his or her master or mistress; provided, that the court may grant continuances, as in other cases; and provided further, that if the court shall believe that said apprentice had good cause to quit his said master or mistress, the court shall discharge said apprentice from said indenture, and also enter a judgment against the master or mistress, for not more than one hundred dollars, for the use and benefit of said apprentice, to be collected on execution, as in other cases.

Section five provides that if any person entice away any apprentice from his or her master or mistress, or shall knowingly employ an apprentice, or furnish him or her food or clothing, without the written consent of his or her master or mistress, or shall sell or give said apprentice ardent spirits without such consent, said person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof before the county court, be punished as provided for the punishment of persons enticing from their employer hired freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes.

Section six provides that it shall be the duty of all civil officers of their respective counties to report any minors within their respective counties, to said probate court, who are subject to be apprenticed under the provisions of this act, from time to time, as the facts may come to their knowledge; and it shall be the duty of said court, from time to time, as said minors shall be reported to them or otherwise come to their knowledge, to apprentice said minors as hereinbefore provided.

Section seven provides that in case the master or mistress of any apprentice shall desire, he or she shall have the privilege to summon his or her said apprentice to the probate court, and thereupon, with the approval of the court, he or she shall be released from all liability as master of said apprentice, and his said bond shall be cancelled, and it shall be the duty of the court forthwith to reap-

prentice said minor ; and in the event any master of an apprentice shall die before the close of the term of service of said apprentice, it shall be the duty of the court to give the preference in reapprenticing said minor to the widow, or other member of said master's family ; provided, that said widow or other members of said family shall be a suitable person for that purpose.

Section eight provides that in case any master or mistress of any apprentice, bound to him or her under this act, shall be about to remove, or shall have removed to any other State of the United States, by the laws of which such apprentice may be an inhabitant thereof, the probate court of the proper county may authorize the removal of such apprentice to such State, upon the said master or mistress entering into bond, with security in a penalty to be fixed by the judge, conditioned that said master or mistress will, upon such removal, comply with the law of such State in such cases ; provided, that said master shall be cited to attend the court at which such order is proposed to be made, and shall have a right to resist the same by next friend, or otherwise.

Section nine provides that it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, having a minor child or children, to apprentice the said minor child or children as provided for by this act.

Section ten provides that in all cases where the age of the freedman, free negro, or mulatto cannot be ascertained by record testimony, the judge of the county court shall fix the age.

Section eleven provides that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A L A B A M A .

An ordinance of the State of Alabama, of October last, declares that, as the institution of slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

2d. That the constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery.

3d. That it shall be the duty of the legislature at its next session to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, and to guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

By another ordinance, it was declared that all marriages between freedmen and freedwomen, whether in a state of slavery, or since their emancipation, heretofore solemnized by any one acting or officiating as a minister or any one claiming to exercise the right to solemnize the rights of matrimony, whether bond or free, are hereby ratified and made valid ; provided, the parties are now living together as man and wife ; and in all cases of freedmen and freedwomen who are now living together as man and wife, be it ordained, that the same are hereby declared to be man and wife, and bound by the legal obligations of such relationship.

2d. That the issue of marriages or cohabitation are hereby legitimatized, and shall be held to the same relations and obligations from and to their parents as if born in lawful wedlock.

3d. That the fathers of children born without the father and mother having lived together as man and wife, or when they have heretofore lived together as man and wife, and have ceased to do so, shall be required to take care of such children, as in the case of bastards under the laws of this State and such laws on this subject as may be hereafter enacted by the general assembly.

4th. That hereafter, freedmen and freedwomen shall be bound by the same laws of intermarriage, and be required to conform to similar ceremonies, with

the exception that they shall not be required to give bond in marrying, as in the case of whites, until otherwise enacted by the general assembly.

5th. That the general assembly shall be, and are hereby, invested with full powers to provide for the maintenance and support of the freedmen and women and children of the State of Alabama.

By an act of the general assembly of Alabama, approved on the 8th of February, which is entitled an act to repeal certain acts therein named, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color, it is provided in the first section that an act entitled "An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color," approved February 9, 1852, and "An act to prevent the sale of liquors to free negroes, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Section two provides that the provisions of this act shall not have the effect to relieve any person from the penalties of said acts for violations thereof previous to the 1st day of May, 1865.

On the 8th February, 1866, there was approved an act entitled "An act to invest the probate court with additional powers over the estates of deceased persons."

Section first provides that in all cases in which any estate consisting of land and slaves is required by last will and testament to be kept together, and the slaves to be worked on the land for a term of years, or for the life of any party in interest, or until the happening of any contingency, the probate court of the county in which such last will and testament has been admitted to record and probate, or which may have jurisdiction of the same, is hereby invested with full power and authority to grant an order authorizing the executor, administrator with the will annexed, or guardian who may have the custody and management of the estate, to contract with, employ and hire a sufficient number of laborers to cultivate the said land, or such portions thereof as can be advantageously worked according to the provisions of the will and the intentions of the testator as near as may be.

Section second provides that before granting any order under the provisions of the foregoing section, the judge of the court having jurisdiction shall require the executor, administrator with the will annexed, or guardian, to file a petition, under oath, setting forth the facts upon which the application is based. Upon the filing of said petition, the judge shall appoint a day for the hearing of the same, and shall give ten days' notice thereof by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county, or if there be no newspaper, then by posting the notice at the court-house door; and on the day appointed the judge shall proceed to hear and determine the same upon the evidence adduced by the petitioner, or by the other parties in interest, and such other evidence as the said judge may in his discretion cause to be adduced. And unless good cause be shown to the contrary, he shall grant an order authorizing the petitioner to contract with and hire a sufficient number of laborers to cultivate the said land, or such portions thereof as it is shown can be worked advantageously to the estate, and shall require the petitioner to return a written report of such hiring, under oath, on or before a day specified in such order.

Section three provides that on the coming in of said report the judge shall examine the same upon such evidence as he may cause to be adduced, and if he is satisfied that the contracts made by the petitioner are advantageous to the estate, he shall approve the same. And thereupon the petitioner shall proceed to work and cultivate the land aforesaid for the term specified in the order, making his reports and settlements with the court in the manner now required by law, or the said will.

Section four provides that upon the hearing of said report, if the same shall be rejected by the court, and disapproved, the judge shall grant an order authorizing the petitioner to rent or lease the said land, with the stock, tools, and agricultural implements for one year, or a term of years, to the highest

bidder, if the evidence shows that such renting or leasing will be more advantageous to the estate than to work the land with hired labor. And such proceeding shall be governed by the laws now in force for the renting of lands in cases of intestacy. And the judge shall, in all cases, have power to authorize executors, administrators with the will annexed, or guardians, to expend a sufficient amount of capital of the estate, if there be such amount on hand, to put the said land, or the premises proposed to be rented, in such a state of repair as will enable him or them to rent the same to the advantage of the estate or wards.

Section five provides that the said judge shall, in like manner, have power to grant all orders authorizing administrators of estate, in cases of intestacy, to hire a sufficient number of laborers to keep up and cultivate the plantations of their intestates, where it is deemed advisable by the court to order the same to be kept together for a term of years, which proceeding shall be governed in all respects by the rules prescribed by the second section of this act.

It is provided by an act approved December 9, 1865, and entitled "An act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State," that all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes shall have the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all the different and various courts of this State, to the same extent that white persons now have by law. And they shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes are parties, either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal cases, for injuries in the persons and property of freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which a freedmen, free negro, or mulatto is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro, or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage, shall disqualify any witness from testifying in open court.

On the 16th of February, 1866, there became a law an act entitled "An act to prevent persons from interfering so as to induce laborers or servants to abandon their contracts, or to employ such without the consent of their original employer before the expiration of the contract."

Section one provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to interfere with, hire, employ, or entice away, or induce to leave the service of another, any laborer or servant who shall have stipulated or contracted, in writing, to serve for any given number of days, weeks, or months, or for one year, so long as the said contract shall be and remain in force and binding upon the parties thereto, without the consent of the party employing or to whom said service is due and owing in writing, or in the presence of some veritable white person; and any person who shall knowingly interfere with, hire, employ, or entice away, or induce to leave the service aforesaid, without justifiable excuse therefor, before the expiration of said term of service so contracted and stipulated as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, must be fined in such sum, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, as the jury trying the same may assess, and in no case less than double the amount of the injury sustained by the party from whom such laborer or servant was induced to leave, one-half to go to the party injured and the other to the county as fines and forfeitures.

Section two provides that the party injured shall be a competent witness in all prosecutions under this act, notwithstanding his interest in the fine to be assessed.

Section three provides that when any laborer or servant, having contracted as provided in the first section of this act, shall afterward be found, before the termination of said contract, in the service or employment of another, that fact shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is guilty of violation of this act, if he fail and refuse to forthwith discharge the said laborer or servant, after being notified and informed of such former contract and employment.

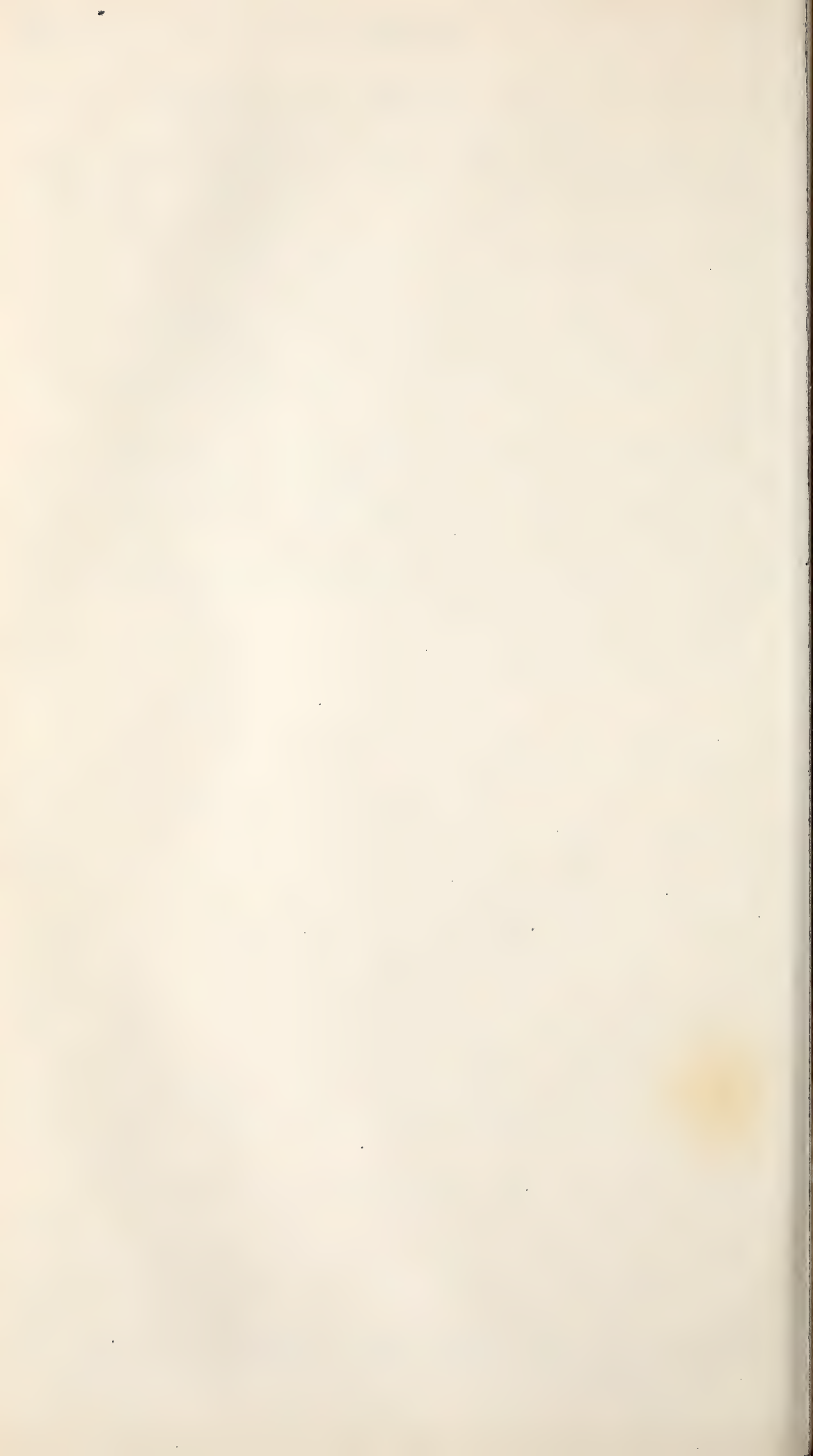
T E X A S .

The eighth article of the amended constitution of Texas of the 2d of April, 1866, is in the following words: "African slavery, as it heretofore existed, having been terminated within this State by the government of the United States by force of arms, and its re-establishment being prohibited by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in this State; and Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold, and transmit property; and all criminal prosecutions against them shall be conducted in the same manner as prosecutions for like offences against the white race, and they shall be subject to like penalties.

SECTION 2. Africans and their descendants shall not be prohibited on account of their color or race from testifying orally as witnesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving the right of, injury to, crime against, any of them in person or property, under the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white race; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury hearing the same; and the legislature shall have power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all other cases, under such regulations as may be prescribed, as to facts hereafter occurring.

H. Ex. Doc. 118—3

O



WILLIAM SAWYER AND OTHERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Papers in regard to the reappraisement of certain lands in Ohio pursuant to a joint resolution approved May 5, 1866.

MAY 24, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1866.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the reappraisement of the lands described in an act for the relief of William Sawyer and others, of Ohio," approved on the 5th instant, I appointed John F. Kinney a commissioner to reappraise said lands. Mr. Kinney performed the duty incident to the appointment, and I have now the honor to submit for the consideration and appropriate action of Congress the enclosed papers, viz:

1. Copy of Mr. Kinney's letter of appointment, dated May 11, 1866.
2. Copy of the oath taken by Mr. Kinney.
3. Copy of Mr. Kinney's report, dated May 22, 1866.
4. Copy of the evidence accompanying said report.
5. Copy of a letter from Hon. F. C. LeBlond to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 22, 1866, enclosing letters.
6. Copy of a letter from Hon. F. C. LeBlond to Madison Sweetzer, esq., dated May 22, 1866.
7. Copy of Mr. Sweetzer's answer to Mr. LeBlond's letter, dated May 22, 1866.

The expenses of the reappraisement were paid by the occupants of said lands. A copy of the receipt given by Mr. Kinney on such payment is annexed to his report, but is not herewith sent, as it is entirely unimportant in reference to any action which Congress may take in the premises.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington City, May 11, 1866.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by a joint resolution approved on the 5th instant, you are hereby appointed a commissioner to appraise the lands described in the act entitled "An act for the relief of William Sawyer and others, of Ohio," approved July 2, 1864. I enclose for your information a copy of said joint resolution and said act.

Before proceeding to the assessment and valuation of said lands you will take an oath faithfully and impartially to perform your duties as such commissioner, which oath should be forwarded by you to this department.

Said act requires the Secretary of the Interior to cause the unimproved value of said lands to be ascertained by the commissioner to be appointed for that purpose, and is sufficiently explicit to relieve me from the necessity of giving you detailed instructions. It is understood, however, that the occupying claimants have made valuable improvements upon the whole or a portion of the lands. The object which Congress has in view was to ascertain, in the mode prescribed by the act, the value of the land irrespective and independent of such improvements.

A proviso is annexed to the joint resolution that the occupants of said lands shall pay all the expenses of such reappraisement. No more equitable mode occurs to me in regard to such expenses than to apportion them among the occupants, according to the value of the tracts they respectively claim. You will apprise them of this arrangement, and that you will be entitled to \$8 per day for the time necessarily occupied in performing this service, and to your necessary actual travelling expenses by the usual routes from this city to said lands and return. Should any of them neglect or refuse to pay their proportion of your per diem charges and expenses, you will not report an appraisement of the tract occupied by the party so in default.

You will give a receipt to the parties paying their proportion of the expenses, and annex copies thereof to your report. Your charges will be subject to the revision of the department.

You will be pleased to make a report of your appraisement at an early period, that I may communicate it to Congress during the present session.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN F. KINNEY,

Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *to wit:*

On this 12th day of May, A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for the district aforesaid, personally appeared John F. Kinney, who, being duly sworn, declared that he will faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as commissioner for appraising the west half of section No. 26, the east half of section No. 28, and section No. 27, lying in the county of Auglaize, in the State of Ohio, according to the best of his ability.

J. F. KINNEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Washington city, D. C., this 12th May, [SEAL.] 1866.

JOHN F. CALLAN,
Notary Public.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May 22, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my report as commissioner appointed on May 11, A. D. 1866, under a joint resolution approved May 5, 1866,

providing for "the reappraisement of the lands described in an act for the relief of William Sawyer and others, of Ohio."

Having first taken an oath, which I transmit with this report, I left this city on the 13th instant, proceeded to St. Mary's, Auglaize county, Ohio, and at once entered upon the discharge of my duty by making a personal examination of the land I was appointed to appraise. This land embraces the west half of section No. 26, the east half of section No. 28, and section No. 27, township 5 south, range 4 east first meridian, Ohio, being two sections, or 1,280 acres. The St. Mary's river divides the tract nearly in the centre, with about an equal quantity of land on either side. The Miami canal also runs through it. All of this land, as is the case with most of the land in that part of Ohio, was originally heavily timbered, consisting of beech, white-oak, burr-oak, red-oak, ash, hickory, and black walnut, and is well adapted to cultivation. From my examination I should judge about half of the entire tract is under fence and in cultivation. The improvements, as a general thing, are of an inferior character when compared with other improvements in the county, giving unmistakable evidence that the condition of the title has materially interfered with the erection of good buildings. I found a few comfortable houses, and occasionally a small orchard. The land is well cultivated, and is producing good crops. I think there are twenty families on the tract, who have in cultivation from fifteen to forty acres each. The land is claimed in small subdivisions, one man, however, being in possession of one hundred and twenty acres, and another one only claiming twenty-three acres. Most of the occupying claimants have forty and eighty acres each.

The act of July 2, 1864, requires the commissioner to ascertain the "unimproved value" of this tract of land, and to this end I directed my inquiries. To arrive at a proper conclusion, I endeavored to ascertain the value of unimproved lands in the neighborhood; what owners were asking, and what such land had brought in cash; and for further and more reliable information, I caused William Sawyer, E. M. Phelps, and W. G. Kishler to be sworn before John McLain, a justice of the peace in the town of St. Mary's, whose testimony was reduced to writing, and is herewith transmitted with this my report.

Mr. Sawyer testified that he had known the land for twenty-four or five years; that it was within a mile and a quarter to two miles and a quarter of the town of St. Mary's, a place containing a population of eighteen hundred. He swears that the land in a state of nature at this time would be worth twenty-five dollars per acre; that some of it would be worth more in a state of nature than with the improvements, in consequence of the great value of timber and the facilities afforded by the canal for its transportation; that most of the valuable timber has been cut off; that within the last thirty days he sold twenty-five acres out of this same tract of land for thirty dollars per acre, upon which there were only six acres cleared, with no other improvements. He also testifies that he has no interest in this appraisement.

Mr. Phelps testifies that he has known the land very well for thirty years; that he is familiar with the price of land, and the amount that land has brought in the immediate neighborhood of the land in question; that one tract of fifty acres of this same land brought thirty-six dollars per acre, and a tract of about one hundred acres adjoining sold for forty dollars per acre; that this tract, as an entirety, irrespective of improvements, is worth about twenty-five dollars per acre; that the soil is good, is valuable for purposes of agriculture, and that timber now has become a great object.

Mr. Phelps also testifies, as does Mr. Sawyer, that he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in the county, and that he has the facilities for ascertaining the value of land in the vicinity. He also swears that he has no interest in this appraisement.

Mr. Kishler testifies that he is a practising physician in the country, and a

dealer in real estate; that he is acquainted with the tract of land; that Mr. Sawyer has placed a low estimate upon it; that land situated as near to town as that is is worth more in a state of nature than with the improvements; that the entire tract would bring in market to-day twenty-five dollars per acre; that one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, with no improvements upon it, situated about the same distance from town, brought a few days since thirty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

These witnesses concur in the opinion that this tract of land, in a state of nature, would now be worth twenty-five dollars per acre; and the illustrations which they give from sales already made of land belonging to the tract, and unimproved land similarly situated, would seem to justify a higher valuation.

In the selection of men to testify, I chose those who were the most reliable, and supposed to be the best informed in relation to the price and value of land. I will only add that the testimony given by these men corroborated the opinions expressed by others in the neighborhood as to the value of the land.

I have no hesitation in saying that this tract of land in a state of nature, irrespective of any improvements that have been placed upon it, would now be worth, and would readily bring, an average of twenty-five dollars per acre. Therefore, I do value and appraise the west half of section No. 26, the east half of section No. 28, and section No. 27, township 5 south, range 4 east, first meridian, Ohio, as the "unimproved value" thereof, at twenty-five dollars per acre.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. KINNEY.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Before me, John McLain, a justice of the peace within and for the township of St. Mary's, in the county of Auglaize, in the State of Ohio, on this 11th day of May, A. D. 1866, at the town of St. Mary's, personally appeared William Sawyer, who, being first duly sworn by me, makes answer to the following questions, to wit:

Question. What is your age, occupation, and where do you reside?

Answer. I am sixty-two years of age, my occupation a farmer, and my residence in the township of St. Mary's.

Question. Are you acquainted with the tract of land known as the Richardville tract, and being the west half of section No. 26, the east half of section 28 and section 27?

Answer. I am, having lived in the vicinity twenty-four or five years.

Question. How far is this tract of land from the town of St. Mary's?

Answer. One mile and one-quarter, and extending two and a quarter.

Question. Are there any artificial advantages surrounding this land; if so, what are they?

Answer. There are. The Miami and Erie canal runs through the centre of said tract. It has also the natural advantages of the St. Mary's river running parallel with the canal.

Question. What would that land be worth to-day as an entire tract, per acre, in a state of nature?

Answer. If there was no timber cut off of it, situated as it is now with its natural and artificial advantages, it would be worth twenty-five dollars per acre. Some of the land, with its improvements, is worth thirty dollars per acre. Some of it is worth more with its improvements, and some of it worth more in a state of nature, than with the improvements, in consequence of having the timber cut off. Timber at this time is a great object, the canal affording facilities for its

transportation, and timber delivered on the banks of the canal is as valuable as when delivered in town.

Question. What is the character of the timber on this land now, and what was its character before any improvements had been made?

Answer. It did consist of white-oak, burr-oak, red-oak, ash, hickory, beech, and considerable black walnut, before any improvements had been made. Now most of the valuable timber has been cut off, and the timber that is standing consists principally of some oak, ash, hickory, and beech.

Question. What governs you in your judgment as to the value of this land in a state of nature?

Answer. Having lived adjacent to this land for twenty-five years, and having dealt considerably in lands in that tract and those adjacent thereto, having bought and sold considerable of the land in said tract, its proximity to St. Mary's, and having known the value of timber prior to and since the improvements were made. These constitute the basis of my judgment.

Question. Have you sold any land in this tract lately, and at what price?

Answer. I have sold twenty-five acres within the last thirty days, at thirty dollars per acre, and can sell more at the same price.

Question. What were the improvements on the land you sold?

Answer. Six acres, cleared and fenced; no other improvements.

Question. Would the tract you sold be worth more with or without the improvements?

Answer. The man I sold to gave more in consequence of the improvements. Cannot state whether it would be worth more with or without the improvements.

Question. How does the tract of land you sold compare in point of value with the general average of the balance of the land?

Answer. It is as good as any of it.

Question. Have you any interest in the appraisement or valuation to be put upon this land?

Answer. Not the least; no pecuniary interest.

Question. What is the population of the town of St. Mary's?

Answer. About eighteen hundred.

Question. Are you the William Sawyer who was a member of Congress from Ohio.

Answer. I am; William Sawyer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, A. D. 1866.

JNO. McLAIN, J. P.

Also, at the same time and place, personally appeared E. M. Phelps, who, being first duly sworn, makes answer to the following interrogatories, to wit:

Question. What is your age, occupation, and residence?

Answer. My age is fifty-two years; residence, St. Mary's, Auglaize county, Ohio; occupation, practising law and dealing in real estate.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with the west half of section No. 26, east half of section No. 28 and section No. 27, known as the Richardville tract of land?

Answer. I know it very well, and have known it for thirty years.

Question. What would be the value of that land to-day in a state of nature irrespective of the improvements of clearing, fencing, buildings, and fruit trees?

Answer. Twenty-five dollars per acre.

Question. Are you familiar with the price of land, and the amount that land has brought in the immediate neighborhood of the tract in question?

Answer. Yes; one piece in this Richardville tract brought thirty-six dollars per acre, being a fifty-acre lot, and a tract of about one hundred acres adjoining the tract last mentioned sold for forty dollars per acre.

Question. In the sale of land upon this tract, has the condition of title affected the value of the land?

Answer. Yes, very materially, and depreciates the value of the land, consequently the price for which it was sold.

Question. Is the soil of this tract of land adapted to the purposes of agriculture?

Answer. Yes, it is. It is valuable land for the purposes of tillage.

Question. In estimating the value of this land in a state of nature, do you take into consideration its value for timber as well as agriculture?

Answer. Yes; timber becoming a great object now.

Question. Have you been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in this county, both for yourself and as agent for other parties, and have you the facilities for ascertaining the value of real estate in this vicinity?

Answer. I am the owner of considerable amount of real estate, and have sold considerable amount for others. I have the means of knowing the price of real estate, and have for thirty years.

Question. Have you any interest in the appraisement or valuation of this land, directly or indirectly?

Answer. None whatever.

Question. Are you the E. M. Phelps who was in the Ohio State senate from this senatorial district?

Answer. I am.

E. M. PHELPS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, A. D. 1866.

JNO. McLAIN,
Justice of the Peace.

Also, at the same time and place, personally appeared W. G. Kishler, who being first duly sworn, makes answer as follows, to wit:

Question. What is your age, residence, and occupation?

Answer. Age, 41; occupation, practising physician and dealer somewhat in real estate; residence, St. Mary's.

Question. Are you acquainted with the location of the tract of land known as the Richardville tract testified of by Colonel William Sawyer?

Answer. I am.

Question. Have you heard the deposition of William Sawyer read; and how do you agree with him in opinion as to the value of said land?

Answer. I think he has place a low estimate upon it. Land as near to town as that is, is worth more in a state of nature than with the improvements.

Question. Is this land, the entire tract, in your judgment, if it were to-day in a state of nature, worth twenty-five dollars per acre?

Answer. Yes. It would bring that in market to-day. Wild land situated about the same distance from town as this tract sold a few days ago for \$32 50 per acre—being 160 acres, with no improvements.

W. G. KISHLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, A. D. 1866.

JNO. McLAIN,
Justice of the Peace.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

SIR: I herewith send you the reply of Madison Sweetzer agreeing to accept the valuation fixed upon the Richardville lands in my district in full satisfaction of his title to them.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

F. C. LE BLOND.

Hon. J. HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *May 22, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Judge Kinney has this day made his report to the Secretary of the Interior, fixing the value of said lands at twenty-five dollars per acre.

I wish to know whether that appraisement is satisfactory to you, and whether you will relinquish your title to said lands upon the payment of the amount by the government.

I have the honor to be yours, &c..

F. C. LE BLOND.

MADISON SWEETZER.

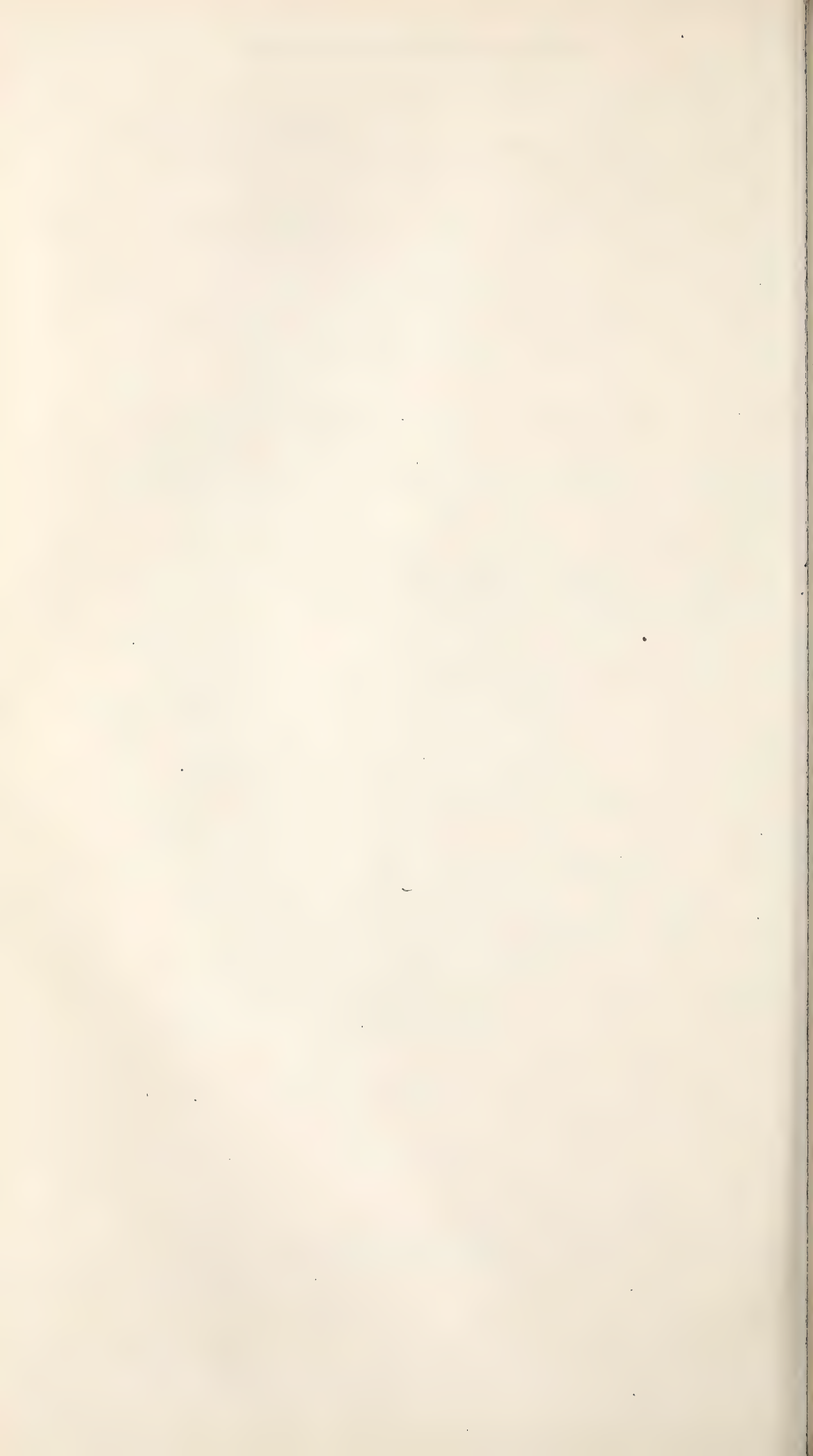
WASHINGTON CITY, *May 22, 1866.*

SIR: I herewith return your note of this date, making the inquiry whether I will receive of the government the valuation of certain lands in Ohio known as the Richardville reserve, made by Hon. J. F. Kinney, commissioner, in full satisfaction for my title to said lands.

In compliance with my former letter to you on the same subject, saying "I would relinquish my title to said lands by accepting the valuation made by any uninterested gentleman the honorable Secretary might appoint," I will accept said valuation, and relinquish all my rights to the lands, by the payment to me of the amount of the commissioner's valuation.

M. SWEETZER

Hon. F. C. LE BLOND, *Washington.*



REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 21st instant, relative to refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands.

MAY 26, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, with the accompanying papers, in reference to the operations of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1866.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry reports to the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., called for by the accompanying resolution of the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 22, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the reports of Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of North Carolina, and Brevet Brigadier General F. D. Sewell, special inspector, and such other information as I have been able to collect from the office records, with reference to the ope-

rations of this bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, as called for in House resolutions which you have sent me.

The report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton was never referred to me officially, and I have only seen it in the public prints; therefore I transmit a copy cut from a daily journal.

Enclosed please find copies of orders issued from this office, based upon the allegations and charges made against certain officers and agents of this bureau. As a mistake seems to prevail to this effect, that I have sought, by the publication of a private letter, to screen certain agents from the consequences of offences charged against them, I wish to say that said letter was written prior to the publication of Steedman's and Fullerton's report, and only intended to vouch for the officers referred to in the private letter received. I shrink from no investigation, but earnestly desire to bring every officer and agent, who shall be guilty of any dereliction of duty or complicity in crimes, to swift justice. I believe this can be effected better by having the same officer in every State charged with the duties of assistant commissioner and military commander.

Upon these points my views are set forth briefly in circular No. 4, current series, enclosed.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army, generally of excellent record, and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community. I earnestly recommend that hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD;
Major General, Com'r.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

[Special Orders No. 69.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 16, 1866.

III. In accordance with instructions, the following order is herewith transmitted by the hands of the inspector of the bureau, Brevet Brigadier General William E. Strong, who has been directed, in accordance therewith, formally to order and place each officer and agent within named in arrest, directing him to report by letter, or in person, to the department commander, Major General Ruger, for trial.

The said officers are hereby relieved from duty in this bureau, and will transfer all books, papers, and accounts, and all public property in their custody, to their successors, whom the new assistant commissioner will designate.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1866.

"SIR: The President directs that Colonel E. Whittlesey, assistant commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina; Captain F. A. Seeley, superintendent of the bureau for the eastern district of North Carolina; Captain Isaac Rosekrans, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, or duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; Dr. Rush, medical purveyor; Rev. — Fitz, assistant superintendent of the bureau for the Trent River settlement; Captain Wheeler, agent for the bureau at Kinston, N. C.; G. O. Glavis, chaplain, superintendent at Goldsborough; Major J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster and financial

agent for the southern district of North Carolina, and Major Charles J. Wickerham, sub-agent for the bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from duty, and ordered to report in arrest to Major General Ruger, commanding the department of North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trial as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge Advocate General.

"If the following named persons are in the employment of the bureau, they will, in like manner, be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the department commander:

"Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, agent (without pay) of the bureau in Pitt county; also, his clerk, named Boyden.

"Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine.

"Mr. Potter, said to be interested with Captain Seeley, and Mr. Brooks, said to be interested with Captain Rosekrans, in cultivating plantations.

"Also a brother of Captain Rosekrans, said to be employed in the commissary department.

"You will please report your action in this matter for the information of the Secretary of War.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Ass't Adj't General."

"Major General O. O. HOWARD,

"Com'r Freedmen's Bureau, Washington, D. C."

By order of Major General O. O. Howard.

MAX WOODHULL, A. A. G.

Official:

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, May 21, 1866.

In order to answer numerous inquiries from officers, agents, and others, and if possible to prevent misunderstandings with regard to the change of organization in this bureau, this circular is issued.

I. The Commissioner recommended, some time since, that the functions of military commander of a State and assistant commissioner be exercised by the same officer. Wherever practicable, this is being effected, as in Virginia and Mississippi. It is not done in condemnation of the assistant commissioners, who have labored hard and successfully, but to secure more prompt and effective administration than can otherwise be done.

II. The Commissioner calls the attention of all officers officially to the reports in circulation as to acts of severity and cruelty toward the freedmen on their own part, as to carelessness in rendering their monthly accounts, and other offences. Every officer, or agent, already accused, shall have the opportunity of a thorough vindication before a court-martial. But the occasions for such trials are to be deprecated, and they must be forestalled by a thorough system of inspection, and a prompt removal of every unfaithful officer.

III. Special attention is again called to the difficult duty of caring for the indigent. Where intense anxiety prevails to get rid of the bureau, surely State and county officers will make some arrangement to relieve the general govern-

ment of this heavy expense. If the county officers, or overseers of the poor, will adopt the proper measures, the industrial and government farms which are now so much complained of can be dispensed with.

In order to meet an emergency, when the whole system of labor was deranged, the Commissioner urged the forming of joint companies, the encouragement of the immigration of those accustomed to free labor, so as to afford promptly as many examples as possible of the successful employment of negroes under a free system. Apparently in keeping with these regulations, a few officers have invested their own means, jointly with citizens, in the planting interest. I know of no law or regulation of the army, or of this bureau, against this, yet it will almost inevitably lead to corruption, as it has already to bitter accusation. Hereafter such investments, within their own jurisdiction, by officers on duty in this bureau, are strictly prohibited.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, N. C., April 10, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1866. But few changes have been made in the operations of the bureau in this department. The number of destitute freedmen dependent upon the government has been gradually reduced, and it is hoped that by the end of another quarter the necessity for the gratuitous issue of rations and clothing will have ceased entirely. The demand for labor continues unabated, and is far greater than the supply. Many planters in the southern States have applied to me for help, and some have engaged parties in this State to return with them. The inquiry is no longer heard, "What can be done with the negroes?" But we often hear the question, "Where can I find laborers?"

Notwithstanding this urgent demand, we still have large colonies of freedmen at Roanoke island and Newbern, who are not earning their support. I announced to the people on the island, in a public assembly, that their supplies would be cut off as early as May 1, and the result has been the removal of several hundred to various points on the mainland. A large number are very unwilling to leave. They fled to the island as a place of refuge, and have been furnished with homes and food and schools. It is natural that they should cling to the place. But inasmuch as it affords them no occupation or means of support, it is manifest that vigorous measures must be taken to effect their removal. Similar steps would have been taken to disperse the paupers collected about Newbern, but for the prevalence of small-pox in that town.

Earnest efforts, however, have been made to check its progress, and as the warm season advances it is hoped that this obstacle will not long impede our work. Captain Seeley, superintendent, has already rented a farm, upon which he intends to place some of the dependents and require them to do something toward their own support.

A pauper farm is in successful operation at Goldsborough, under the direction of Chaplain G. O. Glavis, assistant superintendent. All who apply for help in that sub-district are placed upon the farm, and the freedmen's camp has been entirely broken up.

Civil courts having been organized throughout the department, I deemed it

best to transfer to their jurisdiction "all cases of breach of criminal law by freedmen, the testimony of colored witnesses being admitted."

Cases where white persons were accused of offences against colored were reserved for trial before military tribunals. See circular No. 1, February 16, 1866, from these headquarters.

Subsequent to the issue of this circular, an act was passed by the legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color, and of mixed blood;" the ninth section of which confers upon negroes the right to testify "in all controversies at law and in equity when the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue, and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of court; and also in pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color." It was provided, however, that this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction shall have been fully committed to the civil courts.

Having consulted with Governor Worth and other gentlemen of legal learning, I find a difference of opinion as to the import of this act. It repeals all previous disabling acts, and makes itself inoperative by the above proviso. Whether the effect is to restore freedmen to all common-law rights, or to leave them in the same position as before, must remain in doubt until some occasion shall be given for a judicial decision of the question. Further, what would be regarded as a "full commission of jurisdiction to the civil courts" of the State is not defined. Any order of mine or of the department commander, staying further trials by the officers of the bureau, or by military commission, might be deemed insufficient, since such orders could be reversed by superiors. On account of the uncertainty hanging over the whole matter, I have not considered it prudent to take any steps at once to transfer jurisdiction entirely to the civil courts. As an indication of this uncertainty, I may here present a copy of a recent correspondence between myself and D. G. Fowle, esq., judge of the superior court of law, which I find published in the Daily Sentinel, of this city:

"IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.—FREEDMEN IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

"Having learned that a correspondence had taken place between Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Hon. D. G. Fowle, judge of the superior court, relative to the punishment by whipping, according to the laws of the State, (affecting whites and blacks alike,) of colored offenders convicted of larceny, we addressed a note to the latter gentleman, on yesterday, requesting a copy of the correspondence for publication. The judge acceded to our solicitation, as the question involved is one of great importance, and we are accordingly enabled to present the correspondence in full.

"Since the re-opening of our civil courts, the course of adjudication has been, and will be, such as ought to convince every one that no discrimination will be made in the punishment of the guilty, on account of color. At Orange court, white men and negroes alike, convicted of larceny, received the penalty adjudged by the statute. At Johnston court, one white man, and no negro, as stated by Judge Fowle, was similarly punished for the same offence. At Wake court, four freedmen were convicted of larceny; and two of them, failing to establish previous good character, were whipped. In the case of the other two, judgment was leniently suspended by the judge, in order to afford them an opportunity of proving reputable conduct heretofore. And a negro woman, put on trial for arson, after a patient investigation and an impartial trial, was on Friday last fully acquitted.

"But to the correspondence :

"BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
" Raleigh, N. C., April 4, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: I have learned, with pain, that, by decision of the county court of this county, freedmen have been sentenced to be publicly whipped.

"As the cases of white men charged with larceny and other crimes are for most part reserved for trial by military commission, and as no United States court can inflict the punishment of whipping, it is manifest that unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result. I therefore request that such penalties be suspended, until orders are issued by the department commander, or by Major General Howard, to both of whom the matter has been referred.

"Very respectfully,

"E. WHITTLESEY,
" Assistant Commissioner.

"D. G. FOWLE, Esq."

"RALEIGH, April 4, 1866.

"SIR: Your communication of this date has just been received. The court of which I am the presiding officer is the superior court of law, and not the county court. There has been 'no unjust discrimination made against the negro race' in its adjudications. During the past week, in Johnson county, one white man (and no negro) was whipped, after being convicted by a jury of larceny. During this week two negroes have been whipped for the same offence.

"I have already consulted with the commanding general of this department, and have been informed by him, that while he does not approve of the punishment by whipping, which is inflicted by our laws, in larceny cases, yet that there will be no interference upon the part of the authorities of the United States government so long as the law is impartially administered by our courts to whites and blacks alike. If white men arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau, and held for trial before the courts of military commission for larceny, are not as severely punished as negroes before the courts of justice in North Carolina, the injustice can be removed by yielding to our courts the exclusive jurisdiction in all such cases.

"The attorney general informs me that there are no more cases against freedmen for larceny upon our docket, to be tried this week; but if there were, I could not, at your request, stay the execution of the laws of North Carolina until I had been officially informed that the commanding general of the department of North Carolina had receded from the position which he has heretofore maintained.

"Very respectfully,

"DANIEL G. FOWLE,
" Judge Superior Court of Law.

"Colonel E. WHITTLESEY,
" Assistant Commissioner."

"RALEIGH, April 4, 1866.

"GENERAL: I enclose for your inspection a copy of a communication this day received from Colonel E. Whittlesey, assistant commissioner, together with my reply.

"You are aware of the disposition which has been shown by our courts to avoid any conflict with the military authorities, and I have already explained to you the necessity which exists for the punishment of parties guilty of larceny,

and the great evil which would result to the country at large from our courts of justice being rendered inefficient and powerless by the interference of the military authorities.

"I am, general, very respectfully yours, &c.,

"DANIEL G. FOWLE,

"*Judge Superior Court of Law.*

"Major General RUGER,

"*Commanding Department North Carolina.*

"General Ruger receipted for this letter, but made no reply in writing."

"BUREAU OF FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

"*Raleigh, N. C., April 5, 1866.*

"SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant is received. By again reverting to my letter you will perceive that I made no complaint that any civil court had made 'unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications.' My statement was, that under existing orders, requiring certain white criminals to be tried by military commissions, and permitting certain colored criminals to be tried by civil courts, 'the result would be unjust discrimination, &c., since no United States court can punish by whipping.

"I said nothing about the comparative severity of different modes of punishment.

"You say, further, that 'if white men arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau and held for trial before courts of military commission for larceny are not as severely punished as negroes before the courts of justice in North Carolina, the injustice can be removed by yielding to our courts the exclusive jurisdiction in all such cases.'

"I am happy to avail myself of the occasion which this remark furnishes to ask if, in your opinion, the civil courts can receive the testimony of colored witnesses against white men accused of larceny or other crimes? If by the recent legislation negroes are restored to common law rights, and no distinction will hereafter be made on account of race or color, the chief difficulty in the way of 'yielding the exclusive jurisdiction' is, in my judgment, removed.

"Very respectfully,

"E. WHITTLESEY,

"*Assistant Commissioner.*

"D. G. FOWLE, Esq.,

"*Judge Superior Court of Law.*"

"RALEIGH, April 5, 1866—8 o'clock p. m.

"SIR: Yours of this date was not received until half an hour ago, because of my attendance upon court until that hour.

"If your note of the 4th was not intended to institute a comparison as to the 'severity of different modes of punishment,' and to charge that 'unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result,' because, by the laws of North Carolina, 'freedmen had been sentenced to be publicly whipped' by our courts, whereas 'no United States court can inflict the punishment of whipping,' and that 'white men charged with larceny and other crimes are for the most part reserved for trial by military commission,' and therefore not whipped, then I misapprehended your meaning.

"You have not been charged with saying that unjust discriminations against the negro race have been made 'by the adjudications of our courts.' I have merely called your attention to the fact that no such discriminations have been made, and cited you to the proof. Unless such discrimination is made, there is no reason why our courts, administered according to the rules of the common law, so far as negroes are concerned, permitting them to introduce every witness, white or black, who knows anything important for the defence, should be excluded from trying offences committed by negroes, because 'under existing orders certain white criminals' are 'to be tried by military commission.'

"As you disclaim intending to complain 'that any civil court had made unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications,' and as it is your duty to see that justice is done the negro race, the inference is, that experience has satisfied you that there has been no such discrimination.

"I deem it right and proper to state that our people, whom I believe to be sincerely desirous of discharging faithfully their duties to the United States government, and whose character for honesty and impartiality in the jury-box has almost passed into a proverb, feel acutely the degradation to which they have been subjected, in being held amenable for criminal offences to a tribunal established in violation of the fundamental principles of Magna Charta, guaranteeing to every freeman a trial by jury, and awarded punishment in many instances by men totally unversed in the laws which they have assumed to administer. In regard to the question propounded as to the admission of negro evidence against white persons, I presume that you are not aware that a judge is never expected to express an opinion in advance upon a question that may soon be brought before him for judicial decision. I feel, however, justified in saying, that if the chief difficulty in the way of yielding the exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters to our courts consists in the apprehension that any unjust discrimination against the negro race would be made in regard to the right to testify, such apprehension ought to be removed by the recent act to which you refer, inasmuch as by section 9 it is declared that whenever matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the courts of this State, 'that persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue, and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of court; and also in pleas of the State where the violence, fraud, or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible unless by consent of the parties to the record.'

"As this provision extends to negroes 'all common law rights' in every possible contingency in which their rights of person or property shall be put in issue, I trust that your influence will be exerted for the purpose of putting an end to that unusual and irritating tribunal which has been established for the trial of freedmen, and yet entirely ignores that foundation-stone of Anglo-Saxon liberty, to wit, trial by jury, and which our people believe not unfrequently makes unjust discrimination against the white race and in favor of the negro.

"If not permitting negroes to testify in cases affecting white persons alone, where the parties interested refuse to consent to their being admitted as witnesses, is to be considered a reason for interference with the administration of the laws of North Carolina, all right-minded citizens will hail with delight the coming of that hour in which a tribunal thus perpetuated shall be numbered with the things that were.

"Very respectfully,

"DANIEL G. FOWLE,

"Judge Superior Court of Law.

"Colonel E. WHITTLESEY,

"Assistant Commissioner."

"BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

"Raleigh, N. C., April 7, 1866.

"SIR: Your communication of the 5th instant was received last evening. I regret that it is not consistent with your duty to express an opinion upon the question propounded in my note as to the admission of negro testimony against white persons, for, were the uncertainty on this point removed, I could suggest to the Commissioner of this bureau such changes in the orders under which we now act as might possibly lead to satisfactory settlement of the question of jurisdiction. I trust an occasion may soon be given for a judicial decision which will leave no doubt as to the status of the negro.

"It does not become me to enter into any discussion of the character of military tribunals established by the United States government, as I am no more responsible for their existence than I am for the condition of the country where their jurisdiction has been deemed necessary.

"Thanking you for your patience and courtesy, and sorry to have given you so much trouble,

"I remain, yours, very respectfully,

"E. WHITTLESEY,

"Assistant Commissioner.

"D. G. FOWLE, Esq., *Judge Superior Court of Law.*"

The foregoing correspondence was induced, as you will observe, by the action of the courts reviving the practice of public whipping. Knowing that this action was exciting much ill-feeling among freedmen, who regard it as a relic of the old system of slavery, and fearing that it might incite violence, I felt it my duty to use my influence to stay such proceedings. The law which punishes larceny, it is true, makes no distinction between whites and blacks; and it is claimed that no partiality has been shown in its administration. But as the courts have discretion in the matter, it would seem prudent, in the present state of affairs, to substitute some other mode of punishment, and thus avoid all occasion for complaint or disturbance.

In accordance with your instructions, I published a circular, March 21, on the subject of marriage, and have taken measures to circulate it very generally throughout the department. A copy of this circular is annexed.

The condition of the freedmen's schools is fully presented in the report of the superintendent, Mr. F. A. Fiske. There is no abatement of interest.

New schools are being established in country districts and on plantations. The teachers are faithful and zealous, and express great interest in their truly Christian work.

Under the direction of Chief Surgeon Hogan the medical department of the bureau is continued with efficiency and great usefulness. It is hoped that the time will soon come when this department can be rendered self-supporting.

Captain Thomas P. Johnston, chief quartermaster, superintends the issue of clothing and sanitary stores. A complete report of these issues will be made at the earliest possible moment.

In conclusion I present the following summary of the operations of the bureau during the quarter:

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1866.....	\$8, 486 39
Received from rents, &c., in January.....	5, 972 74
Received from rents, &c., in February.....	1, 254 75
Received from rents, &c., in March.....	5, 818 68
Total.....	<u>21, 532 56</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditures in January.....	\$3, 270 27
Expenditures in February.....	3, 353 90
Expenditures in March.....	4, 424 83
Total.....	11, 049 00
Remaining on hand.....	10, 483 56

STATISTICS.

	Quarter ending March 31, 1866.	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.
Contracts witnessed.....	133	327
Freedmen employed by contract.....	1, 035	3, 488
Teachers employed.....	154	119
Schools established.....	119	86
Scholars attending.....	10, 661	8, 056
Cases of difficulty reported in full.....	39	325
Cases of crime reported for trial.....	5	37
Rations issued, value of.....	\$66, 735 59	\$73, 443 48
Rations issued.....	311, 618	333, 834
Orphans apprenticed.....	130	393
Hospitals.....	12	12
Sick in hospitals and quarters.....	3, 234	3, 132
Deaths in hospitals and quarters.....	298	555

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner, &c.

Official copy :

A. P. KETCHUM,
Acting Ass't Adj't General.

[Circular No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., February 16, 1866.

To avoid all conflict of jurisdiction between civil courts and officers of this bureau, the following instructions are published :

In all cases of breach of criminal law by freedmen, no objection will be made to trial by civil courts, the testimony of colored witnesses being by law admitted, *provided* that the punishments for crime are necessarily the same for whites and blacks.

In cases where white citizens are accused of offences against colored, the testimony of colored witnesses not being by law admitted, the military authorities will exercise jurisdiction. If the offence would by the laws of North Carolina be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one month, and a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, the officers of this bureau have power to punish. If the offence would be punished by imprisonment exceeding one month, or by fine exceeding one hundred dollars, such offence will be tried by military commission.

In all cases tried by officers of the bureau, an accurate record will be made, both of the verdict given and of the testimony on which that verdict is founded; and when appeal is taken, in writing, to superior authority, it shall be the duty of the officer to forward a copy of such record.

When freedmen are tried before civil courts, officers of this bureau will offer to appear in their behalf as counsel.

II. The great majority of freedmen having now entered into voluntary contracts with employers for the current year, every effort will be made to insure a faithful discharge of the obligations assumed. Complaints against employers will be carefully investigated, and fraud or unkind treatment will be justly punished. Freedmen who violate their contracts by leaving their employers without good cause will be arrested, tried and punished by fines, imprisonment or involuntary labor upon the public roads, and in work-houses for correction where such are established. They should be taught, everywhere, that voluntary labor is manly and honorable, and that compulsory labor is enforced only as a punishment for crime.

III. In places where large numbers of freedmen have accumulated, who neglect to seek employment, or fail to obtain it, it is recommended that lands be rented, and all such idle and dependent freedmen be required to work upon them. The proceeds of their labor, after deducting expenses and the value of subsistence and clothing furnished by the bureau, will be equitably divided among the laborers. By this means, it is believed that a large part of the people on Roanoke island and in the camps near Wilmington and Newbern may be removed and placed where they can earn their support. Thus, too, the reproach cast upon emancipation and free labor by those colonies of idle dependents will be taken away.

Infirm persons and young children, who are unable to support themselves, may also be removed to such farms where better provision can be made for their health and comfort than in towns and crowded camps.

IV. Complaints often reach the assistant commissioner that the apprentice system is abused. It is, therefore, strictly enjoined upon all officers and agents to exercise the utmost care that none except orphans, or children whose parents give their consent, be bound out as apprentices. Mothers should not be deprived of the services of their children. Children over fourteen years old should not be apprenticed. They are capable, if orphans, of supporting themselves as hired laborers. If not orphans, they may assist in the support of their parents. Under existing laws it is not deemed advisable to transfer the business of apprenticing the children of freedmen to the county courts, except on the condition that all indentures be submitted to an officer of this bureau for approval, and a copy of the same filed in his office.

V. The monthly and semi-monthly reports required of all officers and agents will be forwarded promptly and made as complete as practicable, embracing rations and clothing returns, fines and fees collected, contracts and indentures witnessed, schools established, and all interesting facts.

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1866.

In accordance with instructions from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, the following extracts from chapter sixty-eight, Revised Code of North Carolina, and from an act ratified on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred

and sixty-six, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood," are published for the instruction of freedmen on the subject of marriage:

II. The only persons authorized to solemnize the rights of matrimony are "ordained ministers of the gospel of every denomination and justices of the peace."

III. License to marry may be procured by applying to "the clerk of the county court of the county in which the woman resides."

IV. "Every justice of the peace, or minister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rights of matrimony, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court of the county wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate in writing of the same, indorsed on the license or otherwise; which certificate, properly indorsed, the clerk shall record in a book kept for the purpose, within one month after its reception; and such record shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the marriage."

V. Marriage is prohibited to "females under the age of fourteen years, and males under the age of sixteen;" also "between persons nearer of kin than first cousins," "between white persons and persons of color."

VI. "In all cases where men and women, both or one of whom were lately slaves, and are now emancipated, now cohabit together in the relation of husband and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have been lawfully married as man and wife, at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, although they may not have been married in due form of law. And all persons whose cohabitation is hereby ratified into a state of marriage shall go before the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county in which they reside, at his office, or before some justice of the peace, and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement, and the clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose; and if the acknowledgment be made before a justice of the peace, such justice shall report the same in writing to the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, and the clerk shall enter the same as though the acknowledgment had been made before him; and such entry shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the allegations therein contained. For making such entry and giving a certificate of the same, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the party for whom the services are rendered." "If any such persons shall fail to go before the clerk of the county court, or some justice of the peace of the county in which they reside, and have their marriage recorded before the first day of September, 1866, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court, and their failure for each month thereafter shall constitute a separate and distinct offence."

VII. All officers and agents of this bureau will take measures to publish the foregoing rules to all freedmen within their districts, so that none may be left in ignorance on this important subject. By diligent instruction and urgent appeals to the conscience of the colored people, it is hoped that the evils and vices now prevalent among them may be corrected.

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1866.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the bureau for the quarter ending on the 31st day of March, 1866. There have been a few changes among the medical

officers by the annulment of the contracts of some, and the employment of others to fill the vacancies; also the assignment of an additional surgeon to the district of Newbern.

Written contracts have been made with twenty-eight (28) hospital attendants, each of whom receives an average salary of \$11 21 per month. It became absolutely necessary to make these contracts to secure the services of persons well fitted for this duty. About as many more attendants are on duty in the hospital department, who receive only their board for their services.

HOSPITALS.

At the end of last quarter I reported an outfit drawn to establish hospitals at various points in the State, for six hundred (600) patients. This supply has been found entirely sufficient so far, and I have no doubt will continue to prove so.

Early in the first month of the present quarter, a hospital of twenty-five (25) beds was established at Charlotte.

At Wilmington the hospital has been moved from Camp Jackson to the buildings known as Camp Lamb, the accommodation in the latter being much better than the former.

Temporary hospitals (tents) have been established for the care of small-pox at Newbern and Greensborough. It is to be hoped that these can be dispensed with in a short time, as every effort has been and is being made by the medical officers of the bureau to protect the people of their several sub-districts against the disease by vaccination. As will be seen in the tabular statement, no less than six thousand one hundred and eighty-eight (6,188) persons have been vaccinated during the last three months. In addition to the actual work done by the surgeons of the bureau in this respect, we have furnished large quantities of vaccine virus to plantations, and small towns and villages, free of charge.

The dispensaries established at Newbern, Wilmington, and Raleigh, still continue to be of great advantage to the poor belonging to those places.

Vegetable gardens, to be worked by convalescent patients, are being established in connexion with each hospital for the use of sick.

Assignment of medical officers.

Name.	Rank.	Assigned.	Station.	Contract annulled.
J. R. Curtis	A. A. surgeon ..	Sept. 28, 1865	Beaufort	January 19, 1866.
N. Niles	do	Jan. 11, 1866	Beaufort	
Louis Masson	do	Oct. 14, 1865	Raleigh	January 31, 1866.
A. Chase	do	Jan. 22, 1866	Raleigh	
E. Winants	do	Oct. 9, 1865	Wilmington	February 18, 1866.
K. Fleming	do	Oct. 14, 1865	Newbern	
E. McDonald	do	Feb. 14, 1866	Newbern	
B. Chapin	do	Oct. 18, 1865	Roanoke island ..	
H. Abbott	do	Oct. 30, 1865	Charlotte	
H. Bartholf	do	Feb. 12, 1866	Charlotte	
A. Bell	do	Nov. 23, 1865	Greensborough ..	

The following regimental officers, detailed to attend the sick and wounded refugees and freedmen by the medical director of the department, still perform that duty :

Capacity of hospitals established.

Locality.	No. of beds.	
	Non-contagious diseases.	Small-pox.
Wilmington.....	70	30
Raleigh.....	75	40
Beaufort.....	50	25
Newbern.....	100	60
Roanoke island.....	50	.....
Charlotte.....	25	.....
Salisbury.....	25	.....
Greensborough.....	25	.....
Morganton.....	25	.....
Total.....	445	155

Tabular statement of sick and wounded from January 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866.

Months.	Remaining under treatment.	Gain during the month.	Total under treatment during the month.	Discharged during the month.	Died during the month.	Percentage of deaths during the month.	Remaining at the end of the month.
January 1.....	502	883	1,335	699	100	7.49	536
February 1.....	536	909	1,445	738	89	6.15	618
March 1.....	618	1,062	1,680	903	109	6.48	688

Months.	NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.			SMALL POX.			VARIOLOID.		
	Total number under treatment during the month.	Died during the month.	Percentage of deaths during the month.	Total number under treatment during the month.	Died during the month.	Percentage of deaths during the month.	Total number under treatment during the month.	Died during the month.	Percentage of deaths during the month.
January.....	1,234	57	4.61	101	43	42.5	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1,251	56	4.47	114	29	25.4	80	4	5.00
March.....	1,431	46	3.28	152	56	36.8	97	7	7.21

Months.	AV. NO. OF BEDS.		AV. NO. OF ATTENDANTS.		BIRTHS.		No. of persons vaccinated.
	Occupied.	Vacant.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
January.....	238	195	21	32	7	11	829
February.....	235	228	23	34	30	50	1,779
March.....	280	260	20	33	26	31	3,580

On examining the above table of sick and wounded, it will be seen that there were sick—

On January 1, 1866..... 502 cases.
 Taken sick and treated during the three months..... 2,804 cases.

Total number of cases treated..... 3,306
 Discharged from treatment..... 2,340
 Died..... 298

Total..... 2,638

Remaining under treatment at date of this report..... 668

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. HOGAN,

Surgeon U. S. V., Surgeon-in-Chief.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Act'g Ass't Adj't General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., April 30, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, giving in detail the status in which I found affairs of the bureau in the various sub-districts which I visited in pursuance of orders subsequently mentioned.

In obedience to Special Order No. 61, par. 1, series 1866, headquarters assistant commissioner, State of Virginia, I proceeded first to Harper's Ferry, the headquarters of Captain G. W. Wells, A. Q. M., and assistant superintendent of sub-district E, 6th district, consisting of Jefferson and Berkeley counties. The affairs of the bureau, under Captain Wells, I found to be in a healthy and satisfactory condition. This officer, himself, is attentive and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and has the fullest confidence of his immediate superior.

The condition of the freedmen in the two counties comprised in the sub-district is gradually but surely improving.

Six schools are in operation under the care of the Free Baptist Home Mission: one located at Harper's Ferry, one at Martinsburg, one at Shepherdstown, two at Charlestown, and one at Front Royal. They are all well attended, with the number of pupils increasing daily.

The feeling of the white citizens toward the bureau, which has been heretofore quite hostile in this locality, is becoming less and less so, and the prejudices of this class are diminishing.

The sanitary condition of the freedmen throughout the sub-district is so favorable that no hospitals are in operation, under charge of the bureau, and none are required.

The utmost that is desired by Captain Wells is, that the surgeon in charge at Winchester may be directed to make weekly or tri-monthly visits to Harper's Ferry, as the warmer season comes on, in order that his advice and assistance may be obtained in guarding against any approaching pestilence.

The demand for rations for the destitute is small, and but few are issued to either refugees or freed people.

The able-bodied freedmen are generally employed at fair contracts, averaging twelve dollars per month for farm hands, and labor is offered on railroads at good wages to all who desire it. The freedmen have availed themselves of the opportunity, and the demand for labor is now greater than the supply.

There are no employés of the bureau under Captain Wells, and there is no property, either bureau or quartermaster's, for which he is responsible. A government building, loaned by the post quartermaster, is used as an office, and no expenses are charged upon Major How's form, No. 2, as incurred in this sub-district.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DISTRICT, WINCHESTER.

Having completed my inspection in the above-mentioned locality, I proceeded to Winchester, Virginia, the headquarters of Brevet Major W. S. How, superintendent sixth district. Upon arrival, I found Major How absent at Staunton, he having established his headquarters there temporarily, as more convenient of access for the citizens and freedmen of the more southern portions of his district. Learning that he had taken the more necessary books and papers with him, I proceeded directly to Staunton, as the better point for the time being from which to learn the actual condition of affairs in the district. Upon arrival at the latter place I learned that both Major How and the assistant superintendent, Mr. Tukey, were absent, attending to business in some of the adjacent counties. The former, however, returned to Staunton the evening of my arrival.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN, &c.

I made it my business, both at Winchester and Staunton, as also at various points in my journey down the valley, to converse with the more respectable and intelligent looking citizens whom I met concerning the condition of the freedmen, the status of the bureau, the question of labor as to demand and supply, the condition of the country, &c. Through the rural portions of Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Augusta counties, I, without exception, heard that the freedmen were nearly all employed, indeed all the thrifty and better class; and that it was only the idle and lazy who did not seek employment, either regular or irregular, who were without it. Even with the impoverished condition of the land-owners and farmers in the valley, there is a demand for labor, and all the freedmen could be regularly and permanently employed at fair wages did all desire it.

EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT.

During the month of April, the aggregate expenses of the bureau in this district have been somewhat reduced. One civilian superintendent, and two clerks, Mr. Hall and Mr. Adams, have been discharged. Mr. Coan has been appointed superintendent (assistant) of Clark county, and two messengers have been employed at Woodstock and Harrisonburg, at \$15 each per month. Net decrease during the month, about \$120. No further decrease in expense can be made in the district, I believe, at present, at least without hindering the operations of the bureau, except by the substitution of officers for civilian agents, of which class there are three at Front Royal, Staunton, and Clark counties, respectively.

I would, however, respectfully recommend that Major How be directed not to employ in future either clerks or messengers without the approval, before appointment, of the assistant commissioner. In this way only can the expenses be kept within the limit rendered necessary by the straitened condition of bureau finances.

BUREAU AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

The district superintendent has no stores, either quartermaster's or bureau, which can be turned over or disposed of. All the property in his possession (and the amount is but small) is necessary for use, distribution, &c.

Mr. Tukey, the assistant superintendent of sub-district B, did not return to Staunton during my visit, and I had therefore no opportunity of judging of his fitness or capacity for his position. He is spoken of favorably by Major How, his immediate superior.

SUB-DISTRICT A.

Having finished my inspection of this sub-district, I proceeded to Lexington, the headquarters of Brevet Major Carse, in charge of Rockbridge, Bath and Alleghany counties. Heretofore, both previous to the assignment of Major Carse to duty at this post and during the earlier portion of his superintendency, the condition of affairs has been anything but satisfactory. But during the past few weeks, I am pleased to report a very marked change for the better. This is owing in a great measure to the firm and determined demeanor of the assistant superintendent. Violently assaulted on the streets of Lexington in one or two instances, annoyed and insulted on many occasions by gangs of rowdies gathering about his office after nightfall, and daring him to come out with curses and opprobrious epithets, the position of this officer, alone and unaided, has been anything but pleasant and agreeable. But having shown, by unwavering attention to duty, that he was determined to pursue a just and fearless course towards all classes of the population, he has succeeded in allaying and quieting much of the opposition at first manifested.

After a careful examination into the amount and character of the duties devolving upon Major Carse, I saw that his sub-district, as at present constituted, is entirely too large to be successfully and equitably managed by one officer, even though he may be vigilant and untiring in the discharge of his duties. The extreme points of Alleghany and Bath counties are, at least, sixty miles from Lexington; and the distance to be travelled over by the freedmen living in those counties, who desire to see him, is so great that, in many cases, they submit quietly to injustice and outrage rather than attempt the journey necessary before seeing the assistant superintendent, to lay their troubles before him and ask assistance and protection. The country is mountainous, thinly peopled, and many of the negroes in this locality are living practically in as great a state of slavery as they did before the rebellion. To remedy this evil, I would respectfully recommend that Major How be directed to divide this district, and that an officer be ordered to take charge of either Bath or Alleghany county, whichever may comprise an extent of country more distant from Lexington.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

With reference to the condition of the freedmen in this sub-district, I found it, so far as Rockbridge county is concerned, good.

They are almost all employed at fair wages, with such a demand for labor that *all* can find employment at like remuneration.

In the more distant counties, however, this is not the case. In these counties there are but few freed people, and these mostly employed, but not always at sufficient wages, or under fair contracts. Many of them, I was informed by Major Carse, hardly know that they are free, and, in this state of ignorance,

are often grievously imposed upon by their former masters, and forced to eke out a scanty subsistence as best they may, without any of the advantages which those in more favored localities have obtained.

This condition of affairs it is almost impossible for Major Carse to remedy, with his sub-district as at present constituted.

Schools have been established at Lexington, under charge of Mr. Johnson, an agent and teacher sent by the American Missionary Association. The schools are apparently in a flourishing condition; but, at the same time, a feeling of distrust, or rather want of confidence, exists among the freedmen, in Mr. Johnson. This is explained, perhaps, by the fact that this gentleman is engaged in the retail grocery business. He teaches a few hours, and sells groceries, at reduced rates, the remainder of each day. I would respectfully recommend that the attention of the superintendent of schools be called to this matter.

I was informed by Major Carse, and also by a delegation of freedmen, whom I saw, that a necessity exists in Lexington for the gratuitous distribution of clothing of all kinds to the indigent and destitute. I directed Major Carse to make application, through the proper channels, for such an amount as would satisfy the present necessities.

With the exception of a monthly salary of seventy-five dollars to Mr. Copehart, clerk, and fifteen dollars per month to a messenger, (both absolutely necessary,) no expenses are incurred at these headquarters.

LYNCHBURG HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Leaving Lexington on the 23d instant, I proceeded to Lynchburg, the headquarters of Captain R. S. Lacey, superintendent.

Hospital fund.

During an investigation of the expenses of this district, my attention was called by Captain Lacey to the expenditures of the surgeon in charge of the freedmen's hospital at Lynchburg from the hospital fund. I give the items of expenditure for the month of March below. I am of the opinion that a limited hospital fund might be more advantageously expended than is here made manifest, especially as certain articles are purchased which should be obtained from the commissary department of the army. With reference to the other articles purchased, I can but say that I cannot judge of the necessities which may exist for this kind of nourishment.

Articles purchased during March.

6 brooms	\$4 50
1 box green apples	2 00
35 gallons milk	17 00
6 cans peaches	3 00
24 dozen eggs	7 20
3 bottles pickles	1 95
10 pounds cheese	3 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes	0 75
4 washtubs	6 00
1 dozen porter, quarts	4 00
20 pounds butter	7 00
2 gallons oil	2 00
5 dozen apples	0 75
7 pounds lard	2 10
$2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds butter	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes	0 75
Total	63 07 $\frac{1}{2}$

GENERAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The condition of the freedmen in the sixth district is, so far as I had opportunity of judging, most satisfactory. Nearly all able-bodied negroes are employed at good wages, generally by contracts which give them a fair proportion of the coming crops. Labor, however, is not at present in excess of supply; but the demand is increasing gradually, and probably in a short time all freedmen who desire regular employment can obtain it. The issue of rations to the destitute is decreasing slightly at present; but owing to the approach of warm weather, and its consequent increase of certain kinds of necessaries, it is probable that the hospital returns will show an increase of rations.

EXPENSES OF SIXTH DISTRICT.

The expenses of Captain Lacey in the control and management of his district cannot be in any way reduced without hindering the necessary despatch of business. But two clerks and two laborers are employed, and the salaries paid are reasonable and just.

There is no property, either bureau or quartermaster's, in Captain Lacey's possession which can be disposed of or turned over. The amount on hand is limited, and is necessary for use or distribution.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—BREVET MAJOR CARTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Although directed to make similar inspection of this district with the others included to, before returning to Richmond, I found upon arrival at Lynchburg that Major Carter, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, was absent from his headquarters at Wytheville on leave. Foreseeing great difficulty in making such an inspection as was desirable during the absence of the officer in charge, I concluded it not advisable to attempt it, and returned to Richmond.

Respectfully submitted :

H. NEIDE,

Lt. Col. V. R. C., Inspector General.

Brevet Brigadier General O. BROWN,

Assistant Commissioner.

Official:

JAMES A. BATES,

Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Newbern, N. C., May 15, 1866.

GENERAL: In the New York Herald of 12th instant I see an article purporting to be an official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, in which I am charged with prevarication.

I desire to say, respectfully, that in all that I said to General Steedman I told nothing but the exact truth, in which, I learn from Dr. Rush, I was sustained by his own evidence and that of Mr. Hiram Porter. Dr. Rush stated explicitly that my sale to him was "*bona fide*" and complete, and that I had no reserved interest in the plantation referred to; that the transaction had occurred, and the transfer had been made several weeks before, and had been pending much longer. He gave the time, terms, and manner of the transaction, and I understand Mr. Porter fully corroborated what Dr. Rush had said

I desire to say that the statement referred to, so far as it relates to myself, is a deliberate falsehood, and was known to be such by the writer. My words were taken down by the phonographic reporter, (said to be the Herald correspondent.) They may have been incorrectly reported by him; but, as they stand in the Herald, they are wickedly and maliciously false.

Believing this report intended not so much to injure me as the bureau in which I serve, and of which you are the head, I make this statement for you to make use of as you think proper.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. A. SEELY,

Brevet Major and A. Q. M., Sup't Eastern District, N. C.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,

Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER STATE OF N. C.,

Raleigh, N. C., May 14, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the various operations of this bureau during the month ending April 30, 1866.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that in all parts of the State the freedmen are laboring industriously, and that confidence between them and their employers seems to be in a great measure restored. The number needing assistance is smaller than in any previous month, and the prospect is that this number will be much reduced in the month of May.

But few cases of violence or outrage have been reported, and jurisdiction over all such matters is gradually passing over to civil courts, as a disposition is shown to receive testimony without distinction of color.

The schools are in full operation, with about the same number of pupils as previously reported.

Several officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have reported for duty during the month, and have been assigned to districts where their presence is most needed.

The visit of General F. D. Sewall, your inspector general, has been useful to many of the assistant superintendents. He has called their attention to some defects in their method of transacting business and keeping records. A rigid and impartial inspection as often as once each quarter would afford me material assistance.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton have also visited this State, commissioned as they informed me, to examine and report upon the working of the bureau. In what purports to be their report, published in a New York paper, there are several statements so suited to make a false impression that I feel compelled to correct them. It would be impossible for the most impartial person to avoid some mistakes, unless more time were given to the careful examination of witnesses and the sifting of evidence than a rapid journey over a wide territory will allow. By listening to *ex parte* statements of those who are bitterly hostile to the bureau, or who think themselves wronged by its agents, and having no time to make a thorough investigation, as they admit, these officers have been misled in several important cases.

The first which I will notice is the condition of the settlement on Trexler river, opposite Newbern. No complaints had been made against the superior

ndent of that village until very recently, when, at his request, a board of inquiry was organized, consisting of Lieutenant Upton, adjutant 28th Michigan volunteers, and Lieutenant Allison, Veteran Reserve Corps, who had just reported to me, and was a stranger to all the parties concerned.

This board gave the cases a patient and impartial hearing, and had prepared their report; but, before the proceeding had been received, or even forwarded to me, they were demanded by General Steedman, "by order of the Secretary of War," and a portion of the record telegraphed to the New York Herald and published. The simple fact that the matter was under investigation with a view to correcting the evils complained of is a sufficient defence of the bureau. A full report of the case is presented in the proceedings of the board of inquiry "appended, marked Exhibit A, and in my report on the same subject Major General Ruger, commanding department of North Carolina, marked Exhibit B."

Another matter is referred to by the commissioners, under the head of "missing rations." The readers of their report are led to infer, though no charges are distinctly preferred, that Captain J. A. Rosekrans, commissary of subsistence, has appropriated to his private use subsistence stores belonging to the United States government. Captain Rosekrans discharges the duties of post commissary, as well as those of assistant superintendent, in the Freedmen's bureau. In the former capacity he is directly under the orders of the department commander, who had, more than a month since, ordered an investigation of the business of the commissary department at Newbern. The result of that investigation has not been made known. I sincerely trust that it may entirely exonerate Captain Rosekrans, who has served through the war in position of great responsibility without a stain upon his reputation.

A third subject is reported upon by the commissioners, under the heading, "Bureau officers shooting a freedman." In this paragraph of their report several false statements are made. It is not true that Mr. Boyden is an employé of Colonel Whittlesey any more than the conductors and brakemen of a railroad in Maine are my employés because I own stock in that railroad, or than that the Secretary of the Treasury is my employé because I own United States government bonds, and am interested in the proper management of the Treasury Department. It is not true that Generals Steedman and Fullerton received the statement of the case from "Mr. James himself," for, as I have once learned, he did not meet them, and his statement in writing, previously made, is materially different.

It is not true that the freedman, when escaping from the guard under which he had been placed to work his sentence, "was pursued by James," or that he was fired upon while attempting "to cross the river in a canoe." These mistakes of the commissioners may be excusable on the ground that they "were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter." The facts in the case are painful enough without exaggeration, and are fully set forth in the report of Lieutenant A. Coats, Veteran Reserve Corps, whom I ordered to investigate the affair as soon as I obtained evidence that the freedman was killed. A copy of this report is appended, marked Exhibit C. The original has been forwarded to Major General Ruger for his orders thereon.

One other subject upon which the "commissioners" dwell at great length is, "officers engaging in private business." The charge against me of giving false testimony will not be believed by any who know me; no such question as that quoted in the report was uttered in my hearing. It was asked by General Steedman in writing, and answered in writing. The question put to me was, "Are any officers cultivating farms or interested in farms?" I replied, "No, sir," or words of like import, "except indirectly, by furnishing money, so far as I know." He then, in a loud tone, as if to intimidate me, said, "We want to know if any officers are concerned in any way, directly or indirectly." I replied, "If you wish

it, general, I will put my answer in writing." He assented, and I wrote at once the note appended, marked D, giving a brief but explicit statement, which I supposed he desired. But not satisfied, he addressed me a communication (a copy of which is appended, marked E,) requesting more definite information, to which I replied at length, having nothing to conceal or to apologize for in my own conduct, and knowing nothing against my subordinate officers in this relation. This communication will be found appended and marked F.

As to the evils of the system, there are the same checks and restraints as in every case of temptation to abuse of official position or public trust.

On the other hand, much might be said of the good effected by this very conduct which is so severely censured. No one thing has given so much satisfaction to the better class of citizens, both white and black, as this proof of confidence on the part of officers stationed among them. The investment of a few thousand dollars, at a time when distrust ruled and no contract could be made between planters and freedmen, had the effect of a good example. No intelligent land owner has, to my knowledge, made any objections, and freedmen know that, as a result of such investments by northern men, they secure prompt payment and good wages.

I have yet to learn that an officer in the United States service has no right to control his private property or to invest his earnings in any business which he may deem useful or profitable. So long as he is faithful and honest, so long as he discharges his official duties with diligence and efficiency, he should be protected against curiosity that pries into his private affairs and against calumny that stains his reputation and wounds his character.

The following summary exhibits the most important statistics of the several reports herewith transmitted:

STATISTICS.

Contracts witnessed.....	56
Freedmen employed by contract.....	562
Schools.....	121
Teachers.....	152
Scholars.....	10,606
Rations issued.....	72,207
Value of rations issued.....	\$15,936 08
Clothing issued, value of.....	\$376 00
Hospitals.....	14
Sick in hospitals and quarters.....	1,449
Orphans apprenticed.....	165
Deaths in hospitals and quarters.....	75

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner.*

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT B.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, N. C., May 7, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with the order of Major General Ruger, commanding department, I have the honor to report, that rents of house-lots occupied

by freedmen on the "Speight place," now called Jamestown, viz., 50 cents for each lot per month, are collected in accordance with an order issued by Captain I. James, assistant quartermaster, July 15, 1865, after consultation with me.

The reasons for the issue of the order were that the colony was outside the limits of Newbern, and therefore was under no municipal government, to keep the village in a cleanly condition, to guard the people against disturbance and crime, to provide a hospital for the indigent sick, to fit up buildings for schools and churches, were the duties incumbent on this bureau. As many of the people were earning good wages in Newbern, it was thought but just that they should help at least in paying the expenses of their own municipal government. The rents were paid cheerfully (the dependents being exempt) until very recently some mischief-makers excited discontent among the people. In addition to these rents for house-lots a tax was assessed on trades corresponding to the taxes in Newbern. This tax, on examination, I have judged too large, and have ordered its reduction or entire removal if that can be done without attracting to the village all the colored traders of Newbern.

The land outside the village is rented in small lots to those who are willing to cultivate it at the usual rental of one-third of the crops raised. The largest tract of land leased to one person is four acres of cleared land, with about twelve acres of uncleared. None is occupied free of rent except some small garden spots by a few of the poorest people.

The disposition made of the funds accruing from these rents is, as above intimated, to defray the expenses of the settlement. I have examined carefully the accounts, and find that the colony has been nearly self-sustaining. Aside from rations to the destitute and medical supplies, no expense has been incurred which this special fund has not met. The salary of the superintendent and clerk, the pay of laborers, teamsters, guards, and hospital attendants, and the cost of repairs on buildings, have all been paid from this fund, and there is now a balance in the treasury of the bureau to the credit of the colony of nearly three hundred dollars. There, are however, unsettled accounts which will absorb that amount.

No definite propositions respecting this tract of land have ever been made by the owner to me, or by me to the owner. I was requested to restore the entire property of Evans's heirs (minors) to their mother, Mrs. Ann Eliza Evans. All except this one tract of land was promptly restored. But an order from Major General Howard, Commissioner, dated November 28, 1865, as follows: "Hereafter control over no property will be given up if such action is likely to result in suffering to refugees or freedmen, or to seriously inconvenience the operations of the bureau;" "such property will be retained until the necessity for its use has passed," required me to retain this property until provision could be made for the colony of freedmen settled upon it.

I had several conversations with ex-Governor Morehead, the grandfather of the heirs, upon the subject, and expressed a desire to have some arrangement made to secure the freedman from the necessity of a sudden removal if the protection of the United States government should be withdrawn. I asked at what price the land could be purchased in case the money could be raised to pay for it, stating that the object of such purchase would be to give the freedmen an opportunity to buy lots occupied by them at something like the price and value of the land before they improved it by their labor. I made, however, no proposition to purchase, because, as an officer of the bureau, I have no authority to do so, and as a private person no means. No specific sum was ever made by Governor Morehead as the price of the land, but he spoke of laying out a town and selling the lots at public auction. I replied that could not be done at present, and that the people could not be removed without causing great suffering; that if it should become necessary for their protection,

I would petition Congress to embrace this property in the pending "Freedmen's Bureau bill" with the sea island of South Carolina.

Very recently I have learned that Governor Morehead requested Major Seely, superintendent at Newbern, to collect for him a ground-rent of one dollar per month from each person occupying a lot in the village. This is the only proposition in the case that has come to my knowledge. All of which is submitted.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General J. A. CAMPBELL,
Ass't Adjutant General Department North Carolina.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT C.

YANKEE HALL FARM,
Pitt County, N. C., May 7, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with orders from you, dated the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the facts connected with the shooting and killing of a colored man named Alsbury Keel, by a white man named David Boyden, at Yankee Hall farm, Pitt county, North Carolina, on the 10th day of March, 1866. Alsbury Keel was a laborer on the farm, and on the 10th day of March was arrested for breaking into the store-room and stealing clothing therefrom. He was taken before Horace James, assistant superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for Pitt county, and by him sentenced to work in a ditch on the south side of the river, and another laborer working in the same ditch was furnished with a pistol, and was ordered to shoot Keel if he attempted to escape; Keel, however, succeeded in making his escape from the ditch and gained the swamp; no search was made for him, but on the evening of the same day (March 10) he came to the bank of the river. Two laborers named Samuel Grimes and Stephen Wilson, knowing that Keel was an escaped prisoner, went to Mr. Boyden, who was superintendent of the farm, and told him that Keel was down at the river. Mr. Boyden took his pistol in his hand and started to re-arrest Keel. He found him sitting by a fire a short distance from the river. Keel started up and ran to the river. Mr. Boyden ordered him to stop, or he would shoot him, but Keel plunged into the river and attempted to swim across. Mr. Boyden ordered him to come back, and told him that there was no chance for him to get away, and that if he did not come back he would shoot him. Keel paid no attention to Mr. Boyden's warning, but kept on swimming across the river. Mr. Boyden then fired another shot in the direction that he had seen him last. Mr. Boyden then listened, and as he could not hear any sound, he came to the conclusion that he had either killed Keel or that he was floating. Mr. Boyden then went home, and on the following day (March 11) he reported the affair to Horace James, assistant superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Pitt county. Mr. James investigated the case and made a report of it to Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent eastern district North Carolina.

On the 25th of March a dead body was found floating in the river about one hundred yards from the place the shooting occurred. This body was recognized as that of Alsbury Keel; it was put into a coffin and decently buried.

These are the facts connected with the case, compiled from the statements of

all persons white, and black, who know anything of the affair, and vouched for by the sworn testimony of Samuel Grimes and Stephen Wilson, colored laborers on the farm where the case occurred; the testimony of these men I took in full and herewith enclose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. COATS.

1st Lieut. 18th Regt. V. R. C.

Captain F. A. SEELY,

Superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Regt. V. R. C., and A. A. A. G.

Official :

A. P. KETCHAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT D.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your questions respecting farms cultivated by officers and agents of this bureau, that, so far as my knowledge extends, no officer is engaged in cultivating farms.

Some, myself one of the number, have assisted planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, by loaning them money, and am thus indirectly interested in the cultivation of their farms. No officer is permitted to give his own time to the supervision of such farms. As to agents, some of them are citizens of the State, who it is presumed live upon and cultivate their own lands.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

Major General STEEDMAN.

Official:

A. P. KETCHAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT E.

RALEIGH, N. C., *April 27, 1866.*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant, explaining your interest, as well as the interest of others on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, in the cultivation of lands in the department of North Carolina, was handed me just as I was leaving for Salisbury. As I infer from your note that you must have misapprehended my question, I will repeat it, with some others, and respectfully request a reply in writing some time during the day, as I purpose leaving for Newbern this evening.

Do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States, now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, who is in any manner *interested* in the cultivation of lands within the limits of said department?

If you know of any officer thus interested, please give his name, rank, the duty he is performing, the names of the persons with whom he is interested, the extent and character of the interest of such officer—whether by furnishing money at a specified rate of interest, or for a part of the profits to be derived from the crops, or whether such officer has contracted to furnish labor; and if so, how much and what character of labor, with the compensation of the officer for such service.

State, also, whether you know of any officer in the military service of the United States, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, in the department of North Carolina, or who has been on duty with the bureau since you entered upon the discharge of the duties of assistant commissioner for the same department, who is engaged in any business whatever, either directly or indirectly, except the duties pertaining to his position; and if you know of any such officer so engaged in business, give the name, rank, and the duty on which employed, with the business and names of persons, if any, with whom so engaged.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Major General U. S. Volunteers.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY,

Ass't Com'r Freedmen's Bureau, N. C.

Official copy:

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and A. A. G.

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT F.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSIONER STATE NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your communication of the 27th instant, that I know of no officer who is interested in the cultivation of lands within the limits of the department of North Carolina in any other way than by furnishing money to pay wages and other expenses. My own interest is as follows: Mr. Horace James, of Massachusetts, (formerly captain and assistant quartermaster,) and Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, rent a farm in Pitt county. I agree to furnish one-third of the money to pay expenses, (including rent, wages, &c.) on condition that laborers should be paid monthly an average of \$10, good rations and quarters, and that I should receive an equal share with them in the net profits. Mr. James lives on the farm and manages the whole business. When I last heard from him he was employing about 140 freedmen, and had established schools for the children. All were doing well and seemed contented.

The other officers whom I suppose to be interested in the same way in the cultivation of lands are Brevet Major F. A. Seely, assistant quartermaster, with a Mr. Potter, in Wayne county; Captain Isaac Rosekrans, commissary subsistence, with a Mr. Brooks, in Pitt county; Brevet Major Mann, assistant quartermaster, with some person farming in Brunswick county, (name not known.) My knowledge as to these officers being thus interested is from report only; and I do not know whether the capital they furnish is loaned for a specified rate of interest, or for a part of the profits derived from the crops. No

officer has contracted to furnish labor, so far as I know, or has received or been promised compensation for procuring laborers. If an impression exists that such is the fact, it may probably arise from my orders to charge a fee of fifty cents for making contracts between employers and employés, which fees are paid into the treasury of the bureau.

I do not know of any officer in the military service who is engaged in any business except the business pertaining to the duties of his position. I have visited as often as possible the principal stations, and have never found the officers absent from their districts or negligent of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

Major General STEEDMAN.

Official :

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *May 15, 1866.*

SIR: In a report made to you by Messrs. James B. Steedman, major general United States volunteers, and J. S. Fullerton, brigadier general United States volunteers, as published in the New York Herald, May 12, 1866, I find the following statements concerning me, which are so utterly at variance with the actual facts of the case that, in justice to myself and the cause I have endeavored to serve to the best of my ability, faithfully and fearlessly, I respectfully beg to have it investigated by a proper military court.

Under the heading "More farming" Generals Steedman and Fullerton assert that Mr. Lane stated that the enterprise failed because Brooks and Glavis failed to pay the laborers according to contract. By an enclosed affidavit of Mr. Lane it will be seen that Mr. Lane never asserted this, as in fact he could not, as it is untrue. While wishing to aid the farmers here with any little savings I may have had, I never used my official influence to get laborers; hence the farm had to be abandoned for want of labor, and for nothing else. As for my visiting either farm, I can only say that I never was there more than four or five times, and then did not stay more than ten or fifteen minutes. I went to these farms as I went to any other, to encourage the freedmen in doing their work, and aid them in any way I could.

Under the heading "Selling freedmen's clothing" it is stated that large amounts have been sold at public and private sales. Blankets were sold at public sale, so that they might not spoil during the summer, I having no room to store these things. The money thus received has been partly turned over to the society from whence the clothing came, and by whose advice and consent they were sold on reasonable terms, (as the goods arrived too late to do much good as winter clothing;) partly have shoes been bought from the proceeds, and thus alleviated a much-felt want; but nothing has been done in this matter without the full concurrence and knowledge of Mr. Estes, the secretary of the society, who was here himself.

It is further asserted that I stated to have received \$260 for this clothing, and figure up my total cash receipts to \$126 50. How this report could possibly have been signed by General Fullerton I fail to see, as this gentleman was not even present at the short interview granted to me by General Steedman.

Upon inquiry, I stated to have received \$281 92 from clothing thus sold and not \$260 as mentioned in the report; and upon being questioned about the amount of *fines* received and paid over to my superior officer, I showed it to be

the sum of \$139 50, minus \$19, which were paid to the sheriff and county police for expenses incurred in collecting fines, &c. As these are two distinct accounts, I can only account for their being thus mixed up from the fact that General Steedman did not spend more than ten minutes at my office, and that no doubt his mind was already made up as to my position.

No Union man was even invited to be present at his reception; the most bitter rebels, one Mr. Dortch, an ex-rebel senator and bosom friend of Jeff. Davis & Co., being his chief guide, and a Colonel Pool, editor of the Goldsborough Daily News, a specimen of which is herewith enclosed, a most villainous, calumniating sheet, his chief admirer.

Before such *ex parte* examinations, made of men who were not even on their oaths, and even if on oath can hardly be believed, (my experience at least points that way,) no man can escape conviction. What if he be a Union man, dreaded and hated alike? To behold a tribunal of unrepenting traitors, whose hands are reeking yet with the blood of our slain, starved, and maltreated soldiers, sitting in judgment over a loyal officer sent here to check them in their malicious designs, is so novel a sight that we look in vain through the records of the world's history for a parallel. A fair trial by his peers is, I should think, what a United States officer, stationed in rebeldom, might expect.

Another misstatement appears under the head of "Arbitrary power of the bureau." General Steedman is pleased to say, "at Goldsborough Chaplain Glavis imposed a fine of \$25 on one freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us (?) relative to this case, he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case."

It fills me with grief that I am obliged to call in question either the veracity of a major general or his intentions. The freedman, Frank Atkinson, did not stab another so severely as to endanger his life; this I told General Steedman expressly. Atkinson had some trouble with another freedman in the hotel where both were employed as waiters, and they finally came to blows; he was sentenced, as the guilty party, to be confined for twenty days in the county jail, which, upon the earnest pleading of his employers, who could not well spare his services, was commuted to twenty-five dollars fine. The man appealed, however, from my decision, which was not reversed.

General Steedman further reports my having said "I did not know enough law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case." I simply said I did not regard the statute law of North Carolina as binding on me before civil law was restored, and that my instructions up to that time made no distinction between civil and criminal processes.

They simply conferred on me the power of fining as high as one hundred dollars and thirty day's imprisonment in jail, and no more.

Permit me to state, that during my entire interview with General Steedman there was present Captain S. T. White, 28th Michigan volunteers, the commanding officer of this post. He, no doubt, can substantiate the substance of the conversation or examination.

There were some matters brought to the attention of the general which I regret to miss in his report; one of them is, that on the day of his arrival the flag before our house was cut down by some unknown patriot.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. O. GLAVIS,

Chaplain U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Official copy :

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Brevet Brig. Gen., A. A. A. G.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA,

May 17, 1866.

A report made by Generals Steedman and Fullerton to the Secretary of War, on the conduct of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, ascribes to me the following assertion: "Mr. Lane states that the enterprise (viz: the cultivation of 250 acres of cotton land, hired from me by Messrs. Brooks & Glavis) failed after the freedmen had worked over two months; they then left, Brooks & Glavis having failed to pay them, according to contract."

In justice to Messrs. Brooks & Glavis, I am bound to state that I never made this statement. Mr. Brooks as well as myself did our very best to procure laborers, and so did Chaplain Glavis after he saw the fruitlessness of our efforts, but we were not able to get hands enough to work the farm, and hence the enterprise, after much fruitless pains and expense, had to be abandoned.

A similar statement I made to Generals Steedman and Fullerton in writing

Mr. Lane being out of town to-day, the subjoined testimony is forwarded:

GOLDSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA,

May 21, 1866.

On the 19th of May, in the office of Chaplain Glavis, in this place, Mr. William K. Lane said to me, "the above statement is substantially correct; I will make a similar one in my own language, and forward it to the Secretary of War." He afterward said to Chaplain Glavis, in my presence, "I will send the statement," referring to the one above spoken of, "to you, and you may forward it to the Secretary of War; I will be sure to have it made out, so that you can get it Monday morning."

S. T. WHITE,

Captain 28th Michigan Infantry.

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence, this 21st day of May, 1866, at Goldsborough, N. C.

T. T. HOLLOWELL.

Mayor of Goldsborough.

Official copy:

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Brevet Brig. Gen., A. A. A. G.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor, in response to a request from you, to make the following statements in regard to the condition of freedmen's schools in this department:

The number of schools, March 31, 119. Of these, 24 are private and self sustaining, and 95 are supported by the following benevolent societies, viz:

New England Freedmen's Aid Association, Boston; New York National Freedmen's Relief Association; American Missionary Association, New York; Friends' Freedmen's Aid Association, Philadelphia; Freedmen's Commission and Presbyterian General Assembly, Philadelphia.

Two of these are industrial schools—one at Roanoke island and one at Wilmington—numbering, the first, 40 pupils, and the latter at times nearly 70 pupils.

Each is doing a good work. Included in the above are several night schools—in Raleigh, Newbern, Beaufort, Roanoke island, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, and Fayetteville, and other less central places. These are chiefly for adults who are unable to attend during the day, but who are very enthusiastic in pursuing their studies during the evening hours. As the season advances, however, and their daily labors become more exhausting, and the evenings shorter, the attendance is diminished, and most of them will soon be suspended for the summer.

The number of teachers in all the schools, March 31.....	154
In the schools sustained by the societies referred to.....	130
Of those the New England Freedmen's Aid Society employs.....	25
New York National Relief Association employs.....	47
Friends' Freedmen's Association, of Philadelphia, employs.....	37
American Missionary Association employs.....	21

Less than twenty of these are gentlemen. Most of them are ladies from the north. Six or eight of them are colored persons.

The number of pupils in all the schools, 10,661. The growth since October 1, 1865, may be seen from the following table:

October 1, 1865, there were 38 schools; 52 teachers; 4,123 pupils.

March 31, 1866, there were 119 schools; 154 teachers; 10,661 pupils.

Gain since October 1, 1865, 81 schools; 102 teachers; 6,533 pupils.

The enthusiasm of the colored people in their studies, in adults as well as children, continues unabated, and is so deep and constant as to furnish great encouragement to their teachers. Their great desire is to learn to read the word of God for themselves. It is the uniform testimony of teachers that the rate of progress which their scholars are making is equal to that of the better class of white schools. Our school-houses generally are incommensurate, uncomfortable structures, rude and ill-adapted to school purposes, but the best that could be obtained under the circumstances. In some instances the freedmen have built them at their own expenses, and hired or bought the land on which they stand. Some planters begin to see that it is for their interest to establish schools on their plantations, as thereby they secure a choice of laborers, and the latter are more contented to remain with their employers.

Some of our schools have been suspended recently on account of the small-pox. A few of them have not been reopened, and will not be till autumn. As it is so late in the school year, and so near the hot months, probably but few new schools will be organized till the commencement of the new year in October.

Our schools, teachers, and the whole educational enterprise are regarded by the best class of citizens here with indifference rather than active opposition, by others with contempt, and by others still (a lower class) with unconcealed hostility.

The number is small that seriously molest us in our work. One school-house near Elizabeth City has been burned by some secret foe; one at Clumford's creek; a small one near Roseville, and one this week at Smithfield. The latter, it is thought, was burned by some soldiers of the United States cavalry from Tennessee who happened to be passing through the place.

The citizens generally will not associate with our teachers, or receive them into their families as boarders. They would lose caste by so doing. My assistant at Wilmington thus writes: "In almost every town and village it is considered disreputable to board our teachers. The fact that they are young ladies and gentlemen of culture, of piety, of experience as teachers, and of the highest social standing at the north, fails to modify, conciliate, and win to them southern public sentiment."

Notwithstanding the strong and almost universal prejudice against our whole enterprise, the latter is moving on with greater success than we had dared to

anticipate. But should the bureau be removed, I am confident that our work would be paralyzed, and that the places are few where our schools would be permitted to continue their operations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. FISKE,
*Sup't of Education, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands for North Carolina.*

Brevet Brigadier General SEWALL,
*Inspector General, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.*

Official:

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Brevet Brigadier General, A. A. A. G.

RICHMOND, VA., May 16, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of tour of inspection in the State of North Carolina.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. D. SEWALL,
Col. 3d V. R. C., Brevet Brig. Gen. Vols. and Inspector General.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner.

Official:

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Brevet Brigadier General, A. A. A. G.

RICHMOND, VA., May 14, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with extract 2, Special Orders No. 56, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, D. C., April 7, 1866, I left Washington on the 18th ultimo and arrived at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 19th. and have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection in that State:

I met Colonel E. Whittlesey, 48th United States colored troops, brevet brigadier general volunteers, assistant commissioner at Raleigh, and put myself in communication with him. He extended to me every facility for a minute and complete inspection of the bureau in his State.

The State is divided into four districts, denominated central, eastern, southern and western. These districts are subdivided in proportion to the population of their respective counties. A superintendent is assigned to each district, and assistant superintendent to each sub-district.

The following number of officers are on duty in the office of the assistant commissioner: one (1) captain, (brevet major,) as chief quartermaster and financial agent; one (1) second lieutenant, as acting assistant adjutant general; one (1) surgeon, as chief medical officer of the State; one (1) citizen agent, employed as superintendent of schools, at a monthly salary of \$125; three (3) citizen clerks, at a monthly salary of \$75 each.

The office of the assistant commissioner is conducted with a view to rigid economy. The building used for the different offices is inconvenient and unsuited for the purposes required.

The books are fairly kept, but not with as perfect system as is desirable. However, the records furnish all information required.

The assistant commissioner has issued but few orders; those are judicious. It would be well to have issued for the instruction of officers recently assigned to duty definite and concise rules and regulations. General Whittlesey is a most faithful and valuable officer, unremitting in his attention to his duties, intelligent and discreet in the discharge of them.

The number of officers on duty in the State are: Colonel, brevet brigadier general and assistant commissioner, 1; lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel, superintendent of southern district, 1; major, brevet colonel, superintendent of western district, 1; major, surgeon United States volunteers, surgeon-in-chief, 1; captain, brevet major, assistant financial agent, 1; captain, brevet major, assistant superintendent agents, 5; captain, assistant financial agents, 2; captain, financial agent and superintendent eastern district, 1; captain, superintendent central district, 1; captains, assistant superintendents, 7; first lieutenant, assistant superintendents, 6; second lieutenant, acting assistant adjutant general, 1; second lieutenants, assistant superintendents, 7; chaplain, assistant superintendent, 1. Total, 36.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nine acting assistant surgeons, (contract,) at \$100 per month each; three attendants at \$24 per month each; one attendant at \$20 per month; one attendant at \$15 per month; one attendant at \$14 per month; four attendants at \$12 per month each; three attendants at \$10 per month each; seven attendants at \$8 per month each; six attendants at \$6 per month each. Total number of hospital attendants, 26.

AGENTS, CLERKS, EMPLOYÉS.

One superintendent of education at \$125 per month; one assistant superintendent sub-district of Greensborough at \$100 per month; one superintendent of camps at \$75 per month; one superintendent of camps at \$50 per month; two clerks at \$100 per month; eight clerks at \$75 per month; one clerk at \$60 per month; three clerks at \$50 per month; one wagon-master at \$50 per month; three teamsters at \$12 per month; one office boy at \$10 per month.

This number of officers can be reduced, I think, without injury to the operations of the bureau, as follows: The financial agents may be dispensed with, except one acting at the headquarters of the assistant commissioner. The services of a quartermaster at either of the district headquarters are unnecessary. The duties of superintendents of camps can be performed by the superintendent of the district or sub-district. By reducing the number of camps at least three medical officers and hospital attendants may be discharged.

Rations have been issued from the 1st of December to the 31st of March, inclusive, to the number of 416,600, at the value of \$87,864 72, to dependents as follows:

Months.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Aggregate.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
December.....	518	1,762	2,465	1,917	6,662
January	522	1,787	2,567	1,925	6,831
February.....	369	1,681	2,270	1,826	6,146
March.....	321	1,477	2,205	1,929	5,932
Average total....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,393

Rations issued since December 1, 1865.....	416,600
Value of rations	\$87,864 72
Clothing issued, value of, (estimated).....	8,521 75

In April, 75,367, a decrease of 19,195 from the issue of the previous month. Rations are issued to dependents only, and the issue is carefully guarded, except at the Trent River settlement, near Newbern, where the issue has been made upon the certificate, or what is called a ration card, given to the applicant by a female teacher. This course is objectionable, as the officer intrusts his responsibility to an irresponsible person.

It is difficult to determine how long the necessity for gratuitous distribution of supplies will continue, at least so long as the State or county authorities refuse or neglect to make any provision for the support of their destitute freedmen. No such provision has been made in this State. Every proper effort is being made to contract the issue, and it is being reduced from month to month as the dependents can be provided with homes and such means of support as they are suited for. The assistant commissioner is making commendable exertions to accomplish this desirable end.

CAMPS.

I found at different points in the State, viz., at Raleigh, Newbern, Wilmington, Greensborough, Salisbury, and Charlotte, camps of freedmen, who were nearly all dependents. There is also a large colony at Roanoke island, which I was unable to visit for want of any present means of communication with that point. At Raleigh there were but twenty-two persons in the camp; it had been greatly reduced within a month. At Wilmington it was being broken up. At Greensborough there were twenty-one dependents. At Salisbury, one hundred and fourteen; the camp had been reduced thirty-five during the month of April. At Charlotte, one hundred and sixty-two dependents; the camp here was in a bad state of police, and its general appearance indicated a want of proper attention. I recommended to General Whittlesey that these three camps last named (being in the same district) be consolidated at Salisbury, thereby saving the expense of three medical officers and a number of hospital attendants, and in other respects reducing the expenses of the bureau. He agreed with me in this opinion and will take early measures to do so.

At Roanoke island measures have already been inaugurated to break up that colony, though it will be attended with difficulty, as it was established at an early period in the rebellion, and these people seem to regard it as their home. Many of them support themselves by fishing and other industrial pursuits, and it is difficult to induce them to change their location; but within a month a large number have been taken from the island and provided with employment either in this or other States. All the dependents will soon be removed to the poor-farm about being established near Newbern.

The number of rations issued on the island in April was 4,083. On the 17th of April the return shows an aggregate of colored people of 2,757.

On the south banks of the Trent river is a large colony, which was established early in the war. It is estimated that there are present upwards of three thousand freedmen living within the limits of this settlement, though no census has been recently taken. These people have built themselves huts, or small houses, and mostly support themselves by their own labor, in and about Newbern. The land on which they settled belongs to the heirs of an officer killed in the rebel service. An order for its restoration (when it is no longer needed for military purposes) has been made. It has not been restored, for the reason that no disposition could be yet made of these freedmen, and it was not deemed just and proper yet to leave them entirely unprotected.

The dependents here are now being removed to the poor-farm, and I think

some arrangements may be made with the owners of the land to allow them to remain until other homes can be found for them, or that they may be permitted to purchase the land, or continue their present occupation at a fair rental. For the present they need the instructions of a judicious officer of the bureau.

A Mr. Fitz is the superintendent of this camp, at a salary of \$100 per month. The expense of his salary, and certain expenditures for police, &c., which have been regarded as necessary, have been defrayed by a monthly tax of fifty cents to each occupant of a lot within fixed limits.

In my opinion the superintendent of the sub-district should be charged with the care of the camp so long as it remains, and no bureau taxes should be assessed to the occupants, but measures taken to secure some arrangement with the owners of the land for its sale, or occupation, as above stated, and, as early as practicable, these people be left (those that are now self-supporting) to make their own contracts for rents or purchase.

It is doubtful if they can be induced to leave the vicinity of Newbern, as a large portion of them find regular employment there.

There were complaints against this Mr. Fitz for ill treatment to the freedmen, and at the general conduct of his affairs in connexion with this camp. These charges were being investigated by a commission properly organized by the superintendent of the district, the report of which, when completed, would be forwarded to the assistant commissioner for his action; hence I did not regard it as proper for me to investigate or take any action in the matter, but that it was his or your province to act on the report and evidence submitted by the commission.

There are other collections of freedmen in and around Newbern, but no regularly organized camps. Most of the men are at work. It is estimated that within a radius of six miles at this point there is a colored population of 12,000.

21,800 rations were issued to these people during the month of March; but it was estimated there would be a decrease of thirty (30) per cent. in April. It will be remembered that large numbers of negroes congregated here as early as 1863, or as soon as it was occupied by the Union forces, and that there were constant accessions during the continuance of the war. The small-pox has also prevailed to some extent, which had prevented the emigration of laborers from this point to other parts of the State. This disease has abated, and efforts have been made to induce them to find labor where they are more needed and can procure better wages.

Poor-farms have been established at Goldsborough and Newbern, with a view to remove there all dependents in those localities, and, while they are supported by government, to enable them to make some remuneration for their maintenance. These farms are conducted on the same plan as such charitable institutions are at the north. By thus removing the destitute these camps are broken up, and many will be induced to seek homes among their friends, or for themselves elsewhere. The aggregation of the freedmen in camps, or colonies, especially when supported by the government, tends to promote idleness and a want of self-reliance, and to engender clanishness, and keep up an unnecessary distinction between the two races of *American* citizens.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

On the 23d ultimo I arrived in Newbern. Captain F. A. Seely, assistant quartermaster volunteers, in charge of the eastern district, has his headquarters here. This district is composed of nineteen counties; ten officers on duty, and one citizen agent. The books of Captain Seely were very imperfectly kept; his records furnished me but little information. There was an entire want of system in this respect. He also acts as chief financial agent for the State; and this duty has formerly occupied a large part of his time, but not necessarily so now.

his officer is energetic and active, but I am of the opinion that he has not sufficient system in the administration of his duties. As I wrote you, I think another officer would more satisfactorily and speedily accomplish the ends of the bureau in this district.

There are but few acts of violence or cruelty complained of, and the civil courts manifest a willingness to do the negro justice. The United States district court was being held here by Judge Brooks; the testimony of freedmen was received whenever offered.

A complaint had been made of the shooting of a negro by a white person in Pitt county. General Whittlesey on the first report thought it unnecessary to make further examination, but subsequently ordered a full investigation.

There had been complaints made by a clerk formerly in the employ of Captain Isaac Rosekranz, commissary of subsistence at this post, and acting as superintendent of the sub-district. This subject had been referred to Brigadier General Ruger, commanding the department, who stated to me that it had already been investigated by Major Sullivan, commissary of subsistence, whose report had been rendered. If there had been any fraud, it appertained, I understood it, to his acts in the subsistence department. I was unable, however, to make any examination, as Captain Rosekranz was absent in New York. General Whittlesey had previously directed Captain Seely to furnish him with a report in the premises, so far as those allegations might have any connexion with the bureau.

Complaint was made by two citizens, Dr. Marten and Mr. Oliver, that their property had not been restored, though an order to that effect had been issued by you. One portion of the property claimed is occupied by Captain Seely as an office; the other by Captain Rosekranz, partially for an office and partially for private quarters. I see no reason why this property should not be restored, and contracts made for the rent of public offices.

I visited Goldsborough on the 25th ultimo. I found the officer in charge of that sub-district, Captain G. O. Glarer, United States army, not a suitable person for his duties, and have the honor to refer you to my special report of the 14th instant.

The poor-farm at this place was well conducted. There were forty dependents at work upon it. One hundred acres were planted in cotton and thirty-five in corn.

I reached Wilmington on the 27th ultimo. Lieutenant Colonel A. Rutherford, 1st Veteran Reserve Corps, is in charge of this district, which is the southern, composed of six sub-districts, comprising nine counties, all conducted by military officers. Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford entered upon his duties on the 10th of April; he is a very intelligent and industrious officer, seems to appreciate his position, and I have no doubt will succeed. He has commenced a proper system of books and records. Brevet Major J. C. Mason, assistant quartermaster, is on duty as financial agent at this station. He had failed to render proper returns, and did not appear to be familiar with his duties.

Major C. J. Wickersham, assistant adjutant general, and assistant superintendent of this sub-district, was at Fayetteville on official business; his office was well conducted. There is a bitter feeling of hostility existing here against the bureau and the military authorities. The marshal of the city is General Robert Ranson, formerly of the United States army, and an officer of the Confederate service yet unpardoned. Difficulty between the municipal authorities and the bureau was not unfrequent. I had a prolonged interview with the mayor of the city. I am confident that Colonel Rutherford will act with discretion in the discharge of his delicate duties.

The aggregate of dependents in the district first of April was eight hundred and ninety-four. It will be reduced forty per cent. during the next month.

On the 27th, in company with General Whittlesey, I went to Rock Mount.

and from that point rode through a portion of Edgecourt county, visiting several of the finest cotton plantations in the State. Had interviews with planters and freedmen. The freedmen were very industriously at work, and their employers expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which they observed their contracts.

Lieutenant Cox, in charge of this sub-district, is a discreet and faithful officer and is doing much to promote the interests of the freed-people. They nearly in every instance submit their contracts to him and regard the presence of an officer of the bureau as indispensable to their welfare. More than an average crop of cotton will be raised in this county.

I reached Salisbury on the 1st instant. This is the headquarters of the western district. Major and Brevet Colonel C. A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is in charge of the district, composed of fifty-one counties the entire western portion of the State. There is but a small colored population in many of these counties, and it differs entirely from the cotton and rice-growing sections in the eastern counties.

Major Cilley informed me that he had but little to do. He has four military officers, and fifteen citizen agents without pay, in his district. His books and records were imperfectly kept; they furnished little information of the conduct of his office. The colonel seems to have cultivated and gained the good will of the *white* citizens, while the freedmen appear to know but little of the operation of the bureau. He had issued an order directing that all freedmen in Salisbury found without lawful employment upon a certain day be put in the "chain gang" and set at work on the public streets. This was mentioned to me by citizens as highly commendatory of the administration of Colonel Cilley. Colonel Cilley expressed the opinion that the bureau could be withdrawn without injury to the colored people.

Number of rations issued in March, 8,812. Dependents on 15th of April, 306. No provision has been made in the counties embraced within the district for the support of the destitute freed-people. Captain Lutz, assistant quartermaster and financial agent, is on duty at these headquarters, but has very little property or other responsibility.

On the 2d instant visited Charlotte, Captain A. W. Shaffer, 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of the sub-district. He had been on duty but three weeks. He informed me that no records, except a record of cases tried, had been turned over to him, and that he had not the limits of his sub-district designated to him. There appeared to have been a want of attention on the part of the superintendent of the district in this matter, to which I respectfully called the attention of Colonel Cilley.

There are in this sub-district many contracts for labor last year remaining unsettled. The average now submitted to the officer of the bureau is twenty-five a day.

There are frequent complaints of ill-treatment of negroes, a majority of them well-grounded. Captain Shaffer is a faithful officer, but not yet well instructed. In my opinion this sub-district has not been well managed by previous officers.

On the 4th I was at Greensborough. Mr. Asa Feal, a citizen-agent, superintendent of this sub-district at a monthly salary of \$100—a very discreet and excellent agent. I found everything at this point satisfactory. The freedmen were industriously working and were protected in their interests.

The central district, with headquarters at Raleigh, comprises nineteen counties, with nine commissioned officers and ten civilian agents. Captain George C. Almy, commissary of subsistence, who was acting as superintendent, has been relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Allen Brady, 20th Veteran Reserve Corps. The books of the office were well kept and its affairs well administered.

The sub-district of Raleigh, in charge of Lieutenant Gardner, 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, is systematically and judiciously managed. The complaints of

treatment and non-payment of freedmen were becoming less frequent in this district.

On the 10th instant I arrived at Elizabeth City. This is a remote district, and not easy of access. There had been a difficulty here in connexion with Mr. Newcomb, superintendent of the schools. He had received anonymous communications threatening him with violence, but none had been used. I think, from what I learned, that he had been indiscreet in his social relations with the colored people, which, with injudicious remarks at public meetings, had incensed the citizens against him. There had also been a personal difficulty between himself and the commanding officer of the post. I think some of the female teachers did not on all occasions behave with propriety with officers at the post.

Brevet Major Camp, 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, who has recently been assigned to duty, will take every precaution, I am satisfied, to restore good order and advance the interests of the bureau. I have communicated my views more in detail of matters here to the assistant commissioner.

Major Camp informed me that he had received no instructions from the superintendent of his district, (Captain Seely,) as to his duties, and found none on file. In this district no rations are issued. The freedmen are all on work and doing well.

I had an interview with Judge Brooks, of the United States district court, who is desirous of aiding the bureau in every way possible. From this point, in accordance with your telegram, I proceed to Richmond, Virginia.

OFFICERS.

With the exceptions mentioned, I found officers competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties. No complaint exists or can be made against the moral character or habits of any.

General Whittlesey and a few of the officers (Major Mann, Major Wickersham, Captain Seely, and Captain Rosekranz) are interested in the cultivation of farms; this they in no way attempted to conceal from me. But I could not discover any neglect of their public duties for any private business. General Whittlesey is conscientious in this respect and has not in any way or manner made use of his official position to advance his own personal interests or that of his friends. In the eastern part of the State, where the private business interests of these officers in land exists, the rate of wages exceeds that in the western portion, where no officer is supposed to be interested or engaged.

CONDITION OF FREEDMEN.

The condition of the freedmen is good, except in the vicinity of Newbern, as before alluded to. Generally they are at work at fair and remunerative wages. They observe their contracts, and give general satisfaction to their employers.

They manifest a desire for education, and under the instruction received are making progress. They are complying with the recent State laws relating to the marriage contract; though at Wilmington the clerk of the court was enforcing an old State law, requiring, previous to issuing the certificate, a bond in the penal sum of \$1,000, that no legal objection to the marriage existed. The negroes, of course, in their present condition cannot furnish that bond, and the enforcement of that statute is against public policy. I was assured that at the convention, to assemble on the 28th instant, it would be amended.

There is a provision in the late act of the legislature, concerning negroes and persons of color, which restricts the admission of evidence from freedmen, "until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen should be fully restored to the State courts." Until some further legislation is had, it is not regarded practicable to turn over all cases to the civil courts. Governor Worth assured me that this could also be remedied by the convention.

General Ruger had declined to interfere with the enforcement of the law permitting whipping of criminals, though this mode of punishing crime is barbarous and inhumane. If suspended, many crimes would go unpunished, as it is the only penalty attached to many offences, and as there is no distinction in the law between white and colored criminals, who are equally dealt with, and such inflictions upon whites and blacks are not unfrequent.

The influence of the bureau upon the freedmen has been to promote industry among them and to create a better feeling between the classes. I was not unfrequently asked by the farmers in remote districts to send the agents in such districts, to instruct the negroes and inform them of their rights and obligations.

I had an interview with Governor Worth and other prominent citizens. They all expressed a desire that the bureau be withdrawn, but give no other reason than that it was always obnoxious to them, and they desire to conduct their own affairs in their own way. They expressed the belief that the negroes would be well treated by the people of the State. But until perfect equality under the laws is established, and provisions made for the support of the destitute, this opinion is not well grounded.

It is difficult to determine how long its continuance may be required. I am firmly of the opinion that the freedmen will need its protection as much as ever until after the next crop is gathered; that in the settlement of their contracts for the present year there will be much for the agents of the bureau to do. The freedmen are apprehensive of its withdrawal, and, so far as I could judge from frequent interviews with them, were solicitous on this point. They assured me of their confidence in it, and its actual necessity to secure to them their rights.

I do not find that in North Carolina the operations of the bureau have been openly opposed or obstructed by the white citizens. No acts of violence have been committed against its agents, but it has received little or no support from them. They are generally hostile to it, though not manifesting their feeling by overt acts.

I have had several interviews with Brigadier General Ruger, commanding the department. He appears disposed to render all assistance to General Whittlesey to render further the operations of the bureau. But there has been, I think, a want of co-operation on the part of some of the staff officers.

General Ruger expressed to me a decided interest in the condition of the freedmen and his wish to co-operate with the assistant commissioner.

SCHOOLS.

I visited many of the schools; found them well conducted. The children are making wonderful progress in their studies. I respectfully forward a statement furnished me by Mr. Fiske, the superintendent for the State.

The medical department is well and judiciously managed by Surgeon M. Le Hogan, who is untiring in his work for the improved sanitary condition of the people in his charge. He is taking vigorous means to guard against the approaching epidemic. Except at Wilmington, the hospitals were all in good condition, and the medical officers attentive to their duties.

Brevet Major Thomas P. Johnson, assistant quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster and 2d Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, 3d United States infantry, acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of the assistant commissioner, are both efficient, intelligent, and faithful officers. They rendered me much assistance in prosecuting the inspection.

While the general condition of the bureau in this State is good, and its affairs faithfully, honestly, and discreetly administered by General Whittlesey, whose services I regard as valuable to the government, yet I am of the opinion that

some of the evils which have been found to exist would be better guarded against, and perhaps wholly remedied, by frequent and careful inspections by officers of his staff.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. D. SEWALL,

Col. 3d V. R. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen'l Vols., Act. Inspector Gen'l.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner.*

Official :

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Brevet Brigadier General, A. A. A. G.

[Personal.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17, 1866.

GENERAL : I take the liberty to write to you to send a copy of report at the freedmen's meeting here, and I think it is proper to state that no officer of the bureau was present at the meeting, or sent any one there. In fact I think none of us were aware of the meeting until the day after these people met. Thinking it might be of interest to you, I forward it. We have nothing to do with reporting, copying, or printing it. The first time we saw it, it was in print.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MANN,

Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Washington, D. C.

Official :

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Vindication of the Freedmen's Bureau by the freedmen in a public meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May, 1866.

We have had within these few days a visit from Generals Steedman and Fullerton, whom President Johnson seems to have sent out to collect information damaging to the Freedmen's Bureau. They were attended by certain officials and semi-officials, correspondents of newspapers, detectives, &c., whose representations and communications to the public press need to be corrected by the testimony of those who know the truth. It is for this reason that we publish the following report of a meeting held in the Brick church at the corner of Front and Walnut streets, on Sunday evening, May 6, and very fully attended. These inspectors, as they are called, under presidential auspices, were entertained and entertained by the official and unofficial secessionists, called upon the bureau officers, and instituted certain inquiries, then requested a meeting of the freedmen to be convened, that there might be an interview with them. The report following gives the occurrences at that meeting, which we commend to the good sense of the loyal people of the country.

It is somewhat noticeable that these impartial and veracious inspectors, in their official report to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, make statements which were in their presence pronounced false by some eight hundred witnesses. They also assert that one of the bureau officers gave them the information, when it is known that the subject was not alluded to at their interview with that officer.

The statements of the little men who attended them, published in the New York Herald, were of course of the same sagacious and truthful character.

General Steedman prefaced the exercises with the following remarks :

"It is not my purpose to make a speech. I am a soldier, and have been engaged, not in making speeches, but in doing my duty. It is but justice to myself and those who are with me to state that I feel the warmest sympathy with those who are here to-night. I led colored men in battle. Four thousand black heroes fought under me at Nashville, and bore the stars and stripes on to victory on that bloody field.

"I have been sent here to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to learn what I can about the people connected with it ; to ascertain whether its officers have performed their duty ; whether they have done their duty in protecting you. We have been sent to get the truth, and we are seeking for it. We talk with every kind of people. We get the freedmen together and talk to them ; we talk with the rebels when we meet with them, too, and think that in this way we shall arrive at the truth.

"Therefore we have resolved to pursue the same course we have proposed at other places. We ask you to select five men in whom you have confidence, and let them make their statements in your presence. Please select such as have been slaves among you."

Messrs. Elias Halsey, Duncan Holmes, John Nixon, William McLaurin, and G. P. Rork were chosen as the spokesmen, and took their places in front of the audience.

Mr. Halsey spoke substantially as follows :

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I feel highly gratified that it is my privilege to say something. As we all stand here to-night, I do feel myself privileged to speak on the state and standing of our condition. I look back to the times we have passed through—hard pushed, oppressed, and beset on every hand and side—times when we could not express our minds freely, and now I feel grateful to see the day when I can express my opinion just as I think it. I look around me and find those who have been engaged in battle for my welfare, and have conquered our enemies, and we are pleased to see this glorious day. Yes, sir, we are pleased to see this glorious day ; hoping that God will smile upon us, and that we may have the right knowledge to choose the right way to make us men and women, so that when we have passed away and gone, our example may preach to the rising generation left behind.

"As far as I am able to express about the Freedmen's Bureau, I believe the colored race looks up to it for protection. As far as I am concerned, remove the Freedmen's Bureau, and these people will be like the ship in the raging stream without a rudder. We would have no protection at all, and yet, sir, exposed to danger night and day. I care not how a man conducts himself, if he is a colored man he is exposed to danger. Such prejudices have grown up, that let a man carry himself as he may, he is exposed to danger. (Cries from all parts of the house, 'that's so.') So long as we have a refuge to fly to, our enemies fear to carry out their views. Remove this refuge, and you will see that we have lost our protection. We might just as well be in the open field, and the hail beating down as big as hen's eggs on our heads.

"The Freedmen's Bureau is our protection ; and the freedmen's schools, we depend on them also for our protection. I do say that the rising generation hopes for blessings of which we have been deprived. There is promise before us, and, if the colored race walk in the way of truth, they will be able to speak and hear freely always.

"The gentleman (turning to General Steedman) says he is here to find out how we are getting along. I say we are just *squeezing* along under this pro-

tection. Many of us are almost *crushing* along. I can venture to say that we have seen the times when the Freedmen's Bureau even could hardly protect us. But with this protection we will drag along till at length we hope to be able to stand up."

Mr. Duncan Holmes next spoke :

"As for myself, I am proud to stand before you in reference to the bureau. You now they have been down here for the last twelve months, and what would have been our circumstances if it had not been for the Freedmen's Bureau, and for the schools? These things have been edification to us. Would we not be ungrateful people to say, 'take away the Freedmen's Bureau and these blessed schools from our children?' These things have been our eat and our drink. They have not been edification to those who have opposed us.

"Fellow-citizens, I have little to say now, and much to say, too. Let us sing loud, 'Give us the Freedmen's Bureau a little while longer.' I feel that these people in a little while will consider about these things, and be ready to see justice done yet. I believe these people are turning about, and some of them are turning as fast as they can. I see many good-hearted white people here, who wish to see every man live. On the other hand, there are scores who seem to wish to crush all of the people into despair.

"I say that the scale for those who are willing to do right is rising. I bless this day, and feel glad that the scale has turned. I believe that the time will come when every man will be able to live in America."

Mr. John Nixon next spoke :

"I will try to give my views in brief. The bureau, in my judgment, has been a great blessing to both parties, whites and blacks. I believe that without it we would have been unable to get along in quietness. When the people of the State of North Carolina will give up to allow us justice, that is, to give us an equality of rights to protect us, we can get along without the bureau; but unless this is done we cannot get along in quietness without it. I know it is expensive to government, and we are willing to dispense with that expense when we have our rights. I feel that we ought to maintain it until political rights are given us by the legislature of North Carolina.

"Our schools—we cannot get along without them. They are a benefit to us. Government could not have done a better thing than to give us these schools. I know our late masters feel a little sore at being entangled. Yet they must give up to it, and do right, and unless they do, we must petition and pray Congress for the security of the bureau."

General Steedman here interposes, "It is about the officers of the bureau I wish to learn."

NIXON. I have never had any contention with the bureau officers. I have heard some complaints, but could never get any definite information that the bureau was in fault. When these men have turned off any one, there has always been more or less complaint.

STEEDMAN. What is the general opinion among the colored people about these men?

NIXON. Major Wickersham has been judged by some of our people a little unfaithful. Colonel Beadle was a patriarch, a good man and true.

STEEDMAN. What has been the nature of the complaints against the officer first named?

NIXON. That he failed to give the black man what was his own justice, and give the white man his own and the black man's too.

STEEDMAN. It has been named that some of the bureau officers have been interested in plantations, and have compelled black men to labor for them. I have been told that if the colored men would not work for them they forced

them into chain-gangs and set them to work on the streets. (Cries of "Not so," "No, no," from all parts of the house.)

NIXON. I *never* heard of *one* instance of the kind.

Mr. McLaurin was the next speaker, and made the following remarks :

MR. PRESIDENT: All that I have to say in regard to our protection is, that it would be an impossibility without the bureau. Even though justice may not in every case be done by the bureau, it would be impossible for us to get along without it. It is hard to see a colored man lodge a complaint, and not get justice from the bureau authorities, as has sometimes been done. Yet, notwithstanding, the bureau *has* been the protection of the colored man, and the white man too. Remove the Freedmen's Bureau to-morrow, and in less than two weeks you will have to allay a riot in Wilmington. There is such a prejudice in the hearts of the white citizens that they would pick a fuss for no reason at all. The white man would abuse the black man, and the black man would say something against it, and there would soon be a general riot. We are in danger *now*, with the Freedmen's Bureau and the troops here to protect us. It would be better if we had been left in slavery, and never brought out, than to be left in the hands of our enemies.

It makes no difference how a colored man may carry himself; we are all liable to insult. (Cries of "That's so,") If we say a word in reply, we are imprisoned and have twenty dollars to pay for release, or be in jail till the white man be willing to let us out. If the Freedmen's Bureau was removed, a colored man would have better sense than to speak a word in behalf of the colored man's rights, for fear of his life.

STEEDMAN. Do you think that the feeling towards the colored people is improving?

McLAURIN. Not fast. (Laughter.)

STEEDMAN. Do you think that the white people show any better disposition toward the colored people than they did six months ago?

McLAURIN. I do not.

STEEDMAN. What class displays the worst feeling?"

McLAURIN. The ruling class.

GEN. FULLERTON. How do you know that this feeling exists? Can you give any *instance* to prove that the whites are at heart your enemies?

McLAURIN. If a colored man should happen to touch a white man in passing on the street he would be called a "damned troublesome nigger." The children of the whites are taught to insult the colored people and call them "niggers."

FULLERTON. How does the Freedmen's Bureau prevent you from being abused by your enemies, if they hate you so?

McLAURIN. They know the bureau is *here*, and that it will give us justice, and so it keeps them in order."

STEEDMAN. If either the soldiers or the bureau must be removed, which would you have stay? (Cries from all parts of the house, "The bureau.")

McLAURIN. We would keep the bureau.

Mr. G. P. Roork next spoke as follows :

I suppose I stand here to represent a part of the community. I believe I express the opinion of four-fifths of this audience when I say that we have no fault to find with the officers of the bureau. I have visited the bureau headquarters day after day, and know something about it. Colonel Rutherford, in every single instance, has given justice to white and black alike. Many men have come to me with complaints that amount to nothing. My humble opinion is that Colonel Rutherford and Major Wickersham, and their associates, have done all that lay in their power for the protection of the colored people here. Major Wickersham has been here for six months, and I have never known the

instance in which he had done the black man injustice. The bureau is our *only* protection to-day. Remove the bureau, and we are at the mercy of those who most hate us. If the bureau goes, *I go too*.

The speaker proceeded to state that to his own knowledge there had been a great number of instances of outrage upon the colored people, for which *outside* of the bureau there could have been no possible redress, but for which through its agency ample compensation has been rendered. In the country, where the power of the bureau was but feebly exercised, constant cruelties and enormities were practiced. Multitudes came flocking to the city to claim the protection of the bureau authorities, begging that, if no further guarantee of their safety could be given them, they might at least carry a written voucher of their freedom, with the signature of the United States officers appended. This, he thought, was evidence enough of the confidence of the colored people in the bureau. It was true that often very ignorant men had besought the interference of the bureau on their behalf for the righting of imaginary wrongs, and when they had been coldly received, had gone off cursing the bureau. A good many such men, who had not the sense to know the right or wrong of their own case, had asked him to intercede for them with the authorities, but he had always turned them away without troubling himself about their matters.

Mr. Roork then declared that the freed people of the south had tasted the sweets of liberty just long enough to learn its blessedness. No power on earth could ever again fit the yoke to the neck of the negro race. Two hundred thousand bayonets flashing in the sunlight had long ago settled that fact. The Freedmen's Bureau might be taken away, the soldiers might be taken away, and anarchy and bloodshed might follow; but there never would be re-enslavement of the colored people of the south. The people had learned that they were free, and had learned, too, that it was good so to be, and they would wade through blood to secure the rights upon which they had fixed their grasp. They knew that liberty was now theirs, and they were bound to maintain it, if need be, to the last man and the last drop of blood.

General Steedman closed the meeting by a few remarks, in which he assured the people that the government was determined to secure them in the possession of a freedom so dearly purchased, with the intent that neither their open enemies nor pretended friends should weaken their hold upon it.

This is to certify that I attended the meeting of freedmen convened by Generals Steedman and Fullerton. At that meeting I took phonographic notes of the speeches made, of which notes the above columns contain the precise transcript. Being but shabbily provided with paper, as I attended the meeting without expectation of reporting its proceedings, I finished my *verbatim* report just as Mr. Roork, the last orator, began his peroration, the substance of which memory has retained and my pen has recorded; as it is also true of the few remarks with which General Steedman concluded the exercises.

M. L. WILLISTON.

The undersigned, who were present at the meeting reported above, testify to the general accuracy of the report, the greater part of which was a *verbatim* reproduction of what was said by the different speakers.

AZOR BAKER.

S. S. ASHLEY.

WM. WHITTLESEY.

JAMES THURSTON.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., May 19, 1866.

GENERAL : In obedience to instructions of May 10, 1866, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the heads of the commission of Generals Steedman and Fullerton :

VIRGINIA.

The number of officers and civilian employés of the bureau was correctly given for the month of February. It is, however, proper to state that many of the employés were engaged in closing up the business of the past year commenced by what was known as "negro affairs" before the organization of the bureau. This business was the cultivation of lands held by the government, the proceeds of which were taken up and properly accounted for by bonded officers.

The salaries of employés were paid to February 28, 1866, from funds raised by the bureau within the State.

Since the closing of the business of last year, all civilians employed as assistant superintendents have been discharged, and the number of clerks has been reduced to forty-three; the number of laborers to ninety-seven. The number of enlisted men employed as guards and orderlies is unknown, as they are furnished by the military commanders of posts to the local officers, it being presumed that the military commanders would not furnish these details unless, in their judgment, they were deemed necessary.

The number of rations for the months of December, January, and February are correctly given. The number issued during the two succeeding months are as follows :

March : Men	1, 175
Women	2, 777
Children	4, 420
Total.....	8, 372
April : Men	1, 110
Women	2, 480
Children	3, 546
Total.....	7, 136

The children are under fourteen years of age, and are furnished with one-half of the indigent ration.

Of the number furnished with rations during the month of March, two thousand nine hundred and eleven were sick or in hospital; during the month of April, two thousand six hundred and seventy-six.

WHY THE NEGROES NEED ASSISTANCE.

But few persons able to work are furnished with rations, except women with large families of fatherless children. Many of these are the families of colored soldiers who have lost their lives in the service of the United States.

A large number of freedmen were congregated during the war on the Peninsula, many more than can now find profitable employment. All possible efforts are being made to remove them.

Officers of the bureau are instructed not to furnish rations to any person able to work, for whom employment can be found, and it is believed this order is faithfully carried out.

On the 20th of November, 1865, a letter was addressed to the overseers of the poor of each town and county, informing them of the number of colored persons supported by the federal government belonging to their respective towns and counties, and promising to send them to their domiciles as soon as they were ready to care for them, but they "all with one accord began to make excuse." Since that time effort has been made, but in very few instances have they agreed to care for them.

EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON THE AGENTS.

I fully concur with Generals Steedman and Fullerton that very much depends upon the character of the agents, and trouble has arisen when men without "sound judgment and discretion" have been assigned to duty; but every effort has been made to supply the places of such agents with better men, and it is believed, in most cases, with success.

SPECIMENS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The case referred to under this head was first brought to my attention by ex-Governor Henry A. Wise during the visit of Generals Steedman and Fullerton to my office. I assured him it should receive immediate attention. On investigation, it seems that there was no claim or decision involving title or land, but an order was issued to prevent the ejection of a colored person from his home under circumstances of hardships. The colored man was very old, and had been on the property during the time of his ability for labor, and the former owner desired to turn him off from the occupancy of a cabin and a half acre of ground. The decision was that he, with his wife, should be allowed to remain, rent free, during their lives.

The officer who made this decision had only been connected with the bureau eighteen days, and was as yet inexperienced. Notwithstanding natural sympathy for the case, the order was promptly revoked by me, with directions that if the freedman was an aged pauper he would come, properly, under the care of the overseers of the poor; and if they failed in their duty, the case would be attended to by the bureau.

NEGRO DIVORCE CASE.

Under this head it is stated "that the agents exert the widest latitude in the exercise of their judicial functions." I beg leave to call attention to the accompanying circular, marked A, under which the bureau courts were established. The "divorce case" tried by the agent of the bureau at Charlottesville was the case of a colored woman, aged seventy years, and a boy, eighteen. The boy was intrusted to the charge of the woman when he was a small child, and when he became old enough the woman compelled him to cohabit with her. The parties were never married. The agent forbade this unholy and unnatural cohabitation. Officers of the bureau do not pretend to decree divorces, but there are many cases arising from the late disability of the freedmen to contract legal marriages where a man or woman is claimed by more than one person as husband or wife. It then becomes necessary to decide what former cohabitation most nearly approximated to marriage, or whether the case is embraced under recent State laws.

TRANSCERENCE OF THE POWER TO THE MILITARY.

There are but ten military posts in the State. The troops at these posts have the minimum number of officers required by regulations to be on duty with them, and although the officers might act as agents for the bureau for their immediate vicinity, it would leave at least four-fifths of the State unprovided for.

PAST SERVICES OF THE BUREAU.

These services can best be shown by a comparison between the well-known condition of the freedmen of Virginia one year ago and that of to day. It is true that the last legislature of the State considerably amended its laws relative to the negroes, but the operations of the laws in the hands of local justices and juries is still an experiment.

It is a part of the duty of the officers of the bureau in the several counties to observe and report upon this important matter, and also carry out the late legislative provisions respecting the domestic relations of the freedmen which, though the letter of the law is satisfactory, is not practically undertaken by any State authorities.

INFLUENCE ON THE FREEDMEN.

It is believed that the "operations of the bureau" have been to "promote habits of industry among them."

It would be difficult to class large numbers of freedmen that call upon the bureau for assistance and advice among the "imprudent and idle." I do not think the power that the freedmen attributed to the bureau to be anything more than their belief that it would secure to them justice and afford to the deserving poor necessary support, or that its existence means more than that the government will carry out in good faith the guardianship it has assumed.

GENERAL BROWN'S ADMINISTRATION.

This I must leave for the judgment of my superiors.

I think the sentiments of the citizens of Virginia are changing in favor of the education of the freedmen, although in some localities much hostility has been manifested towards their teachers, and in some instances school-houses have been burnt.

CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

I believe this will compare favorably with that of an equal number of officers in any department of the government service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. BROWN,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., late Ass't Com'r.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner, &c.*

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

"FRIENDS' MISSION HOUSE,

"Yorktown, Va., Fifth Month 19, 1866.

[Extracts.]

"ESTEEMED FRIEND: * * * * * *

"The court of this county held its session to-day. I was present when the following scenes occurred:

"A colored man by the name of Robert Lewis, who resides at our town, was

peaceably standing near the door outside of the court-house, when a white man, by the name of Jones, under the influence of liquor, walked up to him and, pushing him so violently that he fell, said, 'You are a white man, ain't you, now?' at the same time making a pass at the fallen colored man with his fist, but missed his mark. The colored man at once regained his footing, and with one blow knocked his assailant down; * * * when the colored man was immediately seized by other white men, and dragged into the court-room, Jones following, striking and kicking the colored victim, who, in return, kicked and struck Jones in the presence of the court, when the colored man was overpowered by the sheriff, lawyers and others, and placed at once on trial for contempt of court, and on complaint of Jones for assault and battery. * * *

"Lewis, the colored man, said, 'Jones began on me, and struck me first.' The court at once stopped him, saying, 'You are not to open your mouth in this court.' Jones was the principal witness. Another man, so much intoxicated that he could not repeat the oath after the justice, and only kissed the bible for the oath, testified that he saw 'the nigger strike and kick Jones.' * * *

The negro again attempted to say, 'He struck me first.' Powers, the chief justice, and the other magistrates on the bench, told the negro to stop speaking. 'You are not allowed to speak here.' A number of white and colored men said they saw Jones begin on the negro, but none were called to testify in his behalf. The negro was ordered to recognize in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance before the grand jury at the next court. * * *

"The negro said he had no friends, only a mother, and she had no property. At this juncture a white man rushed up with a large, knotty hickory stick, and struck with all his might at the head of the negro, but the negro, springing backward, * * * avoided the blow. Again the white man struck with all his force at the negro's head, who again, jumping sidewise, escaped the blow. Again the white man struck at the negro, now cornered, but two or three seizing the arm of the assailant turned this third blow aside from the negro, and his assailant walked out of the door unmolested. Some one remarked, 'It will hardly do to let this pass without notice.' The judges then consulted together, and ordered the striker to be brought in, and put him on trial for contempt of court. A lawyer plead his case and said: 'The man did not intend any disrespect to that honorable court; he only gave expression, and, he thought, right expression, to the highly outraged feelings of the court, and of every honorable man in the room, toward that contemptible nigger, who had committed upon an honorable citizen of their county an outrage sufficient to excite uncontrollable passion in every good citizen, and the only wonder was that every man who saw it had not set upon the nigger and demolished him on the spot.'

"The judges, after consultation, decided, however, that it was a contempt of court, * * * and decreed that the fine should be two (\$2) dollars, when Jones, who assailed first the negro at the door, stepped up and paid the fine, and the man thus released walked out, cursing and swearing at the court, the sheriff, and the negro. The negro, meanwhile, stood in mute astonishment waiting to be disposed of.

"The court, after a long time, sent for a military guard from the United States soldiers, who took him to the United States guard-house, where he now lies waiting for the county to provide a jail of their own. * * *

"Respectfully, thy friend,

"JACOB H. VINING,

"*Sup't Friends' Freedmen's Schools, Peninsula of Virginia.*

"ANTHONY M. KIMBALL,

"*Chairman Friends' Freedmen Association.*"

OFFICE ASS'T SUP'T BUREAU R., F. AND A. L.,
York County, Yorktown, May 22, 1866.

I most heartily and fully indorse the above statement. Being informed that a disturbance of some character had taken place at the court-house, I went there and witnessed most of the affairs above mentioned. I can but denounce the entire trial as a farce on justice, equity, and law. The whole transaction from its commencement to its terminus was nothing less than a high-handed outrage, vindictive and cruel in its character. A full and official report will be forwarded immediately.

F. J. MASSEY,
*1st Lt. 5th Reg't V. R. C., Ass't Sup't 9th Dist. Va.,
 Bureau R. F. and A. L.*

The above extracts and indorsements, true copies of the originals, respectfully furnished for the information of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Since I wrote the above letter, I have been to Bartlett's and found our new school-house, built by our association from materiel mostly furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau, burned last night, with all the school-fixtures, books, &c. It was undoubtedly done by native white citizens, who have manifested increased and increasing hostility to the school there.

JACOB H. VINING,
Superintendent Friends' Schools.

Official copy:

A. P. KETCHUM,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Bureau of
 Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Charleston, S. C., May 21, 1866.

GENERAL: I have this day returned from accompanying Generals Steedman and Fullerton on their inspection of the sea islands, and have the honor to inform you that, although a careful investigation was made, no flaw could be found in my management of the sea island question, or any other affairs of the bureau in this State.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that the planters came forward and upheld my policy throughout, and are panic-stricken at the very idea of the removal of the bureau.

I wrote you a few days ago, requesting to have General Ely removed from the bureau in this State; but, since seeing the reports that have been published by the corps of reporters who accompany General Steedman, I am desirous of having the affair more thoroughly investigated, and, although I cannot but acknowledge that General Ely is lax in his administration and is not a very efficient officer, I do not wish to do injustice to any one, and my intention is to give him a fair and impartial examination in regard to his alleged dereliction from duty, before I take any decided steps in his case.

Nearly all the planters in the State will acknowledge that the bureau is necessary for the welfare of all classes; but such men as Spratt, Connor, and Bonham, who are not planters but politicians, give their evidence that the bureau is detrimental to the interests of the south merely from political prejudice, and not from any knowledge that they have of the working of the bureau. In closing, I would state that I am not only willing but desirous that my actions, and those

my subordinates, should be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, and I am certain that the character of the bureau will be vindicated thereby.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. SCOTT,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

*Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

Official:

A. P. KETCHUM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your question respecting farms cultivated by officers and agents of this bureau, that, so far as my knowledge extends, no officer is engaged in cultivating farms. Some, myself one of the number, have assisted planters in hiring freedmen, and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, by loaning them money, and are thus indirectly interested in the cultivation of their farms. No officer is allowed to give his own time to the supervision of such farms. As to agents, some of them are citizens of the State, who, it is presumed, live upon and cultivate their own lands.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

Major General STEEDMAN.

B.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, *April 26, 1866.*

GENERAL: Your note of the 24th, explaining your interest as well as the interests of others on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, in the cultivation of lands in the department of North Carolina, was handed to me just as I was leaving Newbern. As I infer from your note that you must have misapprehended my question, I will repeat it, with some others, and respectfully request a reply, in writing, some time during the day, as I purpose leaving for Newbern this evening.

Do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States, now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, who in any manner *interested* in the cultivation of land within the limits of said department?

If you know of any officer thus interested, please give his name, rank, the duty he is performing, the names of the persons with whom he is interested, the extent and character of the interest of such officer, whether by furnishing money at a specified rate of interest, or for a part of the profits to be derived from the crops; or whether such officer has contracted to furnish labor; and if so, how much and what character of labor, with the compensation of the officer for such service.

State, also, whether you know of any officer in the military service of the United States, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, or who have been on duty with the bureau since you entered upon the discharge of the duties of assistant commissioner for the same in this

department, who is engaged in any business whatever, either directly or indirectly, except the business pertaining to the duties of his position; and if you know of any such officer so engaged in business, give the name, rank, with the duty on which employed, with the business and the names of persons, if any, with whom so engaged.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Major General United States Volunteers.

Brevet Brigadier General E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

C.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your communication of the 27th instant, that I know of no officer who is "interested in the cultivation of lands within the limits of the department of North Carolina" in any other way than by furnishing money to pay wages and other expenses. My own interest is as follows: "Mr. Horace James, of Massachusetts, (formerly captain and assistant quartermaster,) and Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, rent a farm in Pitt county. I agreed to furnish one-third of the money to pay expenses, (including rent, wages, &c.,) on condition that laborers should be paid monthly an average of \$10, good rations and quarters, and that I should receive an equal share with them in the net profits. Mr. James lives on the farm and manages the whole business. When I last heard from him he was employing about 140 freedmen, and had established two schools for the children. All were doing well and seemed contented."

The other officers, whom I suppose to be interested in the same way in the cultivation of lands, are—

Brevet Major F. A. Seely, assistant quartermaster, with a Mr. Potter, in Wayne county.

Captain Isaac Rosekrans, commissary of subsistence, with a Mr. Brooks, in Pitt county.

Brevet Major Mann, assistant quartermaster, with some person farming in Brunswick county, (name not known.)

My knowledge as to these officers being thus interested is from report only, and I do not know whether the capital they furnish is loaned for a "specified rate of interest or for a part of the profits derived from the crops."

No officer has contracted to furnish labor, so far as I know, or has received or been promised any compensation for procuring laborers. If an impression exists that such is the fact, it probably may arise from my orders to charge a fee of fifty cents for making contracts between employers and employés, which fees are paid into the treasury of the bureau.

I do not know of any officer in the military service who is engaged in any business except the business pertaining to the duties of his position. I have visited as often as possible the principal stations, and have never found the officers absent from their district or negligent of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

Major General STEEDMAN.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Proceedings of a board of inquiry.

NEWBERN.

Examination of Captain Seely, assistant superintendent Freedmen's Bureau, Newbern, April 30, 1866, at the office of the bureau :

Question. Are you yourself, or do you know of any other officer in the military service of the United States now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, interested in the cultivation of any land, either directly or indirectly ?

Answer. For myself first, I am interested, not in the cultivation of land, but in the manufacturing business—in the manufacture of lumber.

Question. With whom ?

Answer. With a former clerk of mine, who is out of the service, and with one of my present clerks.

Question. In what manner and to what extent ?

Answer. To the extent of being about to purchase land ; I don't think the deeds are passed yet.

Question. Where are these saw-mills ?

Answer. About forty miles down the river.

Question. You have no interest, either directly or indirectly, in any farm in the State ?

Answer. None at all.

Question. Nor do you furnish any money or material for the cultivation of any farms ?

Answer. None at all.

Question. Do you know of any officer that is interested ?

Answer. Well, I suppose Colonel Whittlesey is.

Question. With whom ?

Answer. I think there is a kind of stock company, in which he holds stock. There are three or four partners. I don't know whether Captain James is a stockholder.

Question. Do you know anything about the alleged shooting of a freedman on Captain James's farm ?

Answer. I know the circumstances as detailed by Captain James by letter. James wrote to me immediately after the transaction. He stated that a colored man, whose name he gave, who had been employed upon his place, had been detected in stealing from their storehouse goods of various kinds ; that he had been arrested and charged before him (James) as superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district ; and that, for lack of any other mode of punishment at the place, he (James) had sentenced him to work in the ditches in the plantation under guard ; that the man escaped from the guard and concealed himself in the huts on the bank of the river, where he was discovered, and attempted to swim across the river. Boyden, James's assistant, called upon him to surrender, which he did not do, and Boyden told him if he didn't he would fire upon him. After calling several times Boyden fired. It was dark, or nearly so, and he never knew whether he hit him or not ; but he supposed he did, for they never saw or found him afterwards.

Question. Was Boyden an assistant of the bureau, or merely employed upon the farm ?

Answer. Employed upon the farm, I suppose ; he was not in the bureau.

Question. What position does Captain James hold ?

Answer. He acts as superintendent of the district, without pay.

Question. On what authority ?

Answer. A written order from me.

General Steedman requested a copy of this order to be furnished, and it was accordingly supplied.

"Indorsements of correspondence relating to the alleged shooting of a freedman on Captain James's farm, copied from the books of Captain Seely, superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau, Newbern, April 30, 1866.

"Rev. Horace James, post superintendent.

"Respectfully referred to Colonel E. Whittlesey, assistant commissioner, North Carolina, for his information. I believe the law treats such cases of homicide as justifiable, and have referred Captain James to the recent statute in this State on the subject.

"S. A. SEELY,
"Captain and Superintendent Eastern District.

"RALEIGH, March 28, 1866.

"Relates a case of shooting a fugitive from justice by Mr. David Boyden, who was attempting to recapture him.

"Respectfully returned. As the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not been discovered, and it does not appear certain that the shot took effect, no further action in the case seems to be called for.

"By order of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner :

"BEECHER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

"Respectfully returned by Captain Seely (March 30, 1866) to Captain James, with reference to both indorsements."

Examination of Dr. F. G. Rush, medical purveyor of the post, at Gaston House, Newbern, May, 1, 1866:

Question. Please to state what land, if any, you are interested in the cultivation of in the department of North Carolina; whether by the advancement of money, or in any other way.

Answer. The plantation of George Collier, near Goldsborough.

Question. Who is interested with you?

Answer. J. K. Miller and H. Potter, jr.

Question. No others?

Answer. No others.

Question. Were there any others interested with you when the lease was made?

Answer. Yes, sir; Captain Seely.

Question. When was the lease made?

Answer. Some time in the beginning of December last—possibly November.

Question. Were the parties who made the lease equally interested?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When did Captain Seely's interest cease?

Answer. As near as I can remember, about a fortnight ago.

Question. To whom was it transferred?

Answer. To me.

Question. Is there any understanding between Seely and you as to his continuing to take a portion of the profits?

Answer. No; the sale was a *bona fide* one.

Question. What did you pay him for his interest?

Answer. Ten per cent. on the money advanced.

Question. What were Seely's reasons for withdrawing from the concern?

Answer. Well, sir, I do not know.

Question. What reason did he assign?

Answer. Well, sir, I don't know that he had any private reasons. He thought the advantage of it would not be so great as he had supposed, and he offered his interest to me. I told him if he would wait till I could get a reply

from my father I would give him a definite answer. My father sent me some money, but not the full amount; some is still owing.

Question. Then you represent your father in this transaction?

Answer. I represent my father, but not solely. I have some money which I have sent him, and it is agreed that that money shall be invested. I sent my father my army pay without taking a receipt, and it was agreed that this money could be so applied. We are jointly interested.

Question. What has been done towards cultivating the farm since the lease was made?

Answer. I am not prepared to answer. I had a letter a week ago, and they were preparing to plant.

Question. Did you stock the farm, or was it stocked?

Answer. Mr. Miller had his stock and raised the crop last year. Some stock has been purchased and added.

Question. How many freedmen worked on this place?

Answer. I think about forty-five or fifty—possibly more. I understand he was wanting more hands, and went to Shiloh to get them. I understand he has got them. I would like to say that I debated in my own mind the propriety of engaging in any other pursuit while an officer in the army, and only entered into this business after consultation with my father. I am not engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the working of the plantation, and give it no personal attention. I have seen it once in two years, and once only.

Examination of Hiram Potter, jr., at the Gaston House, Newbern, May 1, 1866.

Question. Please to state what farm, if any, you are interested in the cultivation of; when the farm was leased, of whom, and by whom leased.

Answer. I am interested in this way: My brother-in-law, Mr. J. K. Miller, leased a plantation near Goldsborough last summer, for five years, from Mr. George W. Collier.

Question. Who besides your brother-in-law was interested and made the lease?

Answer. My brother-in-law is the representative on the place.

Question. Who besides is interested?

Answer. There is a young man by the name of Sheldon, and Dr. Rush, and Captain Seely.

Question. Is the farm leased for a cash rent?

Answer. No; for a share of the crops—one-quarter of the crops.

Question. And how is the balance of the crops divided?

Answer. Equally, in proportion to what we put in.

Question. How is the farm cultivated?

Answer. By freedmen.

Question. For wages?

Answer. Yes.

Question. How much per month?

Answer. Well, they average about ten dollars a month and their rations.

Question. Do you mean that this is the average for the men?

Answer. Well, I don't know really about that; I have nothing to do with that part of it; but I suppose it would average about that.

Question. You have the lease?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was an agreement made to put in so much cotton? and if so, how many acres?

Answer. There was an agreement to put in seven hundred acres of cotton.

Question. Do you know if that has been done?

Answer. I don't think they are through with it. I ought to mention that Captain Seely has recently sold out part of his interest.

Question. To whom?

Answer. To Dr. Rush, myself, and another party.

Question. For how much?

Answer. I can't say, for the reason that the sale is not completed.

Question. He only retains, then, a small interest?

Answer. Yes, sir. His desire was to sell out entirely.

Question. What were his reasons?

Answer. I don't know. I did not communicate with him at all. Dr. Rush communicated with him.

Captain Rosekrans examined at the Gaston House, Newbern, May 1, 1866 :

Question. Are you yourself, or do you know of any other officer of the bureau in the department of North Carolina, interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of land, or in any other business not pertaining to the duties of your office?

Answer. I don't know, except by rumor.

Question. Are you yourself interested?

Answer. I am interested. I have some stock in a farm near Washington, North Carolina, owned by a Mr. Satterthwaite, containing about 400 acres. It is leased from him.

Question. Who is interested with you?

Answer. A gentleman by the name of Brooks.

Question. A citizen of North Carolina?

Answer. Yes, I suppose so, now; but he was formerly a citizen of Massachusetts.

Question. What is the nature of your interest and what proportion of the crops do you receive?

Answer. I am to receive one-half.

Question. You lease the farm for a cash rent?

Answer. Yes.

Question. And you and Mr. Brooks divide the crops equally?

Answer. Yes.

Question. How much are you cultivating?

Answer. I think about 300 acres.

Question. What number of hands do you employ?

Answer. We have had 35 men, women, and children. I don't know how many there are now.

Question. Do you know of any other officers in the military service of the United States interested in the cultivation of land?

Answer. Only from rumor.

Question. Who does rumor say?

Answer. I have heard that Captain Seely was interested, but has sold out. I have heard also that Dr. Rush is interested, and that Captain Wheeler, formerly post quartermaster here, and recently mustered out, is interested in a farm.

General Steedman. I sent for you and your clerks to inquire of you respecting a transaction stated to have occurred in your absence. The freedmen employed in the commissary department state that at various times provisions, rations, barrels of flour, hams, bags of tea, and boxes of soap have been missing from the commissary store. They state that under your order the building should not be opened until 8 a. m. Is that so?

Answer. It is the custom, not the order.

Question. That they went there two weeks ago and saw a cart drive off with pork, about 5 o'clock in the morning, and they have ascertained that that pork did not go to the ration-house. I have got the driver who drove the cart, and

They state that your clerks were present. There were four barrels of pork in the cart. Another time two barrels of flour went in the same way. What do you know about these things?

Answer. I know nothing about them. They may have gone to the poor-house farm.

Question. Well, is it customary to start as early as 5 o'clock in the morning?

Answer. Well, I don't know so early as that. Some went yesterday, though, very early.

Question. How is your farm worked?

Answer. By paying the freedmen wages. They are paid so much a month, and we find subsistence.

Question. How is that done?

Answer. By giving them a peck of meal on Saturday, four pounds of pork or bacon, and a quart of molasses.

Question. Then you have a store of supplies there?

Answer. Yes.

Samuel Rosekranz examined at the Gaston House, Newbern, May 1, 1866:

I am a clerk in the employ of my brother, Captain Rosekranz.

Question. What do you know, if anything, about several barrels of pork, said to be four, being taken from the commissary warehouse in Newbern, some two weeks ago, at an early hour in the morning, on a cart?

Answer. Well, sir, I think it was about two weeks ago that I hadn't drawn all the rations, and I sent a cart pretty early in the morning, and the driver made a mistake and carried them somewhere else, but I immediately sent and rectified the mistake.

Question. Where did he carry them?

Answer. To a grocery store.

Question. By whom was the store kept?

Answer. By Mr. Merwin.

Question. How many barrels of pork were there?

Answer. I think there were three or four?

Question. Are you commissary sergeant?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Are you doing the duties of commissary sergeant?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Phineas Merwin, grocer, examined at his store, at Newbern, May 1, 1866:

Question. What do you know about four barrels of flour coming here from the commissary building?

Answer. I borrowed four barrels of pork of Captain Rosekranz.

Question. Have they been returned?

Answer. No. Rosekranz came to me this morning about returning them.

Question. How long was this since you borrowed this pork?

Answer. About ten days ago, I think.

Question. Have you borrowed any soap or tea?

Answer. No.

Question. Or sugar?

Answer. I exchanged two barrels of brown sugar for two of white, putting in the brown sugar at fifteen cents a pound, and taking the white at twenty cents.

GOLDSBOROUGH.

Captain Glavis examined at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, Goldsborough, May 3, 1866:

Question. Are you interested in any farm or the cultivation of any land within the department of North Carolina?

Answer. There was a friend of mine, Mr. Brooks, of Boston, going to cultivate, and I gave him a thousand dollars. He works the land and gets one-fourth of the profits, giving me interest on the money I put in. At the time Brooks came here things looked very gloomy; in fact, I did not think there would be work for the freedmen at all. There were then forty-five thousand freedmen here. I considered it my duty to get as much work for the freedmen as possible.

Question. You are not interested in any other farm?

Answer. Well, some money put in gives me an interest in another farm, that of Mr. Wm. Lane.

Question. Under what order do you exercise criminal jurisdiction?

Answer. Under this order of Colonel Whittlesey's, (order produced.) Here is a general order saying that all cases in which colored people are involved shall come under us.

Question. Civil and criminal?

Answer. In criminal cases I take affidavits and forward them to headquarters.

Question. Don't you inflict fines in criminal cases?

Answer. I am not lawyer enough to distinguish civil from criminal. In all serious cases I forward the affidavits to headquarters.

Question. Do you consider stabbing a serious case? I see by your record you have fined a man for stabbing.

Answer. Well, it depends upon the circumstances.

Question. What punishment do the laws of North Carolina inflict for stabbing?

Answer. Well, I suppose it is whipping, but I am not conversant enough with the laws of North Carolina to say.

Question. Then how do you exercise your duties under this order, which gives you jurisdiction only in cases in which the laws of North Carolina inflict penalties not exceeding a certain amount?

Answer. Since this came out I have had no time to look into them.

Question. What is the total amount you have collected for fines and other purposes since you have been on duty here; that is, since December last?

Answer. One hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents.

Question. How do you show this?

Answer. There it is. I have put the amounts down just as I paid them over to Major Mann and the financial agents.

Question. Have you no cash-book showing your daily receipts and disbursements?

Answer. I make no disbursements. I send the vouchers to Colonel Whittlesey.

Question. Then you have no other record to show—no daily account of the receipts and expenditure of the office?

Answer. Nothing but this.

[In the course of a desultory conversation preceding this examination, Captain Glavis mentioned that he had sold clothing to the amount of \$260.]

W. T. Dortch, attorney, examined:

I wrote a contract standing in the name of W. B. Carr, of the first part, and Brooks & Co., of the second part, of which latter firm Captain Glavis is a member.

Question. What were the terms of this contract?

Answer. The terms were that Glavis was to furnish forty laborers and pay them their wages, and to furnish a certain portion of guano; Carr to find everything else. Glavis, Brooks & Co. were to have one-fourth of the profits. There are two other contracts here in which the same firm is interested—one with W. K. Lane, lately dissolved, and the other with T. A. Granger.

Question. Do you know the terms on which Granger's farm is being worked?

Answer. I have seen the contract, but don't recollect the terms. In connexion with this matter, I may mention that I have heard that the laborers on Mr. Carr's farm complain that they are paid in old clothes and get little or nothing. There has been a large quantity of clothing sent to this farm. A great deal of clothing has been sent to this point, but I can't hear of any being given to any one. It has been sold privately and by auction, and a great deal of it has been bought up by negroes and white people.

C. W. Barham, auctioneer, examined at his store, in Goldsborough :

I have sold blankets for Captain Glavis, and many have been sold privately, so my knowledge. We have sold one bale of blankets containing forty-four pair, and twenty-five pieces of clothing, the whole bringing close upon one hundred dollars.

[Receipt produced]—

“Received payment of Barham & Ballard, auctioneers.

“GEO. O. GLAVIS.”

V. Ballard examined :

I am partner with Mr. Barham. I have heard that Captain Glavis has sold clothing to negroes. He had a room half full of clothing some time ago—two wagon-loads. A negro woman came to my store the other day to ask the price of one of these calico dresses. I told her a dollar and a half, which is a fair price. She said it was too much; she could get one of Captain Glavis for thirty cents. Glavis told us to get the best price we could for his goods, but in any case to let them go.

W. T. Granger examined at his own house, Goldsborough, May 3, 1866 :

Captain Glavis tells me he is running my farm on government account. He makes it a sort of infirmiry-farm, and sends out the aged and infirm there.

Question. What number of colored people are there on the farm?

Answer. About forty or fifty, fifteen of whom are laborers. There are two or three negroes there who ran away from their contracts, and have been put here to work out a fine.

[Contract produced. Its terms were that Captain Glavis should furnish hands, rations, and forage, and take one-half the profits, Mr. Granger furnishing the farm, team, and implements.]

W. B. Carr examined at the Griswold Hotel, Goldsborough, May 3, 1866 :

Question. Will you state what interest Captain Glavis has in cultivating your plantation?

Answer. He furnishes labor and a portion of the guano, and pays the laborers. He furnishes no rations, though sometimes he sends out a little extra for the women and children.

Question. How are the crops divided?

Answer. One-fourth.

Question. And the hands, how are they paid?

Answer. They get five dollars, and he pays three dollars at the end of each month.

Question. What has he been paying them in?

Answer. A little of everything.

Question. Has he furnished them clothing?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What kind?

Answer. Some of it looked as if made for soldiers?

Question. Has there been any complaint among the laborers about not being paid?

Answer. I did hear some complaint of the kind some time ago, but Captain Glavis went out and said something to them, with which they were perfectly satisfied.

Question. What was that?

Answer. Mr. Brooks was known to the negroes as the responsible man. They began to murmur that Mr. Brooks had left; that Captain Glavis was going to be relieved, and there was no certainty of getting their pay.

Question. Did he tell them he was not going to be relieved?

Answer. He told them he had asked to be relieved, but it had not been done.

Question. What amount of land have you in cultivation?

Answer. We intended to cultivate five hundred acres, but I can't do it with the present hands. I have planted over three hundred acres, one hundred in corn and two hundred in cotton.

Question. How many trips, if any, has the government team made to your place?

Answer. If it has made one I never saw it. It may have been elsewhere.

Question. Were these extra rations you speak of as having been furnished to the women and children, government stores?

Answer. I cannot say.

Richard Vanderburg examined at the Griswold Hotel, Goldsborough:

I purchased about 70 dollars' worth of clothing of Captain Glavis a few days ago. It was sold to me at a reduced price on the ground that I was going to issue it to my men (negroes.) Some of it was new and some of it old.

Question. Did Glavis say where the clothing came from?

Answer. He said he charged this price simply to pay expenses, and not to make any money of it. I think he said the old clothes were sent by an association in Rochester, New York. I bought women's petticoats of good heavy cotton, men's pantaloons of gray satin, and some new shoes. These he said came from Boston. He charged scarcely anything for the old clothing, throwing a whole lot of things in, but in selling the new he frequently referred to an invoice which I think was from a house in John street, New York, and said he must have a certain price to clear expenses.

Question. Were the blankets marked "U. S.?"

Answer. They were.

WILMINGTON.

Major Mann examined in the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, Wilmington, May 4, 1866:

I am quartermaster, assistant financial agent of the bureau, and am also connected with the claim department.

Question. Are you interested, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any land in the department?

Answer. I am.

Question. Please state what land, with whom, to what extent, and on what terms.

Answer. I am interested with General Goff. We both invested money in this transaction.

Question. Is the general in the bureau?

Answer. No, sir. The plantation is not under our control except by advice. We have a skilled man to run it, and we pay the expenses.

Question. What do you cultivate?

Answer. Rice.

Question. What proportion of the profits do you get?

Answer. One-fourth of the products. We employ the negroes and pay them fifteen dollars a month. We give them six pounds of meat a week, and a quart of molasses, and a peck of meal. The contract is that we shall employ a certain man who has been overseer for the last fourteen years to manage the farm. The amount of ground to be cultivated and the entire charge of the plantation revolve upon him. We are planting about one hundred and thirty acres of rice. We have employed forty-five freedmen, but intend to cut the number down to thirty.

Question. Of whom did you rent this farm?

Answer. Of O. D. Holmes, the owner.

Question. Do you know of any other officer of the bureau engaged in working plantations in this State?

Answer. Not positively. I have ideas, but no evidence. Major Wickersham is interested, inasmuch as he sees that the hands behave themselves.

Question. How does he see that the negroes work?

Answer. People here were much afraid that the negroes would not work. We had a great deal of confidence. People were afraid to plant, especially rice, which is a delicate crop. Major Wickersham guaranteed that the labor would be found, provided the other party would pay it.

Question. Did these people offer a better bargain in the contract because they were afraid the negroes would not work?

Answer. The owner of my plantation could not work it at all. The old slaves would not work on it, and we ourselves had some difficulty in getting the freedmen to work under the old overseer. They prefer a northerner until they have tried him and find that northerners work them harder than southerners. The owner's great anxiety was to prove that a crop could be made by free labor and then he thought he could sell his plantation, as he was not able to work it himself. My anxiety was to prove that the negro would work, though of course was not unwilling to make a little by it.

Question. Do you wish to state any further reasons?

Answer. No, sir; the thing we started on was to show that the negro would work.

Question. Does the overseer complain that they don't work?

Answer. Very seldom. Occasionally there is a worthless man, and I discharge him.

Question. How do you furnish these supplies for the negroes?

Answer. I purchase them and can show you all the vouchers. Having been banker a good many years, I keep the books of the firm and pay their expenses there. When they want anything they send up to me, and I send it down.

Major Wickersham examined at the bureau, Wilmington, May 4, 1866 :

I am assistant superintendent of the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick.

Question. Are you interested in the cultivation of any land?

Answer. Yes, sir; I am. It is a plantation formerly owned by Thomas D. Meyers. I paid in a certain sum of money, and guaranteed to furnish him with hands, and see that they remained on the plantation.

Question. How much money?

Answer. Eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

Question. How many hands did you employ?

Answer. Sixteen.

Question. What kind?

Answer. The usual field hands—a good many of them formerly on the place.

Question. What do you cultivate?

Answer. Rice, and a small quantity of corn. I leave the entire management to the other party.

Question. How much rice?

Answer. About two hundred and forty acres.

Question. What proportion of the crops do you get?

Answer. I am to get one-fourth of the crop. Our arrangement is in this way: The owner gets one-fourth as rent. The other party, who attends to the management, gets one-half, and I get one-fourth.

Question. Do you know of any other officer interested in land?

Answer. I believe Major Mann is, and my impression is that Captain Foster, the agent at Magnolia, is interested in a farm in that vicinity. He told me he was going to buy a small farm.

Question. What is the disposition of the negro with regard to fulfilling his contract; does he abide by it?

Answer. Not generally; but if any one will take the trouble to talk to them and advise them they will abide by it, although they have not entire confidence yet in their former masters. My custom has been, when invited to do so, to go over to the plantations, get the negroes all together and talk to them.

Question. Do you compel them to fulfil their contracts by any other means?

Answer. I have done so. I have put them to work on the streets with a ball and chain.

Question. Well, is there an improvement in this respect?

Answer. I think there is; I think there is more to be accomplished in this way than in any other.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., E. DISTRICT OF N. C.,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT TRENT RIVER SETTLEMENTS,
James City, near Newbern, N. C., May 3, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I was appointed superintendent of these settlements in the month of April, 1865, by Captain Horace James, assistant quartermaster, at that time superintendent of freedmen for the State of North Carolina.

Though I had been laboring among the freedmen for nearly three years, I accepted of *this* appointment with the greatest reluctance, for the reason that my predecessor found it very difficult to preserve order and discipline, so great was the mutinous spirit manifested by the people, and which was carried to that extent at one time, just previous to my appointment, that it was considered necessary by the general commanding the district to order cannon placed in several of the streets, to prevent the frenzied people from doing serious injury.

I was placed here as a subordinate, and during my administration have only carried out the instructions and suggestions received from my superiors.

Soon after the restoration of civil authority in Newbern, Captain James, in the month of July, 1865, issued an order, making the main settlement of colored people, south of Trent river, a distinct township, and under the control of the Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

He ordered taxes to be imposed upon the people and license fees to be exacted for keeping stores, driving carts, &c., and I was required to carry out this order.

I called the people together, *en masse*, and read the order to them and explained to them what I was instructed to do.

For the first few months the taxes and license fees were paid with little or no opposition. In the fall the people began to complain, and I went to see Captain James, who reprimanded me for not being more strenuous in collecting

these fees, and told me, that if the people did not come up promptly and pay their fees the first of the month, to levy upon their houses or anything that I could seize, and sell the same to pay the fees due, (extreme cases of want and indigence alone exempted.)

When Captain James was relieved by Captain Seely, in January, 1866, I called upon the latter and asked him if he had any different instructions to give me from those I had received from Captain James, and he enjoined upon me to rigidly carry out the instructions I had received from Captain James, both written and verbal, and that he (Captain Seely) would revoke them when he thought proper.

The idea advanced by both of the above-named officers was that this settlement should be self-supporting, and that the people must learn to take care of themselves.

I was obliged to make monthly reports, and monthly were the affairs of the settlements inspected.

In the trial and adjudication of criminal cases brought before me I was to be governed by the evidence adduced, the aggravation of the offence, and the decision of the case to be approved or disapproved by my immediate superiors, and in imposing penalties for crime, in a circular from the State commissioner, we are not allowed to exceed one hundred dollars as fine for any single offence, nor imprison longer than thirty days for any single offence. In every case of appeal taken from my decision to a higher authority, I have been sustained.

During my labors among the freedmen, I have many times received voluntary expressions of their esteem, in the shape of packages of gold and silver to the amount of \$30, several packages of greenbacks, each package containing not less than forty dollars, articles of wearing apparel, and household furniture; these presents being made to me by surprise parties, select committees, and the like, and were accompanied by written expressions of good will, and the kind appreciation with which they valued my services.

Not till recently has any complaint concerning my administration, or reflecting upon my character, been made to my superiors, and these were entered by a Mr. Laidler, who, being sent here as a missionary of the American Missionary Association of New York, perverted the object of his mission, and on my refusal to employ his son in my office, and to provide quarters for his family, threatened to remove me from office, and openly defied the authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to carry out his threats went about among the people, inflaming their passions and exciting insubordination, and soon after filed charges against the administration of justice in these settlements in the office of Captain Seely. I respectfully refer you to the charges he makes, and to his own assertion, that all occurred under his "personal observation" during the period of one month.

For several months past, I have repeatedly applied to Captain Seely to furnish me with responsible and trustworthy men to serve as guard in the settlement, at the same time reporting to him the reports of cruelty I heard, concerning the men who were, at the time, serving in that capacity.

I made the case an urgent one, and stated that much was at risk without an efficient force. In accordance with my request, Captain Seely applied for a military force, but it was not furnished him, and Captain Seely then told me that I must do the best that I could with such men as I had.

I also made an urgent request to Captain Seely to furnish me with balls and chain, and handcuffs, to secure prisoners. He made an effort to comply with my request, but did not succeed. About this time a boy of dwarfish stature, about twenty years of age, named Bill, alias Frank Clinton, was arrested for breaking open Mr. Fowle's store and carrying off groceries, boots, shoes, &c., and afterwards attempting to fire the building.

A portion of the stolen property was found about his person, and the balance in and about the house where he lived. He confessed his guilt, and was sen-

tenced to thirty days' imprisonment. A few days after his trial he broke out of jail, and let many prisoners who were therein confined, some for horse-stealing, others for very aggravated offences, go loose at the same time. This Bill a second time broke open Mr. Fowle's store and carried off goods, and a portion of the property was found concealed in the yard where he had previously placed stolen goods, but the boy was at large. I sent guards to make search for the boy, and in the mean time went to see Captain Seely, and told him I did not know how to secure my prisoners, and consulted with him as to what course I should pursue, at the same time relating to him the whole circumstances, and the reports concerning the bad character the boy had always borne. After a brief silence, I then asked the captain if it would be proper to tie the boy up by the wrists, and let him hang, providing we succeeded in making his rearrest. The captain replied that he had pursued that course himself, and didn't know as I could do any better, and then related to me the circumstances connected with his tying a boy, and the cries attracting a crowd, &c., &c. On this same afternoon, after the interview with Captain Seely, the guards brought the boy before me. On being searched, stolen articles were found about his person. I then ordered my jailer to tie the boy by the wrists, and to let his feet rest upon the ground, and let the boy remain in that situation the rest of the afternoon. I did this with feelings of sadness on my part, and felt that I would rather endure the punishment myself, if it would only make the boy a better person. During the night the boy made a tunnel under ground and again escaped from jail, at the same time assisting other important criminals to escape. Search was made for him the next day, but he could not be found. On Sabbath afternoon following he was found under Mr. Fowle's store, he having broken in the store a third time, and had hid the goods under the store. Soon after the boy was discovered, Mr. Fowle came along, and attempted violence, saying Captain Rosekrans told him to kill the boy if he was recaptured, but the guards took the lad into custody and prevented violence from being done. I was very much puzzled, for I had no balls, nor chain, no handcuffs, and no guards in whom I could place confidence; so I told the jailer to take the boy and tie his wrists over his head, and let the boy hang awhile with his feet from the ground. The boy hung in this situation one hour, when he was taken down and put again in jail, from which he soon after escaped, and has not been heard from since.

I reported my doings to Captain Rosekrans, who approved of what had been done, and added the boy ought to be shot. I also reported to Captain Seely, who did not disapprove the course.

Previously to the boy coming to the settlement he had broken open a large store in Newbern, and had been sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, from which he escaped by breaking through the walls.

I have never imprisoned any one for non-payment of taxes, but I have seized property, and did it in accordance with orders from my superiors. I have never compelled any one to bury persons who have died of small-pox, and in many instances I have personally assisted in the burial of small-pox cases because of the refusal of others so to do. I have never been ordered to furnish coffins to the people, but have in many instances, on my own responsibility, procured coffins, and given them out.

I believe that Captains James, Seely, and Rosekrans had the best interests of the colored people at heart in giving me the orders they did, though I confess that I have been ordered to do many things which I have done with compunctions of conscience.

As to transient help employed by me in the settlement, I have always paid promptly and rendered an accurate return to Captain Seely; but the regular monthly pay-roll has always been submitted to Captain Seely, and has not been paid till funds were furnished me by him to make the payment.

I have been very much embarrassed while I have been here in the settlements

as superintendent, for the want of proper help in the office. For many months I have had to do all the office-work, attend also to outside matters, lay out work for the laborers, and my assistant was a colored man who could neither read nor write, and for the lack of help, my books (cash-book excepted) have all been imperfectly kept.

I respectfully refer a second time to the charges brought forward by Mr. Laidler, as a sample of the malicious and scurrilous attempts to assail the Freedmen's Bureau and its officers.

Mr. Laidler affirms that all occurred under his personal observation, and in the court of inquiry he secures three persons to assist him in proving the charges. I refer to the findings of the court as to reflection that falls upon me personally. I commenced my labors among the freedmen in November of 1862. I was then a soldier, but I did all my duties as such, going on the march and fighting in the battles for the Union, and my labors among the freedmen were aside from regular duties as a soldier, and which I performed by permission of my colonel. I endeavored to serve faithfully in the army till my term of service expired, when I resumed my labors among these people as pastor, teacher, and then superintendent of these settlements. With the consciousness that I have tried to do right, and obey the instructions of my superiors, and to promote the best interests of the colored people, by improving their moral and intellectual condition, I respectfully submit these statements.

I am, sir, with much respect, your humble servant,

EDWARD S. FITZ,

Sup't Trent River Settlement, B. R., F., & A. L.

Major General STEEDMAN, U. S. A

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of North Carolina, Craven county :*

On this third day of May, 1866, before me, a notary public, personally came Edward S. Fitz, to me well known, who, being duly sworn according to law, says the statements herein contained are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

R. F. LEHMAN,

Notary Public.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 17, 1866.*

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *May 8, 1866.*

SIR : We have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions of April 7 last, directing us to "inspect and report upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the military departments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas," we have performed that duty in the departments of Virginia and North Carolina, and submit the following report of our observations. We deem it proper to communicate the result of our inspection in these States before proceeding further in the performance of the duty assigned to us.

It has been our endeavor to ascertain, by a thorough and impartial investigation, the manner in which the bureau has been administered and conducted in

these departments, and to observe the effect produced by it upon the relations between the white and black races. In pursuing our investigations we have endeavored to arrive at the *truth*, and we feel that we have succeeded in doing so by thoroughly examining and conversing with representatives of all classes of people, white and black, as well as officers on duty in the military service and in the Freedmen's Bureau in said States. We have visited all of the towns and cities of any importance, and the headquarters of each district of the bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, and also have taken advantage of every opportunity to converse with and obtain the opinions with reference to the bureau of citizens whom we have met on the streets, at the hotels, and while travelling on the cars.

VIRGINIA.

There are on duty in Virginia the following number of officers in the military service, and of other persons employed by or attached to the bureau:

1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 1 captain and commissary of subsistence, 9 captains and assistant quartermasters, 19 captains of the line, 23 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, and two hundred and thirty-three civilian employés, classified and paid as follows:

58 clerks and superintendents of farms, paid average monthly wages..	\$78 50
12 assistant superintendents of farms, paid average monthly wages..	87 00
163 laborers, paid average monthly wages	11 75

In addition to the foregoing, enlisted men in the military service are employed as orderlies, guards, &c., but we were unable to procure the number so employed.

Nine thousand freedmen received rations from the bureau in the month of December last; 10,260 in the month of January, and 9,938 in February. The provision returns on which these rations were issued show—

December: Men, 1,020; women, 2,789; children, 5,191; total, 9,000.

January: Men, 1,215; women, 3,084; children, 5,961; total, 10,260.

February: Men, 1,324; women, 3,147; children, 5,467; total, 9,938.

A majority of the freedmen to whom this subsistence has been furnished are undoubtedly able to earn a living if they were removed to localities where labor could be procured. The necessity for issuing rations to this class of persons results from their accumulation in large numbers in certain places, where the land is unproductive and the demand for labor is limited. As long as these people remain in their present localities the civil authorities refuse to provide for the able-bodied, and are unable to care for the helpless and destitute among them, owing to their great number, and the fact that very few are residents of the counties in which they have congregated during the war. The necessity for the relief extended to these people, both able-bodied and helpless, by the government, will continue so long as they remain in their present condition; and while rations are issued to the able-bodied, they will not voluntarily change their localities to seek places where they can procure labor.

In those districts of Virginia where the affairs of the bureau have been faithfully and impartially administered by men of sound judgment and discretion, there has been no conflict between the agents of the bureau and the citizens. In all of such districts the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported in the performance of their duties by the citizens. But in many places where the agents are not men of capacity and integrity, a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs exists. This originates in the arbitrary, unnecessary, and offensive interference of the agents of the bureau with the relation between the planters and their hired freedmen, causing vexatious delays in the prosecution of labor, and imposing expenses and costs in suits before themselves about trivial matters that could readily be adjusted

by the friendly advice of a sensible man. The effect produced by the action of this class of agents is bitterness and antagonism between the whites and the freedmen, a growing prejudice against the government among the planters, and expectations on the part of the freedmen that can never be realized. Where there has been no such interference or bad advice given to the freedmen by the agents of the bureau there is a growing feeling of kindness between the races and good order and harmony prevail.

As an evidence of the manner in which this arbitrary power is exercised we would state that an agent of the bureau presiding in a freedmen's court in Accomac county decided a question of title to land as follows: A colored man who was freed twenty years ago by his master, and who was permitted through the kindness of this master to make his home on the plantation wherever he chose, set up a claim to ten acres thereof around a cabin in which he had lived for ten years. The agent decided that the colored man had acquired title to the ten acres by adverse possession, and forbade the owner of the plantation from bringing the question again before his court *or any other court* on pain of imprisonment.

These agents take the widest latitude in the exercise of their judicial functions, trying questions involving title to real estate, contracts, crimes, and even actions affecting the marital relations. We witnessed the trial of a divorce case before the sub-agent at Charlottesville. The trial occupied about ten minutes, and resulted in a decree of divorce.

The assistant commissioner of the bureau having turned over to the civil courts all criminal cases in which freedmen are interested, and having made preparations also to turn over civil cases, thus leaves no other duty for the agents of the bureau to perform except to supervise contracts and to care for the aged, infirm, and helpless. We therefore respectfully recommend that the services of the officers of the bureau be dispensed with in Virginia, and that these duties be performed by the officers commanding the troops in the department. Such a change would relieve the government of the large and, in our opinion, wholly unnecessary expense of supporting a superfluous number of officers and employés, while the duties can be as efficiently and satisfactorily performed in the manner we have suggested. As long as the government of the United States exercises any control whatever over the southern States not exercised in other States of the Union, so long the presence of military force will be indispensable. The presence of both the bureau and military force is unnecessary. The officers commanding the troops can discharge the duties now performed by both; but the officers of the bureau without the presence of the troops would be powerless to execute even their own orders.

At the close of the war, in the chaotic condition in which society was left in the entire absence of all civil authority, the judicious and sensible officers of the bureau, supported by the military, exercised a good influence, and did much to preserve order and assist in the organization of free labor. The restoration of civil law, and the recognition of the civil rights of the freedmen, as evidenced by the changes made by the legislature in the laws of Virginia giving them the right to hold property, to sue and be sued, and to testify in the courts in all cases in which they may be interested, (a gratifying proof of the growing feeling of kindness toward them on the part of the whites,) render the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops.

There appears to be a contrariety of opinion as to whether the effect of the operations of the bureau on the freedmen has been to promote habits of industry or idleness among them. In our judgment the effect produced has depended wholly on the character of the officers. Prudent and industrious freedmen rarely call upon the bureau for advice or assistance. It is the idle and worthless who look to it for support. Among these, however, we do not mean to include the

infirm and helpless. The mass of the freedmen have an idea that the bureau possesses some mysterious power to serve them, and that if they fail to secure such a livelihood as they desire, they can fall back upon it with a certainty of support. These ideas, it will be readily seen, lessen their efforts to procure employment, and to support themselves and their families. They also regard the existence of the bureau as evidence that the government looks upon the white people of the south as their enemies, which is calculated to excite suspicion and bad feeling on their part.

The assistant commissioner of the bureau for Virginia, Brevet Brigadier General O. Brown, is laboring faithfully and zealously to harmonize and protect the interest of both races.

We discovered no hostility among the white people of Virginia to the education of the freedmen. In several localities, more especially at Lynchburg and Charlottesville, where we thoroughly examined into the subject, the people were taking much interest in the establishment of schools for their education, giving as a reason for their efforts in that direction, that educated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which sentiment, we believe, prevails throughout the State.

We made no investigation into the conduct of the officers of the bureau in Virginia outside of their official duties.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Having completed our duties in Virginia, we proceeded to the department of North Carolina, and arrived at Raleigh on the 23d of April. Here we saw the assistant commissioner of the bureau for said State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, and obtained from him the following information as to the number of military officers and civilians employed, and the number of freedmen to whom rations have been issued since the first of December last in said State.

Commissioned officers in the military service.—1 colonel; 1 lieutenant colonel; 2 majors; 17 captains; 6 first lieutenants; 8 second lieutenants; 1 chaplain.

Medical department.—9 contract surgeons, at \$100 per month; 26 hospital attendants, at an average pay, each, per month of \$11 25; 19 civilian employes, agents, clerks, &c., at an average pay per month, each, of \$77 20; 4 laborers, at an average pay per month, each, of \$11 90.

In addition to the foregoing, enlisted men are detailed as orderlies, guards, &c., by commanding officers of the different military posts, where officers of the bureau are serving.

Rations have been issued as follows:

December: men, 518; women, 2,465; children, 3,675; total, 6,662.

January: men, 552; women, 2,567; children, 3,712; total, 6,831.

February: men, 369; women, 2,270; children, 3,507; total, 6,146.

March: men, 321; women, 2,205; children, 3,406; total, 5,932.

The same reasons that exist for issuing rations to the freedmen of Virginia, and the necessity for the continuance of this relief, apply to the freedmen of North Carolina.

We found the feeling toward the bureau much the same as that already stated as prevailing in Virginia, except that there appears to be a more universal desire in this department, on the part of all classes, to have it removed. This feeling is, no doubt, attributable to the misconduct of many of the officers of the bureau, such as working plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine and tar, &c., operations which bring them, armed with the authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen. We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the bureau, and in pursuing our inquiries on this point commenced with the assistant commissioner of the State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, to whom we addressed the interrogatory:

"Do you know of any person in the military service, now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department, who is, or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any land within the department?"

He answered, "No."

Subsequently he addressed us a note, hereto appended, marked A, in which he stated that, in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some of the officers of the bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note we addressed Colonel Whittlesey further interrogatories, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked B, to which he replied in a communication, also hereto appended, marked C, disclosing the fact that he is interested as equal partner with the Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, formerly captain and assistant quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt county, North Carolina. He also stated therein that Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent of the bureau for the eastern district North Carolina, is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne county, North Carolina, with a Mr. Potter; and that Captain Isaac Rosekranz, commissary of subsistence, is interested with a Mr. Brooke in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt county, North Carolina.

From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major Clinton A. Cilley, superintendent in the bureau, having charge of the western district embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the bureau within his district with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those who had formerly been rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the district. Major Cilley is not interested in the cultivation of any plantation, or in any other business not directly connected with his official duties, and he has prohibited all officers serving under him within his district from engaging in any enterprise which would enable them to appropriate or control the labor of freedmen under their jurisdiction to advance their private interests. We attribute much of the order and contentment of the freedmen in the western district to Major Cilley's judicious and honest administration.

After completing our inspection of the operations of the bureau in Major Cilley's district, we returned to Raleigh, where we remained one day for the purpose of further interview with Colonel Whittlesey, but, he being absent, we were obliged to address him certain interrogatories in writing, to which he afterwards replied as before stated.

On the 27th of April we left Raleigh for Newbern, the headquarters of Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent of the bureau for the eastern district of North Carolina. We at once proceeded to investigate the affairs of the bureau and the conduct of its officers in this district. Captain Seely was interrogated as to whether he was interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of lands, or in any other private business requiring the labor of freedmen. He answered that he was not, except indirectly in manufacturing lumber, having purchased, or being about to purchase, with two of his clerks, a saw-mill about forty miles down the river. Dr. Rush, medical purveyor United States volunteers, stationed at Newbern, and a Mr. Potter, a citizen, were subsequently examined, both of whom stated that Captain Seely, superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district, entered into partnership with them about December last in a contract to cultivate the farm of Mr. George Collier, a citizen of North Carolina, near Goldsborough. They commenced operations by planting

seven hundred acres of cotton and some corn, this work necessarily requiring the labor of a large number of freedmen. Dr. Rush stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Captain Seely in the plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract. Mr. Potter stated that about a fortnight ago Dr. Rush, himself, and others had conditionally purchased a *part* of the interest of Captain Seely, and that Captain Seely still owned an interest in the plantation. Without being able to determine from the testimony how far Captain Seely is interested in this plantation, it is perfectly evident that he prevaricated in his answer to our interrogatories.

Captain Rosekrans, sub-agent of the bureau at Newbern under Captain Seely, and commissary of subsistence, as will be seen by the paper hereto attached, marked D, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington, North Carolina, with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as part of their wages.

In one of our interviews with the freedmen at Newbern, some of them who were employed in the commissary department of the bureau stated that rations in bulk had been frequently taken from the supply warehouse at unusual hours, before the doors were opened for the transaction of business, and hauled off in carts and wagons, and that on one occasion they had followed a cart containing four barrels of pork, to see if it went to the freedmen's ration-house. They ascertained that it did not. We investigated this particular case. Captain Rosekrans stated that he knew nothing about it. His brother, a citizen, whom he has employed to act as commissary sergeant, stated that the four barrels of pork alluded to were ordered by himself to be taken from the storehouse to the building from which rations are issued to the freedmen, but that the driver of the *cart had made a mistake and took the pork to the wrong place*, a provision store kept by Mr. P. Merwin, and that immediately upon discovering the mistake he had it rectified and the pork returned to the storehouse. Afterwards we called upon Mr. Merwin, who stated that at about the time Mr. Rosekrans said the pork had been sent by mistake to his store, he *borrowed* four barrels of pork from Captain Rosekrans, *which he had not yet returned*. He also stated that Captain Rosekrans on that day, and after his examination before us, called at his store and requested him to return the four barrels of pork immediately. Mr. Merwin further stated that he had exchanged with Captain Rosekrans two barrels of brown sugar for two barrels of white sugar, and paid Captain Rosekrans five cents per pound for making the exchange.

Opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, there is a settlement composed exclusively of freedmen, and containing a population of about four thousand, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines and were located there during the war. They are living in small huts built by themselves of lumber manufactured by hand. These huts generally contain but a single room, each of which is occupied in most cases by large families. The appearance of this settlement, recently scourged with the small-pox, is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepit and helpless among them are supported by the government of the United States, and the remainder procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern, from fishing with small boats, huckstering, &c. The reverend Mr. Fitz, formerly an army chaplain, presides over this colony as "assistant superintendent of the bureau for the Trent River settlement." This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced revolting and unheard-of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge. The outrageous conduct of this man was brought to our attention by a delegation of freedmen from the settlement, who called upon us and made statements in reference to his oppressions and outrages which we could scarcely credit. After hearing these statements, we visited the settlement, conversed with the freedmen, investigated the charges against this man,

and ascertained that he had been guilty of even greater wrongs and oppressions than had been complained of. In addition to the testimony of the freedmen, we took the statements of four intelligent ladies from the north, who were teaching school in this settlement. Among the many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent Fitz, we found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, with their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case four and in the other case six hours; that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment of three months for a trivial offence, that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, who was arrested for debt, shut up in the block-house, the prison, for months, while his wife and two children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the small-pox, and took him from the prison, under guard, and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned till the next morning at 9 o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz. This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

The land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property. A tax, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the bureau, is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground-rent. If the occupants fail to pay the tax promptly, they are either turned out and into the streets, or imprisoned; and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the superintendent for non-payment of the tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied upon every little shop; two dollars on each fishing-boat; two dollars on each horse and cart, &c., &c. The failure to pay these taxes when due at once subjects the property to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which his books were kept would have rendered a lengthy and detailed examination necessary to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to a question as to what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Captain Seely told him, "I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement." He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, marked E, in which he attempts to defend his conduct by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the bureau. In an interview we had with Captain Seely, that officer evinced a desire to shield Superintendent Fitz by stating that a great deal of what was said against him resulted from prejudice, notwithstanding he had the sworn testimony before him that the charges against Fitz were true.

While at Newbern investigating the conduct of the officers of the bureau and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employé of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of the bureau for North Carolina, and the reverend Horace James, formerly assistant quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt county. Mr. James, while in the United States service, was superintendent of the bureau for the district in charge of Captain Seely, and is now agent of the bureau, without pay, for the county in which he is planting. The circum-

stances under which the freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. James himself, were as follows: The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Colonels Whittlesey and James, was arrested, tried, and convicted by Mr. James as agent of the bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation. While working out this sentence he ran away, and was pursued by James and his clerk Boyden, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. Boyden ordered him to return, telling him if he did not he would shoot, and, the freedman disregarding this order, Boyden fired. Boyden states himself that he thinks he hit him, and, as nothing has been heard of the freedman since, it is generally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed and fell from the canoe into the river. These facts were stated in a letter forwarded to Colonel Whittlesey, who returned it to Captain Seely with the following indorsement:

“RALEIGH, March 28, 1866.

“Respectfully returned. As the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not yet been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. No further action in the case seems to be called for.

“By order of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner:

“BEECHER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*”

A number of freedmen at Newbern expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which this case had been passed over without investigation. But as the plantation is quite remote from any public line of communication, we were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.

On the 2d instant we left Newbern for Goldsborough, and on the way stopped at Kinston long enough to learn that Captain Wheeler, agent for the bureau at that point, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon quite a number of freedmen.

At Goldsborough the superintendent, G. O. Glavis, chaplain U. S. A., is cultivating one farm on government account, and is interested in cultivating two farms on his own account. This officer stated in his examination before us that he was not interested in the cultivation of plantations, except indirectly by loaning money to a Mr. Brooks, a friend of his from the north, who was engaged in planting, but we ascertained from Mr. Carr and Mr. Lane, citizens of the vicinity of Goldsborough, that he is interested and joined with them in contracts for the cultivation of their plantations. He and his friend, Mr. Brooks, entered into a contract with Mr. Lane to furnish rations and pay for forty laborers, and to provide eight good mules. Mr. Lane agreed to furnish the land and to superintend the cultivation thereof; the crops to be equally divided, one-half to Mr. Lane and the other half to Messrs. Brooks and Glavis. Mr. Lane states that the enterprise failed after the freedmen had worked over two months; they then left Brooks and Glavis having failed to pay them according to contract. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, shoes &c., furnished by Chaplain Glavis, and but little or no money. A similar contract was made by Glavis and Brooks with Mr. Carr, who stated to us that Chaplain Glavis is paying the hands in “a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing.” We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barham and Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsborough, that they had sold at auction for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets, marked “U. S.,” and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsborough for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen’s Aid Society, and in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales (\$260) two hundred and sixty dollars, though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office

all sources, amounted to one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents. I kept no books or even memorandum of moneys received and expended. On the 4th instant we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the bureau in the "southern district" of North Carolina, of which Colonel Rutherford is superintendent. The colonel has been here but a short time, and is not yet acquainted with the operations of the bureau in his district. He was so well that he was obliged to retire while we were engaged in examining his case, and we have not since conferred with him.

Major J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster and financial agent of the southern district, is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed fifty-five freedmen. The major stated that while he would not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the southern people that the negro would work. Major Charles J. Wickham, sub-agent of the bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he receives one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on this plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts by stating that he forced them to work, with ball and chain, on the streets of Wilmington.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official position that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced both upon the officers themselves and the planters with whom they come in competition by such conduct.

Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborer whom he compels to work, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation, and on their refusal to work he inflicts upon them unlawful punishment for a breach of contract, unheard-of punishment, putting them on chains, as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the bureau who is engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages, and in making the most stringent labor regulations to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the quartermaster and commissary departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptations of appropriating to their own use quartermasters' stores and rations to supply and pay their laborers. Complaints have been made by the planters that these agents of the bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill feeling manifested towards the bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

The arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the bureau in making arrests, imposing fines, and inflicting punishment disregarding the local laws, and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudice against the government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power; but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. At Salisbury the agent, Chaplain Glavis, imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on a freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us relative to this case, stated that he did not know enough of the law to distinguish a *civil from a criminal case*.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the

withdrawal of the officers of the bureau in Virginia, and the transferring to the officers commanding the troops of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connexion with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Major General Volunteers.

J. S. FULLERTON,

Brevet Brigadier General Volunteers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 17, 1866.*

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 14th instant, relative to proposed mail steamship service to Brazil.

May 28, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Postmaster General, made in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, calling for information relative to the proposed mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

ANDREW JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

No. 9013.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1896.

SIR: In an answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, calling for information relative to the proposed mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, I have the honor to report as follows:

The principal provisions of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1864, authorizing the Postmaster General to unite with the government of Brazil in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, are:

1. The expense of the service to be divided between the two governments, and the United States portion thereof not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for twelve round trips per annum.

2. The Postmaster General to invite proposals for the service by public advertisement for sixty days, and to contract for the same with the lowest responsible bidder within the aforesaid limit, for a term of ten years; provided such proposals shall be accepted by the government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each government, containing similar provisions, shall be

executed by such accepted bidder or bidders ; each government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

3. That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute under the authority of the act shall, go into effect on or before the first day of September, 1865, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials, and after the most approved models, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class ; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General.

4. The steamships employed in the service to be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of arrival and departure in the United States, provided a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the government of Brazil.

My predecessor, Postmaster General Blair, after consultation with the Brazilian chargé d'affaires at Washington, who stated that his government, so far as he was then advised, had not enacted any law upon the subject, and that he could perceive no objection to separate action by this department, took the initiative steps for carrying the law into effect by issuing an advertisement, dated June 17, 1864, inviting proposals for the service in conformity with the provisions and requirements of the act of Congress aforesaid. On the 18th of the same month the chargé d'affaires of Brazil was officially advised thereof, and furnished with a copy of the advertisement, which quoted the act of May 28, 1864, for the information of his government.

Under this advertisement proposals were received until 3 o'clock p. m. of October 10, 1864. Three proposals were received for the designated service, one from each of the following parties, which were carefully considered and passed upon shortly after I came into office. They were all considered proper bids, each proposing to perform the required service at a stated annual compensation to be paid by the government of the United States, as follows :

1. From James A. Raynor, for one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred dollars per annum.

2. From C. K. Garrison, for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

3. From José F. Navarro, president of the New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company, for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum.

The lowest proposal being that of the New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company, José F. Navarro, president, with Messrs. Thomas Asencio & Company and Manuel J. Mora, of New York, as guarantors, careful and thorough inquiry was made and satisfactory evidence received as to the standing and responsibility of the parties—bidders and guarantors. Their bid was conditionally accepted on the 2d of November, 1864, subject to the approval of the government of Brazil, in accordance with the provisions of the law of Congress, and notice of such acceptance given on the same date to said company, and also to the government of Brazil, through the Brazilian chargé d'affaires at Washington.

On the 27th of February, 1865, application was made by the accepted bidders for the consent of this department to change the corporate name of said company to that of "The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company," the same parties and the same interests to be preserved and continued under the new name as under the old ; which consent was given on the express condition that the department be furnished with satisfactory evidence as to identity of the

parties interested in the old and new organizations, which evidence was duly furnished.

On the 15th of March, 1865, the consent of the department was asked for an extension of the running time, the company representing "that the running time of eighteen and three-quarters days for the outward passages from New York to Rio de Janeiro, and of sixteen and three-quarters days for the inward passages from Rio de Janeiro to New York, as given in their proposal, was based upon erroneous data as to distance, and could not be made good by steamships of the first class.

This application was declined, as it proposed a material change of the company's bid, and was contrary to the uniform practice in analogous cases, where competing bids had been received and passed upon by the department. But the post department of Brazil was advised by letter, of same date, of the statements made in support of the application for an extension of time, and informed that, should the Brazilian government unite in establishing the proposed service by entering into a contract with the same party, and in such contract adopt a schedule of sailing days allowing a reasonable extension of time for performing the voyage out and back, this department would be disposed, within the limits of its authority, to assent to such a modification in that particular as the government of Brazil might deem it proper to make. And in the same letter notice was given of the assent of this department to the change of the corporate name of said company to that of "The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company."

On the 13th of May, 1865, more than six months after the award was made, J. K. Garrison, the next lowest bidder, filed a protest against the action of the department in the premises, claiming, and alleging among other stated objections to the award, that his was the lowest bid from any party competent to contract, for the following reasons, viz: "The New York, Neuvinas, and Santiago de Cuba Steamship Company was organized under the general laws of the State of New York, which require all companies formed thereunder to name in their certificate of incorporation the particular ports between which their vessels are to run. This company was organized to carry freight and passengers and mail matter between the ports of New York, in the State of New York, and Neuvinas and Santiago de Cuba, in the island of Cuba. Their charter does not give the right to run between any other ports, and no legal contract can be made by them with the department, for the performance of mail service, except between the ports so named. Having no legal right to contract for the mail service between New York and Brazil, their offer to make such contract was not a proposal in contemplation of the law, and should not have been considered by the department, and therefore claiming that the proposed contract for the mail service between New York and Brazil should be awarded to him as the lowest bidder."

This protest raised an important legal question as to the competency of the "New York, Neuvinas, and Cuba Steamship Company" to tender a proposal for the service, which I deemed it my duty to submit to the law officer of the government for his opinion. The case was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Attorney General on the 26th of May, 1865, whose opinion was requested on the following points, viz:

"1. As to the competency of the said steamship company to tender a valid proposal, under the advertisement of this department, for the designated mail steamship service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"2. If, as is claimed by the protestor, the said steamship company could not legally, under the terms of their charter, submit a proposal for the service in question, whether the acceptance of the proposal, by this department, is not valid and binding in law, by reason of the competency of the guarantors who were not so disqualified, and who, by the terms of their guarantee, are equally bound with the principal for the faithful performance of the stipulated service.

"3. Whether there has not been such laches on the part of the other bidders

as to exclude them from being heard at this time on the legal question raised by this protest; and also what effect, if any, the assent given by the department to change the corporate name of the company had upon the rights of the parties."

The Attorney General answered the legal questions submitted to him on the 12th June, 1865, affirming the following propositions, viz:

1. "That the New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company had no power to make a contract with the United States to perform the service mentioned in the statute of May 28, 1864, and that its proposal for the said service should have been disregarded when the respective bids were opened and considered by the department.

2. "That the department has no authority now to execute a contract under the act of May 28, 1864, for the said mail steamship service with "The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company."

3. "That by the effect of lapse of time and the laches of the party who now protests against the execution of a contract conformably to the proposal of the Cuba company, the department cannot accept the proposal of either of the respective bidders; and

4. "That, in due execution of the statute of 1864, it will be necessary to invite new proposals for the said service."

A copy of the opinion of the Attorney General is annexed.

On the 15th of June a copy of this opinion was furnished to each of the parties claiming an interest in the proposed contract, with notice that an opportunity was given them to be heard on the legal questions involved at any time prior to and including the 20th June, 1865. At the request of the counsel of "The New York and Brazil Mail Steamship Company" an extension of time was granted to the 23d of the same month, with notice that the short time left for re-advertising, if that course should be determined upon, would not admit of any longer postponement. Both parties appeared on the 23d, and were fully heard, through counsel, on all the points involved. On the 26th of June, after full consideration of the subject in all its bearings, I approved the conclusions of the Attorney General in said opinion, and decided to invite new proposals for the service, of which decision each party was informed by letter of same date. A new advertisement was issued on the same date, under which proposals were invited until 3 p. m. of Monday, the 28th day of August, 1865, the law requiring the publication thereof for a period of sixty days. The general post office department of Brazil was also advised by letter dated June 27, 1865, of all the proceedings in the case, of the decision to re-advertise the service, and a copy of the re-advertisement was transmitted therewith.

On the 1st of July, 1865, a letter was received from the post office department of Brazil, dated May 15, 1865, acknowledging the receipt of the letter from this department, dated March 14, 1865.

Under the re-advertisement the only proposal received was from "The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company," which was accompanied with the information that they had been accepted by the government of Brazil in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the service; and further, that the imperial government had insisted, in its acceptance of their proposals, that the steamships of the line should touch on both the outward and inward passages at the additional port of Para, thereby lengthening the voyages and adding largely to the risks as well as the expense of the service. Their proposal, therefore, embraced Para as an additional intermediate Brazilian port of call, at a compensation to be paid by the government of the United States of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, or thirty thousand dollars more than their former bid; but provided that "in case the government of the United States and of Brazil should wish and agree to omit from said service the intermediate port of Para as a port to touch at, then to accept the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for said service, with such omission."

The period limited by the act of Congress, within which any contract executed under its authority must go into effect, had nearly expired, and prompt action upon this proposal was imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case. It devolved upon the Postmaster General to decide at once the question of attempting to execute the provisions of the law, by accepting this proposal or, by a non-acceptance, to abandon all further efforts to establish the proposed direct mail steamship communication between the two countries. The great importance of the commercial interests involved in the establishment of the proposed service induced a further attempt to carry out the provisions of the law of May 28, 1864, by accepting this proposal, embracing the port of Para as an additional intermediate port of call, and the Brazilian government was informed of said acceptance by letter dated September 2, 1865, and advised that "this change of route and increased rate of compensation had been assented to on the part of the United States in a spirit of national accommodation and amity, upon the information communicated that the addition of Para as a port of call was regarded by the imperial government as desirable if not indispensable to its interests connected with the service."

A conditional contract with "the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company" was executed on the 29th of August, 1865, containing the usual provisions, with such additional stipulations as were required by the act of Congress, as well as others embraced in an official document, a copy of which is annexed, signed at Rio de Janeiro on the 24th of June, 1865, by the "minister of agriculture, commerce, and public works," which stated the conditions which were to serve as the basis of a contract between the imperial government and the said steamship company. This contract, a copy of which is annexed hereto, stipulates, "that in case the government of the United States and the government of Brazil should wish and agree to omit and dispense with the port of Para, in Brazil, as a port to touch at, and shall release and relieve the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company from any duty and obligation under its contract with both and each of said governments to touch at said port of Para, then and in that case the said "United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company" and its said sureties stipulate and agree that said company shall and will perform said mail service hereinbefore described and provided for, saving and excepting only said port of Para therefrom, for the annual sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, currency of the United States, in lieu of said annual sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars," &c.; and further stipulates, "*that this contract is made contingent upon the execution by said company of a corresponding contract with the government of Brazil, and that if no such contract shall be executed with the government of Brazil within a reasonable time, when this contract shall, at the option of the Postmaster General of the United States, be in all respects null and void, and no rights shall accrue to said company under any of its provisions.*" It was also stipulated "that the first steamship of the line shall leave the port of New York with the mail for Brazil on or before the 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

On the 30th of August the Secretary of the Navy was advised of the acceptance of the proposal tendered by the "United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, José F. Navarro, president," and requested to "detail an experienced naval constructor to make an inspection and survey of any steamship or steamships, at the port of New York, which the said company shall offer for the performance of this service; with instructions to call to his aid, in making such inspection and survey, an experienced naval engineer, and to make his report as soon as practicable, not later than the 20th of September following."

The Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 1st of September, replied that Naval Constructor B. F. Delano and Chief Engineer J. W. King, attached to the Brooklyn navy yard, had been designated to make examinations of the

steamships to be offered for the service, a copy of which letter was forwarded to the company on the 2d of the same month. And on the same day the contractor was furnished with a copy of the contract, and requested to designate the time when the steamships will be ready for inspection.

On the 11th of September the company was again addressed on the subject and requested to notify Messrs. Delano and King, and also this department, of the time and place of making the required inspection and survey, with the name of the vessel or vessels to be offered for examination. The president of the company replied, under date of September 13, as follows :

"Owing to the shortness of the time and the great preparations required for a long voyage, we have not yet decided which will be the first steamer for Brazil. As soon as the vessels which are to be placed on this line are ready, we shall notify your department, as well as the naval constructor and chief engineer, whom you have been pleased to appoint for the inspection of the same."

The Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 20th of September, transmitted copies of letters received from Messrs. Delano and King, respectively, as follows: Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, under date of 19th September, reporting that, "No vessel has yet been submitted to me, and I would inquire if I am to inspect any vessel that may be presented by the parties named after this date." And Chief Engineer J. W. King reporting, under date of 18th September, "As yet I have not been notified. Observing from your letter that the report is to be made not later than September 20, I wrote to Mr. José F. Navarro, president of the company, but received no answer. Some days thereafter I went to his office to get information on the subject, and received in reply that the vessels were not yet ready."

On the 21st of September the Secretary of the Navy was advised that in order to give the contractors the fullest opportunity of furnishing the steamships required, the period of time originally designated by this department for making an inspection of the steamships was extended until the 27th of September, with request to give instructions accordingly to the naval constructor and engineer.

On the 23d of September the company was informed of the extension of time granted, and on same date a letter was received from its president, dated September 22, stating that he had notified Messrs. Delano and King that the steamship Havana was offered for inspection as the pioneer of the Brazilian line.

The report of the naval constructor on the steamship Havana, dated September 25, and received September 26, showed that the vessel was of deficient tonnage, her measurement being only eighteen hundred and one tons burden, and consequently she did not meet the requirements of the law. Application was made by the company and pressed, both by letter and in a personal interview at the department, on the 26th of September, to accept the Havana to take the mail on the 28th, but was peremptorily declined for want of authority under the law, and the agent of the company so informed.

On the 28th of September a letter was received from the president of the company, dated the 27th, at New York, advising the department of his conclusion to send the Havana on the 29th, and "trust to your" (the Postmaster General's) "own judgment and generosity as to whether it shall be an independent trip or the commencement of the contract." I replied to this letter on the 28th as follows: "In order to prevent any misunderstanding on this subject, I have to say, in reply, that, while I am anxious to extend to your company every facility within my power, I have no discretion whatever to accept the Havana as a regular steamer under the terms of the act of Congress and your contract, which is based thereon; and if she is despatched on the 29th instant, as you propose, she can only be treated as a transient, independent steamer, not under contract with this department."

In my verbal interview with Mr. Thomas Asencio on this subject, on the 26th instant, I stated to him my decision very explicitly, as follows:

"1. That the Postmaster General had no power to accept any steamship for the mail service to Brazil of less capacity than two thousand tons burden; that the steamship Havana, though reported upon favorably by the naval constructor detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, as a seaworthy and staunchly built steamer, is also reported by him as measuring only eighteen hundred and one tons burden, and cannot for that reason be accepted as meeting the requirements of the act of Congress authorizing the establishment of this service.

"2. That under the circumstances of the case, and in view of the fact that the steamship company had been diligent in their efforts to furnish a proper steamship for their first outward trip on the 28th instant, and had been unable to do so on account of an unforeseen obstacle, the Postmaster General was willing to grant a reasonable extension of time, not to exceed one month, within which to furnish acceptable steamships and commence the service—the company to make application therefor in writing, setting forth the facts upon which it is based; and,

"3. Should the company deem it advisable to despatch the steamer Havana to Brazil on the 28th instant, the Postmaster will treat her as a transient steamer not under contract, and will give directions to make up and forward mails by her, allowing the company as full compensation for the sea service, the aggregate amount of United States postage on the mails transported, as authorized by section nine of act approved March 3, 1865.

"I have, therefore, to inform you that an extension of time is granted to your company, not later than the 28th day of October, 1865, within which to furnish the required steamships and commence the performance of the service stipulated for by your contract; and further, that instructions have been given to the postmaster of New York, in case the steamer Havana is despatched by you, on the 29th instant, to send the mails by her as a transient steamer, allowing, as compensation for the service performed by her, the aggregate amount of sea and United States inland postage accruing upon the mails which she may transport."

On the 28th of September the postmaster of New York was instructed, in case the "Havana" should sail on the 29th instant, as proposed by the company, to treat her as a transient steamer not under contract, and make up a mail for her on the basis of the postage earnings, and report to the Auditor the amount of United States postage accruing on the mails transported.

Under date of 19th October the company tendered the steamships North America and South America for inspection, the first to sail on the 30th, the 29th being Sunday; and on the 20th the Secretary of the Navy was requested to issue instructions for their inspection and survey by a naval constructor and engineer. The Secretary of the Navy replied, under date of 21st October, stating that orders had been given to Naval Constructor B. F. Delano and Chief Engineer J. W. King to make the required inspections.

On the 23d of October a letter was received from the post department of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 6, 1865, acknowledging the receipt of the letter from this department of 27th June, 1865.

On the 30th of October reports were received from Thomas E. Webb, assistant naval constructor, and J. W. King, chief engineer United States navy, dated, respectively, at navy yard, New York, October 28, stating that "they had examined the steamship North America," and reporting as result of the examination, that "her tonnage is two thousand and eighty-five tons" (new tonnage,) that "the engines, boilers, and appendages are in good condition in all respects, and of sufficient power, strength and endurance," and that, in their judgment, "she is a suitable vessel for the contemplated service;" also, that "the steamer South America is not yet ready for the examination." On the same day, October 30, the company was informed of the reception and character of these reports.

On the 7th of November, inquiry was made of the postmaster of New York

whether the steamer North America was despatched by the company to Brazil on the 30th of October, as proposed; and if so, whether she took the mails; and a reply from the postmaster of New York, in the affirmative, was received on the 9th of same month.

On the 22d of November I received a letter from the vice-president of the company, dated the 21st of same month, as follows :

"We have the honor to inform you that Dr. Edward F. Perkins is the purser of the steamer South America, of our line, ready to leave this port for Rio de Janeiro the 29th instant, and we beg you to have the kindness to order that the mails should be delivered to him."

To this letter I replied on same day that the steamer South America "must be inspected and reported upon by the United States naval constructor, &c., and accepted for the service to Brazil, before orders can be given to send the mails by her on the 29th instant, as you request. Orders were given by the Secretary of the Navy, last month, to make the required inspection and survey of the steamers North America and South America, but the North America only was reported upon by the naval constructor and chief engineer at New York.

"If you propose sending the South America on the 29th instant, no time should be lost in having the required inspection and survey made, and reported to this department."

On the 27th of November, the reports of Naval Constructor B. F. Delano and Chief Engineer J. W. King, dated Navy Yard, New York, November 25, 1865, were received. B. F. Delano, naval constructor, reported as follows :

"Agreeably to instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I have examined the side-wheel steamer South America, offered to carry the mails from the port of New York to the Brazils and back, and have to report :

"This vessel comes within the law for that duty, and I consider her suitable for the service required."

J. W. King, chief engineer, reported as follows :

"The machinery, boilers and appendages are in all respects in good condition and of sufficient power, strength, and endurance; in short, suitable for the service for which the vessel is offered."

The company was on the same day advised by letter of these favorable reports on the South America, and that she was accepted for the service; and instructions were given to the postmaster of New York to make up and despatch the mails by her on the 29th of November.

On the 15th of December, 1865, the company transmitted a copy of a new register of the steamer Havana, in which the deputy collector of the port of New York certified that her measurement was over two thousand tons. To which the department replied on the 16th of December, that "no certificate of measurement, except that of a naval constructor under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, can be recognized as a compliance with the terms of the act," and that. "if a mistake was made in the first survey of this steamer, it should be corrected by the naval constructor who reported her to this department as being under two thousand tons burden, or by some other naval constructor, to be detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy." Under date of 20th December, the vice-president of the company at New York wrote as follows : "Your communication of December 16th is received and contents duly noted. We most respectfully ask of you to appoint the proper officer for the inspection of the steamer Havana at your earliest convenience, in order that she may not be delayed in her departure for Brazil on the 29th instant." Immediately on receipt thereof, the Secretary of the Navy was advised—on 21st December—of this application, and requested to order a re-inspection and survey of said steamer at New York, with as little delay as possible, and also to notify the company what officers are detailed for that duty; and the company was also informed, on same date, of the action taken on their application.

On the 29th day of December, the day on which the company had proposed

to despatch the Havana from New York, the report of the re-survey and inspection of the vessel was received at the department, signed by B. F. Delano, naval constructor; J. W. King, chief engineer United States navy, and A. C. K. Benham, lieutenant commander, reporting as follows:

"This vessel was examined on the 25th of September last, and reported less than two thousand tons; she then measured eighteen hundred and one tons, as per new law for the measurement of sea-going ships.

"She now measures nineteen hundred and nine and twenty-eight hundredths (1,909 $\frac{28}{100}$) tons, because the cargo and passenger space has been increased since the last survey, principally by the addition of a saloon on the upper deck."

The department immediately telegraphed the vice-president of the company, at New York, as follows:

"The steamer Havana having been again reported as measuring less than two thousand tons burden, she cannot take mails under contract. If mails are forwarded by her it must be for the postage earnings only."

The postmaster of New York was at the same time telegraphed as follows:

"Steamer Havana is reported, on re-examination by B. F. Delano, United States naval constructor, as measuring less than two thousand tons burden. If mails are forwarded by her it must be for the postage earnings only, and not under contract."

On the 27th of January, 1866, the attention of the company was called to complaints made by passengers of the inadequate accommodations furnished on board of their steamers.

On the 6th of February, 1866, a letter was received from the company, dated February 2, applying for a change of the schedule days of sailing, &c., to which the department replied on the same day as follows:

"With respect to changing the sailing days of your steamers as therein proposed, I have to state that, until this department is officially informed that a contract has been executed by your company with the government of Brazil, as required by the act of Congress authorizing the service, and by the terms of the conditional contract with this department, signed the 29th day of August, 1865, the subject of adopting a revised schedule of sailing days cannot be considered. The contract with this department was made contingent upon the execution by your company of a corresponding contract with the government of Brazil within a reasonable time; and its stipulations require that schedule days of departure and arrival shall be approved by the Post Office Departments of the United States and Brazil, respectively, and shall be subject to such alterations, from time to time, by said post departments, as the interests of the international postal service may require. More than five months have elapsed since this conditional contract was made; the company's steamers have performed several round trips to Rio de Janeiro and back to New York, and it is still uncertain, so far as this department is officially informed on the subject, whether the government of Brazil will unite with the United States in establishing the proposed mail steamship service between the two countries. Although several letters have been addressed by this department to the general post department of Brazil, communicating full information of the action taken by the United States towards the establishment of this service, all the information this department has received, relative to the co-operation of Brazil, has been furnished by your company, or obtained through other indirect channels, so that nothing is officially known, even at this time, as to the action taken by Brazil respecting the proposed service. Moreover, it is proper that I should further say that the apparently hasty manner in which steamers have been procured and offered for the mail service, scarcely affording sufficient time for their inspection before the date of their departure, and the effort made to procure the acceptance of a steamer which had been previously examined by the naval constructor, and rejected on account of insufficient tonnage, were not calculated to inspire confi-

dence that the service, if established, will be of the character and grade contemplated by Congress.

"I trust, however, that these apprehensions may prove to be unfounded, and that the required contract with Brazil may be executed without further delay.

"When this is accomplished the question of adopting a schedule will be considered."

And on the same date the postmaster of New York was instructed to report to the department the amounts of United States postage upon the mails already transported by the company's steamers, and for the future to make special reports of the United States postage on each mail sent and received by them.

The vice-president of the company, by letter dated New York, 26th March, 1866, and received at the department on the 27th, tendered the steamer *Morning Star* for inspection, saying, "she will be our next boat for Rio de Janeiro on the 29th instant." The Secretary of the Navy was requested on the same day (27th March) to issue orders for her inspection at New York and report as soon as practicable.

On the 28th the Secretary of the Navy replied that the necessary orders had been issued to the commandant at New York for her inspection, and the company was immediately advised thereof.

The reports of the naval constructor and chief engineer, dated 29th March, were not received at this department until the 31st of March, two days after the time designated for the sailing of the steamer for Brazil. The report of Naval Constructor B. F. Delano stated "the vessel is nearly filled with cargo, and it is impossible to measure her capacity. By her register at the custom-house she stands two thousand four hundred and forty-four hundredths ($2,400\frac{44}{100}$) tons. At the insurance office she stands 1*, nineteen hundred and seventeen tons." Of course no action was or could have been taken on these reports, which were wholly unsatisfactory.

On the 5th of April last, the vice-president of the company at New York wrote to the department as follows:

"We received by the *North America* the contract with the Brazilian government for carrying the mail to that country, and are making out a copy of the same, which will be done as soon as possible." When this notice was received, I was considering the propriety of declaring the conditional contract of 29th of August, 1865, null and void, because of the great delay in obtaining any official notice of its ratification by the government of Brazil. Nothing further on the subject was received from the company until the 5th of May, when a letter from the vice-president, dated May 4, 1866, was received, as follows: "Not having received by the steamer *North America* a duplicate of the contract with the government of Brazil for carrying the mails, we deem it necessary to retain the original and send you a certified copy, which you will find herewith enclosed." This copy, which was in the Portuguese text, has been translated into English, and is annexed hereto.

The company also, under date of May 5, 1866, applied for a modification of the schedule, so as to secure close connexions at St. Thomas and Rio de Janeiro with connecting mail steamship lines.

The ratification by the Brazilian government appearing to be in substantial conformity with the requirements of the act of May 28, 1864, authorizing the establishment of the service, the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company and the Secretary of the Navy were advised thereof, under date May 14, 1866, and informed that another and more thorough inspection and survey would be required of the steamships offered for the service, before the contract was consummated, as the inspections and reports heretofore made were not satisfactory to this department.

My letter of that date to the vice-president of the company was as follows:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the ratification by the government of Brazil of the conditional contract with this department for carrying

the mails between the United States and Brazil, which was transmitted with your letter of the 4th instant. The original will, of course, be exhibited.

"I have to say that the ratification seems to be in substantial conformity with the requirements of the law authorizing the establishment of the service; but before the contract is consummated, it will be necessary for another and more thorough inspection and survey to be made of the steamships offered for the service.

"The Secretary of the Navy has been requested to issue the necessary instructions for such inspection and report.

"The inspection and report heretofore made were not satisfactory to this department. You were not specially advised of the fact, as it could only become material on notification of the ratification of the contract by the Brazilian government, which now being received, the subject is presented in graver form; and I deem it only proper to inform you that the provisions of the law in regard to the character of the steamships, including the tonnage, machinery, equipments, &c., will have to be shown to be fully complied with by the report of the officers designated by the Navy Department for such purpose before the contract can go into effect.

"With regard to the proposed schedule of sailing days, I have to say that the department will be prepared to take action upon it on receiving a favorable report from the officers detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to make the reinspection and survey of the steamships offered for the performance of the service."

The letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy on the same day was as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that this department has received a copy of the ratification by the government of Brazil of the conditional contract made with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between the two countries, which appears to be in substantial conformity with the requirements of the act of May 28, 1864, authorizing the establishment of this service; but before its formal acceptance by this department, it will be necessary for another and more thorough inspection and survey to be made of the steamships offered for the service, as the inspection and reports heretofore made were not satisfactory to this department.

"I therefore request that you will please give directions for the reinspection and survey of the steamers by an experienced naval constructor, engineer, and naval officer, including the tonnage, machinery, equipments, &c., that I may have full information to enable me to decide whether the steamships offered by said company meet the requirements of the act of Congress referred to, which stipulates that they shall be 'first-class American sea-going steamships, of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum;' and also provides that they 'shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class.' The contract with the company further stipulates that the steamships, after acceptance and during the period they may be employed in conveying the mails, shall be kept up by alterations, repairs, and additions as the exigency may require, fully equal to the best state of steamship improvement attained.

"The inspections heretofore made of certain steamships offered by the company had special reference to the tonnage, boilers, and engines, but gave no information as to the character of the equipments, &c. I will thank you, therefore, to add to the examining commission an experienced naval officer, with instructions to examine and report as to the character and sufficiency of the equipments, &c.

"I beg to request that you will cause the desired reinspection and survey to be made as soon as practicable, that I may have the necessary information to enable me to decide upon the acceptance of the steamships offered without delay, and if possible during the present week."

The Secretary of the Navy replied, under date of May 15, 1866, that he had detailed Rear-Admiral F. H. Gregory, Chief Engineer Robert Danby, and Naval Constructor B. F. Delano to inspect the steamers offered for the service, and on the 16th of same month the company was advised thereof.

The foregoing statement, in the order of time, of the steps taken by this department to establish the direct mail steamship communication between the United States and Brazil, authorized by act of May 28, 1864, contains full information on the subject, and furnishes all the particulars called for by the resolution of the House of the 14th instant. I may add, however, that no payment has been made to the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for any service performed under their conditional contract; the only payments made being the United States postages on the mails transported by the steamer Havana outward from New York on the 29th of September and 29th of December, 1865, and inward at New York on the 1st of December, 1865, which amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$635 19. And it is also proper to state that I have just received information that Messrs. C. K. Garrison, D. B. Allen, and S. G. Wheeler, of the city of New York, are the owners, at this time, of the controlling interest in the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 12, 1865.

SIR: I have received and considered your letter of the 26th ultimo, and will now give you the result of my reflection upon the questions which you submit to me.

The case presented is this: By the act of May 28, 1864, (13 Stat., 93) the Postmaster General was authorized to invite proposals for ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the service for a term of ten years. The statute provided that the bidder or bidders accepted by the Postmaster General should be "a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract."

An invitation for the proposals having been regularly extended to the country by advertisement, three bids were offered; one by a gentleman named C. K. Garrison, who proposed to undertake the service for a compensation of \$135,000 per annum, and another by the "New York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company," through its president, James F. Navarro, who offered to make a contract for the service at an annual compensation of \$120,000. The name and offer of the third bidder it is not important to mention. After careful and thorough inquiry had been made, your letter states, into the standing and responsibility of the parties, bidder and guarantors, the Postmaster General accepted the proposal of the "New York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company," as tendered by its president, Mr. Navarro. This decision was made on November 2, 1864. More than six months after the award of the contract to the company on May 12, 1865, Mr. Garrison, the next lowest bidder, objected to the award, on the ground that *his* "was the lowest bid from any party competent to contract for the service," and claimed that the proposed contract should accordingly be awarded to him. In the mean time, however, after the proposal of the said company had been accepted by you, and before the date of the

communication of Mr. Garrison, all the persons interested as stockholders in the New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company," together with certain other persons, formed a company and organized a corporation, under the general incorporation laws of the State of New York, called the "United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company," for the purpose of acquiring and navigating steam vessels to transport passengers, freights and mails between the United States and Brazil. The articles of incorporation are dated February 11, 1865.

Subsequently, also, to the acceptance of the bid of the company, the president, Mr. Navarro, applied to you, as you state, "for authority to change the name of the said company to that of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company." You assented on February 27, 1865, to this proposition, provided you were furnished with satisfactory evidence that the parties to the new organization were identically the same as those interested in the bid which the department had accepted. This evidence, on March 9, 1865, was furnished to you, and the fact may be taken to be that the interests of all the stockholders in the old were intended to be and were preserved in the constitution of the new company.

I have thus stated all the material facts of the case. I will now briefly answer the questions of law that they present.

In the first place, I am of opinion that the proposal of the "New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company" should have been rejected by the department as soon as it was opened. That company was utterly deprived, by the very terms of its charter, of legal capacity to make any contract with the government for the performance of the service authorized by the statute of 1864. It was not, therefore, a "*responsible bidder*," or a party of "*undoubted responsibility*," within the meaning of the act of Congress. The company was incorporated to carry "freight, passengers and mail-matter between the ports of New York, in the State of New York, and Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba, in the island of Cuba." It was created a corporation for that *specific* purpose, and therefore could lawfully enter into no contract which was not necessary, either directly or incidentally, to enable it to fulfil and answer that purpose. Every contract not of such a character, which the company might have attempted to make, would have been absolutely invalid, and incapable of being enforced against it. It cannot, of course, be pretended that a contract to carry the mails between the United States and Brazil was directly or incidentally necessary to enable this company to fulfil the purpose of its existence, as declared by its charter of incorporation. Such a contract is entirely foreign to that purpose, and the corporation had no power to bind itself to perform the service that it proposed to undertake. Its proposal should therefore have been rejected, in my opinion, when the bids were opened, and the proposed contract awarded to one of the other parties.

I am of opinion, also, that the United States are not bound to adhere to the award made by the department, by reason either of your acceptance of the company's proposal, or of the responsibility of the sureties who were named in connexion with it, or of the assent given by the department to the formation of the new organization. The United States, in my opinion, are not estopped, by the effect of all those circumstances in combination, from denying, at this time, the competency of the company to enter into this contract, and refusing to complete the arrangement with the new corporation. The *acceptance* of the proposal cannot bind the government, because you had no power to accept any proposal not offered by a "*responsible bidder*." Your authority was limited by the terms of the statute, and any exercise of power beyond the sphere of your statutory authority, such as the acceptance of a proposal made by an incompetent, and, therefore, (within the meaning of the statute,) absolutely and legally *irresponsible* party, cannot affect the government with any liability for your act. I regard also the character of the proposed sureties as an element of no import-

ance in the inquiry. The object of the statute was to procure safe and cheap carriage of the mails. The department was, therefore, charged with the duty of selecting some one capable of contracting for the service. That was the primary thing to be done. The next, and entirely collateral object, was to secure ample guarantee that the party with whom a contract for the service in question should be made would fulfil the obligations of the contract. The government cannot compel the sureties in such a contract to carry the mails. The only resort it could have to them would be for the recovery of damages for breach of the principal's engagement.

I am of opinion also that the consent which you gave to the transmutation of the company, whose proposal was accepted, into the new organization, called the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, does not bind the government to adhere to the terms of the proposal offered on behalf of the "New York, Nuevitas, and Cuba Steamship Company." You have no power to execute a contract, under the statute of 1864, with the "United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company." That corporation did not propose to perform or bid for the service. You have no statutory authority to make a contract with any but a responsible *bidder*. The fact that the same interests are retained in the new that existed in the old organization is of no manner of importance. The old company has an identity quite distinct in law from that of the new company; it is a very different person. It may or may not recognize the proposal of the old organization as binding upon it; and even if it should, you cannot confer upon it authority or engage to pay it to carry the mails, because your power was limited by the statute to making a contract with an accepted *bidder* for that service. I take it, therefore, that your assent, to the effect which has been mentioned, may be treated as a nullity.

The only remaining point for consideration is as to the effect of the lapse of time upon the demand which has been recently made by Mr. Garrison, that the contract shall be awarded to him. While I am of opinion that his neglect in not directing, at the proper time, your attention to the point of difficulty in regard to the company whose proposal was accepted, cannot validate the proposal of that company, I am clear that it has the effect of depriving you of power to award the contract to him. If, when the bids were opened, or within a reasonable time thereafter, this gentleman had taken his present objection, it would have been your duty to have decided between his proposal and that of the other person who offered. The contract might or might not have been awarded to him. *Non constat*, it would have been given to him, for it might have been given to the highest bidder on the ground of his superior responsibility. I cannot tell how that would have been; nor can you *now*. The first bidder, Mr. Raynor, cannot be presumed to have continued his offer throughout the six months that have elapsed since the awarding of the contract. I cannot think that the law would presume that Mr. Raynor, and any others who may have offered, continued their offers beyond the date of your actual acceptance of the company's bid. An offer is presumed to continue, when no time is fixed by the offerer, for a reasonable time after it is made, and for a no longer period. I think, then, under the circumstances of the case, as I understand them, you cannot decide at this time between those who made bids under the advertisement of the department, and award the contract to the proper party in the same way that you would have done if, while the whole subject was open, your attention had been called to the fatal objection now pressed upon you to the competency of the Cuba company.

The conclusion upon the whole case would seem, therefore, to be, that it will be necessary for the department, in order to execute the statute of 1864, to invite, by new advertisements, fresh proposals for this mail steamship service.

The following are, in a condensed form, the propositions that I have intended to affirm in the foregoing opinion :

1. That the "New York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company" had no power to make a contract with the United States to perform the service mentioned in the statute of May 28, 1864, and that its proposal for the said service should have been disregarded when the respective bids were opened and considered by the department.

2. That the department has no authority now to execute a contract, under the act of May 28, 1864, for the said mail steamship service, with the "United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company."

3. That from the effect of lapse of time and the laches of the party who now protests against the execution of a contract conformably to the proposal of the Cuba company, the department cannot accept the proposal of either of the remaining bidders; and,

4. That, in due execution of the statute of 1864, it will be necessary to invite new proposals for the said service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

Hon. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*

This article of contract, made the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between the United States of America (acting in this behalf by their Postmaster General) and the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, with Thomas Asencio and Manuel J. Mora, trading under the name, firm and style of Thomas Asencio and Company, as sureties, witnesseth: that whereas the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company have been accepted, in accordance with the stipulations and provisions of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," and in conformity with the advertisement inviting proposals for said service, issued by the Postmaster General of the United States, dated 26th June, 1865, as contractors to convey the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between the port of New York, in the United States, and the port of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching on outward and inward passages at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, in Brazil, at the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips or voyages per annum, out and back, for and during a contract term of ten years, commencing from the day the first steamship of the line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; and whereas said act of Congress requires that the government of Brazil shall unite with the government of the United States in establishing said mail communication between the two countries, by accepting proposals and entering into contract with the bidder or bidders who may be accepted on the part of the United States, each government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service; and whereas the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company state, in their proposal for said service, that such proposals have been made to Brazil by the said company, and accepted by that government, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act: Now, therefore, the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, contractors, and Thomas Asencio and Manuel J. Mora, trading under the name, firm and style of Thomas Asencio and Company, as sureties, do jointly and severally undertake, covenant and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves to transport the mails of the United States between the ports of New York and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching to land and receive mails at St.

Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, in Brazil, on the outward and inward passages, twelve round trips per annum, by a line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden, each, and of sufficient number to perform the required service for and during the term of ten years, commencing from the day the first steamship of the line shall depart with the mails from New York for Rio de Janeiro.

And the said contractors do further covenant and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves, that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after the most approved models, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class, and shall, before approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, and at any time thereafter during the continuance of the contract, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General. And further, that the said steamships, after acceptance by the Postmaster General, and during the period they may be employed in conveying the mails, shall be kept up by alterations, repairs, and additions as the exigency may require, fully equal to the best state of steamship improvement attained; and if not so kept up and maintained, they may be rejected by the Postmaster General of the United States as not meeting the requirements of the act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the service, and other satisfactory steamships required in their place.

And the said contractors do further covenant and agree to transport, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent of the United States to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, and to assign to such agent suitable accommodations for that purpose.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by the said contractors, and they do bind themselves—

First. To perform each passage from New York to Rio de Janeiro, including stoppages at intermediate ports, in twenty-eight days, and each return voyage from Rio de Janeiro to New York, including the stoppages at the intermediate ports, in twenty-six days, subject, however, to a reduction of time, if, after making the first voyage, it is ascertained that they can be performed in a less number of days; and subject also to such schedule days of departure and arrival as shall be approved by the post office departments of the United States and Brazil, respectively, and to such alterations by said post departments, from time to time, as the interests of the international postal service may require.

Second. To transport the mails in a safe and secure manner, free from wet or other injury, in a separate apartment in each steamship, to be fitted up for the exclusive accommodation of the mail.

Third. To take the mail and every part of it from and deliver it and every part of it into the post offices at New York, St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, respectively. They also undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves, to be answerable for the proper care and transportation of the mails, and accountable to the United States for any damages which may be sustained by the United States through the unfaithfulness or want of care of their officers, agents, and employés; and they do further covenant and agree that they will not transmit by themselves or their agents, or be concerned in transmitting, commercial intelligence more rapidly than by mail, and that they will not carry or suffer to be carried letters or newspapers out of the mail, and that they will not knowingly convey any person carrying on the business of transporting letters or other mail matter without the special consent of the Post Office Department of the United States. And further, that they will convey, without additional charge, post office blanks, mail bags, and the occasional special agent, on business of the Post Office Department exclusively, on the exhibition of his credentials. For which services, when per-

formed, the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company are to be paid by the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in the currency of the United States, in quarterly payments, on the receipt at the Post Office Department of satisfactory evidence of the performance of the service embraced in said payments, subject, however, to deductions, fines, and penalties imposed by the Postmaster General for failures and irregularities, as hereinafter stipulated.

And it is further stipulated and agreed by and between the said parties, that in case the government of the United States and the government of Brazil should wish and agree to omit and dispense with the port of Para, in Brazil, as a port to touch at, and shall release and relieve the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company from any duty and obligation under its contracts with both and each of said governments to touch at said port of Para, then, and in that case, the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company and its said sureties stipulate and agree that said company shall and will perform said mail service hereinbefore described and provided for, save and excepting only said port of Para therefrom, for the annual sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, currency of the United States, in lieu of said annual sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and payable in like manner as hereinbefore provided; and in such case the schedule of sailing days shall be rearranged, and the time of performing the voyages out and back shall be made to conform to the decreased service.

It is hereby also stipulated and agreed by the said contractors and their sureties, that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages, and that suitable fines and penalties shall be imposed, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, according to the nature and frequency of the delinquency, for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service according to the provisions of this contract. If any of the steamers should fail to complete any voyage upon which they may have entered, or fail to touch at any of the intermediate ports above designated, unless prevented by unforeseen or uncontrollable events, which must be established by authentic documents, the said company will be subject to a fine of not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to the loss of a pro rata proportion of the subsidy to that part of the voyage not completed. After the completion of the first voyage to Rio de Janeiro and back to New York, if delays occur in the arrivals of the steamers, the company will be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every forty-eight hours; and should delays occur in their departure, a fine will be imposed not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for every twenty-four hours, except in cases of unforeseen and uncontrollable events; and suitable fines shall also be imposed unless the delinquency shall be satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General, in due time, for failing to take or deliver the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for carrying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury, by being wet or otherwise, and for setting up or running an express to transmit letters or commercial intelligence in advance of the mails, or for transmitting knowingly, or after being informed, any one engaged in transporting letters or mail matter in violation of the laws of the United States.

And it is further agreed that the government of either the United States or Brazil shall not appropriate for its exclusive use any of the steamships accepted for the performance of this mail service, unless the company be in a position to substitute others capable of fulfilling the conditions of this contract; and if either of the two governments should temporarily employ in its service any one of the steamers of the company, in consequence of some extraordinary and unforeseen circumstance, the company will be privileged to use, if it be found necessary to

do so, but only for one voyage, a steamship of smaller tonnage than two thousand tons burden, in order to afford an opportunity to procure another steamship meeting the requirements of this contract. And it is also hereby further agreed, that the said company shall have the same privilege, in case any of the voyages shall be interrupted by unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances. And it is hereby further agreed, that the said company shall have the privilege of not touching, during the first year of this contract, at the port of Para on the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth voyages, but shall be required to touch at that port on the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh voyages of the said first year's service. And it is hereby further agreed, that the first steamship of the line shall leave the port of New York with the mails for Brazil on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

And it is hereby further stipulated and agreed, that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine this contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party, and that he may annul the contract for repeated failures, for violating the post office laws of the United States, for disobeying the instructions of the department, or for transporting persons conveying mail matter out of the mails as aforesaid; and this contract shall in all its parts be subject to the terms and requisitions of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1864, and also of the act of Congress approved the 21st of April, 1808, entitled "An act concerning public contracts," so far as the provisions of the act last cited shall apply to this contract.

And it is also stipulated and agreed by the United States that the steamships employed in the service shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States, provided a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the government of Brazil.

And it is hereby further stipulated and agreed by the said contractors, and they do bind themselves, that whatever privileges, concessions, allowances, or deductions from the established tariff of charges for troops, passengers, and freight transported on government account, the company may grant to the government of Brazil, shall also be extended to the government of the United States.

And it is also further stipulated and agreed, that this contract is made contingent upon the execution by said company of a corresponding contract with the government of Brazil, and that if no such contract shall be executed with the government of Brazil within a reasonable time, then this contract shall, at the option of the Postmaster General of the United States, be in all respects null and void, and no rights shall accrue to said company under any of its provisions.

In witness whereof, the said Postmaster General has caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed hereto, and has attested the same by his signature; and the said United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, by José F. Navarro, president, and their sureties, have hereto set their hands and seals the day and the year first hereinbefore written.

W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General*. [SEAL.]

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO, [SEAL.]

Per J. F. NAVARRO, *President*.

THOMAS ASECIO & CO., [SEAL.]

By MANUEL J. MORA;

By THOMAS ASECIO, *his Attorney*.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Postmaster General in the presence of—
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

And by the other parties hereto in the presence of—
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with Thomas Asencio and Manuel J. Mora, trading under the name, firm, and style of Thomas Asencio and Company, and the condition of their property, and after full investigation and inquiry I am well satisfied that they are good and sufficient sureties for the amount in the foregoing contract.

W. M. EVARTS.

[Translation from the Portugese original.]

CABINET OF THE MINISTRY, RIO JANEIRO, MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND PUBLIC WORKS, *June 24, 1865.*

In accordance with your request to know, as the representative of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, the condition that will serve as a basis for the contract which the imperial government will make with the afore-said company, in order to establish steam navigation between New York in the United States, and the port of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, I have received instructions from his excellency the minister of agriculture, commerce and public works to make known to you that the said conditions are as follows :

1st. The steamer must be of the first class, two thousand tons at least, constructed of the best materials and according to the most approved models, and sufficient in number to make a monthly voyage, or twelve voyages per annum. These conditions will be verified by a naval constructor, or by a commissioner to be appointed by the minister of marine.

2d. The steamers will sail from the port of New York, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, and at other ports which may subsequently be agreed upon between the governments of the United States and Brazil with the company. The company will have the privilege of not touching during the first year of this contract at the Port of Para on the 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th voyages, but will be obliged to touch on the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th voyages. During the second year and those which will follow, to the end of the time stipulated in this contract, the steamers of the company will be required to touch at the said port of Para on every one of their monthly voyages.

3d. The voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro shall be made in twenty-seven days, and that from Rio Janeiro to New York in twenty five; the delays at each one of the ports being included in the foregoing time. This number of days will be reduced, if, after making the first voyages, it be ascertained that there is every probability of the voyages being accomplished in shorter time. The imperial government, together with the company, will organize a schedule of time, fixing the departures and arrivals of the steamers, as also the delays at the touching ports.

4th. The company will be subject to the fine of eight contos for the non-performance of a voyage, and to the loss of the corresponding subsidy. If any of the steamers should fail to perform any of the voyages stipulated in this contract, unless prevented by unforeseen and uncontrollable events, which must be corroborated by authentic documents, the company will be subject to the fine of four contos, and to the loss of the corresponding subsidy to that part of the voyage not completed. Should delays occur in the arrival of the steamers the company will be fined the sum of one contos for every forty-eight hours; and should delays occur in their departure, the fine will be five hundred reis for every twenty-four hours, excepting in the said causes of unforeseen and uncontrollable events.

5th. The requirements set forth in the preceding condition will not be ap-

plied to the first voyage in which the company inaugurates the service of this line of navigation.

6th. The steamers shall alternately arrive with those of the trans-atlantic steamship companies which at present perform the postal service between Europe and Brazil.

7th. The times of arrival at and departure from the different ports by said steamers shall not be interrupted or interfered with on any account, except by extraordinary arrangements which the imperial government may establish.

8th. The government of either Brazil or the United States shall not appropriate for its exclusive use any of the steamers, unless the company be in a position to substitute others capable of fulfilling the conditions of this contract.

9th. If either of the two governments should temporarily employ in its service any one of the steamers of the company in consequence of some extraordinary and unforeseen circumstance, the company will be privileged to use, but only for one voyage, a steamer of smaller tonnage than that fixed upon in the first condition, thus affording it an opportunity of procuring another steamer in accordance with the original conditions. The company shall also have the same privilege in case any of the voyages should be interrupted by unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances.

10th. The steamers belonging to the company shall enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as those granted to the steamers belonging to the Messageries Imperiales and Royal Mail Steamship Company.

11th. The tariff for passengers and freight shall not exceed that which actually is enforced by the aforesaid companies.

12th. The imperial government shall have a right to send a postal agent by each one of the companies' steamers free of all expenses, and adequate accommodations shall be provided for him. The mails also to be transported free of all expenses.

13th. The imperial government will also have the privilege of sending on board of said steamers, free of all expenses, an officer of the imperial navy, who will be under the orders of the commander of the steamer, and whose duty will be confined to the acquirement of the necessary knowledge connected with this navigation.

14th. The steamers are forbidden to convey to Brazil those persons to whom the law of November 7, 1831, has reference, and especially those to whom article 7 (same law) refers.

15th. The colonist or agricultural emigrants who may come on said steamers with the object of finding their residence in the empire, and who present legalized documents executed by the Brazilian officials, shall have the privilege of a deduction of at least thirty per cent. from the price of passages in the tariff. This same deduction shall be made on the prices of the tariff for freight of machines and other instruments intended for agriculture.

16th. The imperial government shall pay at the rate of thirty per cent. of the price of the tariff fixed for passengers for the troops conveyed from one port of the empire to another.

17th. All coal imported by the company for the use of its steamers shall be exempt from duty.

18th. The imperial government agrees to give a subsidy of two hundred contos de reis per annum, or 16,666||666 per round voyage, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date on which the first voyage shall commence. This subsidy shall be paid in Rio Janeiro in the currency of Brazil.

19th. Whatever privilege or concession the company may grant to the government of the United States shall also be extended to the government of Brazil.

20th. The conditions of this contract may be altered at any time, provided there is an agreement between the two governments and the company.

LUIS PLINIO DE OLIVEIRA,

Official de Gabinete.

AURELIO ARANGO, Esq.

[Translation.]

Decree No. 3614 of 17th February, 1866, approves the conditions of a contract with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for the service of a line of packets between Brazil and the United States. Exercising the authority granted by law, No. 1247, of the 28th June, 1865, I deem it proper to approve the conditions herewith which are signed by Antonio Francisco de Paula Souza, of my council, minister and secretary of state for affairs of agriculture, commerce, and public works, for contracting with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for the monthly service of a line of steam packets between Brazil and the United States. Antonio Francisco de Paula Souza, of my council, minister and secretary of state for affairs of agriculture, commerce and public works: so be it understood and carried into effect. Palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the seventeenth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and forty-fifth of the independence of the empire.

With the rubric of his Majesty the Emperor,

DON ANTONIO FRANCISCO DE PAULA SOUZA.

True copy:

LUIS PLINIO DE OLIVEIRA,

Director General of Mails.

Conditions referred to in decree No. 3614 of this date.

1st. The vessels employed in the service of the navigation between Rio de Janeiro and New York shall be of the first class, of two thousand tons at least, constructed of the best materials, and according to the most approved models, and in number sufficient to make one trip every month, or twelve round voyages each year. These conditions shall be verified by a naval constructor, or by a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

2d. It shall leave New York, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and other ports which may hereafter be agreed upon between the governments of Brazil and of the United States with the company. Meantime the company may, during the first year of the contract, omit to touch at the port of Para on the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th voyages, touching there without fail on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th. In the second year, however, and those following, until the arrival of the close of the contract, the company shall be obliged to touch at the port of Para on all the voyages of its steamers.

3d. The voyage from New York to Rio de Janeiro shall be made in twenty-eight days, and that from Rio de Janeiro to New York in twenty-six days, including in such time the stoppage at each of the ports of call. These times shall be reduced as soon after the making of the first voyages as the possibility can be ascertained of making them in less time. By agreement with the company a table shall be established fixing the days of departure and arrival of the steamers, and the periods of delay at the ports of call.

4th. On the failure of a voyage the company is subject to a forfeiture which

shall not exceed eight contos of reis, and the loss of the correspondent contribution. If the company omit to complete any of the voyages stipulated by the contract, unless by reason of stress, established by authenticated documents, it will be subject to a forfeiture not exceeding four contos of reis, and the loss of the correspondent contribution to the part of the voyage not carried out. For delay in arriving, the company shall suffer a forfeiture; which shall not exceed one conto of reis for every forty-eight hours. For delay of departure, it shall pay a forfeiture that shall not exceed five hundred milreis each twenty-four hours, reserving cases of stress referred to above.

Besides these forfeitures, the director general of mails shall have power to impose other forfeitures, as he shall think most suitable for failures which may occur, as well in the non-receipt as in delivery of the mails in due time at the mail stations, for the loss or damage which may result to the mails themselves from their ill condition on board, and finally from the fact of the despatch of any express, letters, or commercial advices in anticipation of the correspondence contained in the mail bags, or of carrying on the packets any one intrusted with carrying letters or any other postal correspondence. In case of repetition of these faults and violation of postal regulations, the director general of the mails shall rescind the contracts if it appears to him to be necessary.

5th. The provisions of the preceding article shall not be applied to the first voyage by which the company may inaugurate this line of service.

6th. The arrivals of the steamers of this line must alternate with those of the transatlantic packets which actually carry on the postal service between Brazil and Europe.

7th. The service of this navigation shall not be interrupted for any cause, save arrangements of policy, which the imperial government reserves to itself the right to determine.

8th. The government of Brazil, or of the United States, shall not withdraw from the service of the line any steamers, unless the company substitute therefor others which fill the conditions of the contract.

9th. If, from imperative and unforeseen circumstances, one of the two governments should temporarily take into its service any of the steamers belonging to the company, it may thereon engage another on like conditions, and make one voyage only with a steamer of less tonnage than established by article 1st. The company may do the same when by stress it may find itself compelled to interrupt a voyage.

10th. The steamers shall enjoy the like advantages and exemptions as are granted to the packets of the companies "Des Messageries Imperiales" and "Royal Company of Steam Packets of Southampton."

11th. The rates of passage and freights shall never be higher than those which are actually collected by those companies.

12th. The imperial government shall have the right to cause to embark or follow the steamers of the company, free of expense of passage and supplies, in a separate apartment, and with the best accommodations, a mail agent, who will take charge of the respective mails, the carrying of which shall also be gratuitous.

13th. In like manner the government may cause to embark on said vessels, without any indemnity, an officer of the imperial navy, who will be under the orders of the respective commander for the purpose of acquiring the practical knowledge of this navigation.

14th. The steamers shall not bring into Brazil the individuals referred to in the law of November 7, 1831.

15th. Colonists or agricultural emigrants determined to fix their residence in the empire, who may present documents from Brazilian authorities, shall enjoy a reduction of not less than 30 per cent. from the rate fixed as the tariff of passage money. The same favor shall also be enjoyed on machinery and instruments of labor.

16th. The government may cause troops to be transported from one part of the empire to another at which the steamers touch, and shall pay 30 per cent. less than the tariff rates.

17th. The importation of coal intended for the use of the steamers of the company is free of duty, saving the custom-house precautions.

18th. The imperial government will subsidize this company with an annual sum of 200,000||000, or 16,666||666 per voyage, to and from, (round voyage,) and for the space of ten years, counted from the day on which the first voyage is made. This subsidy shall be paid at Rio de Janeiro, in current money of Brazil.

19th. All and every arrangement the company makes with the government of the United States shall extend to the government of Brazil.

20th. These conditions may be changed by common agreement between the two governments and the company.

DON ANTONIO FRANCISCO DE PAULA SOUZA.

True copy:

LUIZ PLINIO DE OLIVEIRA,

Director General of the Mails.

PALACE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 17, 1861.*

I recognize as true the signature above of Señor Luiz Plinio de Oliveira, director general of the mails of the empire. In faith whereof I have signed these presents, and caused them to be sealed with the imperial arms.

Signed the Councillor,

[SEAL.]

JOAQUIN MARIA NASCENTES DE AZAMBUJA.

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED STATES,

New York, April 7, 1866.

I certify that the above document is an authentic copy of an original which I found in the archives of the department of affairs of commerce and agriculture of the empire, signed by Señor Luiz Plinio de Oliveira, director general of the mails, authorized by the proper minister.

[SEAL.]

LUIZ AUGUST DE PADUA FLUERY,

Secretary ad interim of the Legation.

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL, *New York, May 3, 1866.*



RIOT AT MEMPHIS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 28th of May, in relation to the riot at Memphis.

MAY 30, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 29, 1866.

SIR : In compliance with the request therefor contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28, 1866, I have the honor to send herewith two reports from Major General Stoneman, dated respectively May 13 and May 18, concerning the recent riot at Memphis, being all which have been received relating to that subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Received 12 o'clock, m.)

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1866.

From HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 12, 1866.

Lt. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A:

Your telegram of this date received.

The 3d colored artillery has been stationed here since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline; large numbers of the men had what they call families living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort in which the soldiers were stationed. These soldiers had been used as the instruments to execute the orders of government agents, such as provost marshal's bureau agents, &c, and consequently had been more or less brought directly

into contact with the law-breaking portion of the community and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of residents here, and composed principally of Irishmen, who consider the negro as his competitor and natural enemy. Many negro soldiers have, from time to time, been arrested by the police, and many whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negro soldiers, and in both cases those arrested have not unfrequently been treated with a harshness altogether unnecessary. These remarks and hints will lead you to reflections which will explain and indicate to you the state of feeling which existed between the negro soldiers and their sympathizers and the lower class of whites and their sympathizers, in which last are included agitators, demagogues, and office-seekers. The testimony before the commission which I have assembled to investigate the circumstances connected with the riot shows, that about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, April 30, four (4) policemen were walking down Cousey street and met three or four negroes; they jostled each other on the side-walk; an altercation occurred; one of the policemen struck a negro with a pistol, and was in return struck by another negro with a cane. There was no further trouble though a good deal of excitement among the negroes during that night. Incident on this encounter, about 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, May 1, a crowd of from fifty to seventy-five negroes, mostly discharged soldiers, were congregated together near the corner of Main and South streets; the greater portion of these negroes were intoxicated. Six policemen approached the crowd and arrested two of the most boisterous of the negroes; the policemen proceeded to conduct these two negroes towards the station-house, being followed by the crowd of negroes, which increased as they proceeded, and who used very insulting and threatening language, and accompanied their threats by firing pistols into the air; the police turned and fired upon the negroes, wounding one; one of the negro prisoners escaped, and the other was released by the police. The negroes returned the fire, wounding one of the police. The police force of the city, together with a large crowd of citizens, congregated together in the vicinity of South street, and being very much infuriated, proceeded to shoot, beat, and threaten every negro met with in that portion of the city. This was continued until about midnight on Tuesday night, when it was quelled by the interference of a small detachment of United States troops. Wednesday morning arrived, and found large crowds of people collected together in South Memphis, most of whom were armed; they remained there until about 1 o'clock p. m., when they were dispersed by a detachment of United States soldiers which had been employed during the day in keeping the discharged negro soldiers in and the white people out of the fort. During the day several negro shanties were burned down. About 10 o'clock Wednesday night a party of mounted men began to set fire to the negro school-houses, churches, and dwelling-houses. It is hoped that the investigation now being had will result in identifying the parties engaged. During Tuesday and Wednesday several inoffensive negroes were killed, and many maltreated and beaten in different parts of the city. The number killed and wounded in the riot, so far as can be ascertained by the commission, were one white man killed, shot by white man behind him; one white man wounded, shot by negroes. The number of negroes shot and beaten to death has not yet been ascertained. I will give you the information when procured. Frequent applications were made for arms and for permission to organize a militia force; all of which were refused, and Thursday I issued an order prohibiting any persons, under whatever pretext, from assembling anywhere armed or unarmed. Great fears were entertained that other buildings, such as the Freedmen's Bureau buildings of the Memphis post, would be burned down, but if any such intentions were had, the disposition made of the small force at my disposal prevented the realization. An attempt was made by some parties to gain possession of the muskets which a few days before had been turned in by

the 3d colored artillery. Every officer and man here was on duty day and night during the riot. On the 4th they were relieved by a detachment I had ordered over from Nashville.

As before stated, the rioters were composed of the police, firemen, and the rabble and negro-haters in general, with a sprinkling of Yankee-haters, all led on and encouraged by demagogues and office hunters, and most of them under the influence of whiskey. It appears in evidence before the commission that John Creighton, recorder of the city, made a speech to the rioters, in which he said: "We are not prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son-of-a-bitch out of town." Very few paroled confederates were mixed up with the rioters on Tuesday and Wednesday, the large portion being registered voters. Who composed the incendiaries on Wednesday night remains to be developed.

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES.

Official copy :

GEORGE K. GEET,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Received 5 p. m.]

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1866.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT : I have the honor to report that it appears upon investigation by the commission, that there were killed outright during the recent riots in Memphis, Tennessee, twenty-four (24) negroes, eight (8) of whom were discharged soldiers.

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Major General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY.

Official copy :

GEORGE K. GEET,

Assistant Adjutant General.

FREEDMEN.

LETTER

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*communication from the Secretary of War in reference to the operations of the
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

MAY 31, 1866.—Referred to the Select Committee on Freedmen's Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

to the House of Representatives :

I transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, covering a supplemental report to that already made to the House of Representatives, in answer to its resolution of the 21st instant, requesting the reports of General Steedman and others in reference to the operations of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 30, 1866.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 30, 1866

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental report to that already furnished by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1866, directing the communication to the House of reports made by General Steedman and others respecting the action of certain officers of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c. I understand it is desirable that this report should be sent to Congress by 12 o'clock to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the enclosed report from North Carolina and ask to have it attached as a supplement to my report just forwarded in answer to the House resolution of May 21st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, May 21, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order dated May 16, 1866, to "report upon the heads of Generals Steedman's and Fullerton's communication to the Secretary of War, enclosed," I have the honor to present the following statements:

Having heard of the arrival of Generals Steedman and Fullerton in this city I called, on the morning of April 24th, at the hotel where they were stopping but not finding them, I returned to my office. About 2 o'clock p. m. they came in, and remained with me nearly half an hour. My books and papers were freely offered for their inspection, but they were content with a summary of statistics from my monthly reports. No examination was made of my method of conducting the business of the bureau, nor of the condition of its finances. The headquarters of the central district, embracing nineteen counties, were not inspected, nor those of the sub-district of Raleigh, embracing Wake and three other counties, as the following statement of the officers in charge shows:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1866.

SIR: In the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton to the Secretary of War, the following statements appear:

1st. It has been our endeavor to ascertain, by a *thorough* and impartial investigation, the manner in which the bureau has been administered and conducted in these departments.

2d. We have visited all the towns and cities of any importance, and the headquarters of each district of the bureau in Virginia and North Carolina.

At the time of the visit of these officers (Generals Steedman and Fullerton) to this State, on their tour of inspection, I was on duty with the bureau as superintendent of the central district, comprising nineteen counties, with my headquarters at Raleigh.

No examination by them, as to the business or records of my office, was made. No interview between them and myself took place with reference to any inquiry as to the situation of freedmen's affairs within the limits of this extensive district although I had served in this vicinity most of the time since the bureau was put in operation in this State, and have probably had as good opportunities of knowing how the business of the bureau has been conducted, almost from the commencement, as any person could have. My office was in the same building with your own, and my books and papers as ready for *their* inspection as they were but a few days before for that of Brevet Brigadier General Sewall, acting inspector general, who did carefully examine them, as well as minutely inquire into all the business of my district, and express himself well satisfied with the condition of affairs.

The central district was at that time, for the purpose of facilitating business, divided into eight sub-districts, with a commissioned officer in charge of each, *at one of whom, so far as I have been able to learn, was called upon by Generals Freedman and Fullerton for any information with regard either to the business of his office or the condition of the freedmen of his district.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. ALMY,

Captain and Com'y Sub. Vols., Sup't Central Dist., N. C.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY,

*Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, State of North Carolina.*

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

ROOMS MILITARY COMMISSION,

Raleigh, N. C., May 14, 1866.

GENERAL: A due regard for my official reputation and personal character, as well as the social position which I have the honor to hold in private life, impels me to bring to your notice some facts in which the report of Generals Freedman and Fullerton appears to reflect partially on me.

At the time they came to Raleigh I was on duty as assistant superintendent, in charge of the sub-district of Raleigh, containing the city of Raleigh and the four populous counties of Wake, Harnett, Chatham, and Moore.

I was in the discharge of those duties at the time, and it being understood that an inspection party was in town, I fully anticipated an "investigation into the operations of the bureau" as conducted in my sub-district.

Neither of the inspecting generals, however, approached me, or sent for me, although it seems they visited your office, but a few yards distant.

I should have rejoiced at a thorough inspection of the recorded evidence and proceedings, such as I invited, a few days afterward, from Brevet Brigadier General F. D. Sewall, acting inspector general from the War Department, who expressed himself as "highly gratified" with the manner in which its operations were conducted.

In the report they were pleased to mention approvingly by name Brevet Colonel C. A. Cilley, superintendent of the western district, as "a bright exception," thus carrying the natural inference as to the reverse in reference to the rest of this State.

I therefore have the honor earnestly to protest against any such construction of said report as in anywise reflects injuriously as to the operations at that time of the bureau in this sub-district, or that would convey the inference that it was not at that time "conducted with proper ability and impartiality," or "its duties judiciously and honestly administered."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Regiment V. R. C.,

and Judge Advocate Military Commission.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner, State of North Carolina.

Official :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and A. A. A. Gen'l.

The first topic discussed by the commissioners, is as follows :

“FEELING TOWARDS THE BUREAU.

“We found the feeling towards the bureau much the same as that already stated as prevailing in Virginia, except that there appears to be a more universal desire in this department, on the part of all classes, to have it removed. This feeling is no doubt attributable to the misconduct of many of the officers of the bureau such as working plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine and tar, &c.—operations which bring them, armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen.”

It is true, I think, that there is an almost universal desire to have the bureau removed on the part of all classes *except white Union men and freedmen*. I believe no freedman could be induced to express such a desire, though many in different parts of the State were questioned upon the subject. But the source of this feeling on the part of any class is not correctly stated in the above paragraph. I have not seen in any newspaper, nor heard from any citizen, the first intimation of uneasiness on account of competition of officers of the bureau with citizens who are employing freedmen. I have conversed with prominent men on this subject, and instead of objecting, they have, without exception, highly approved the course of those who were willing to use their means in such a way as to benefit both planters and freedmen alike. The great want of the one class was capital; of the other, well paid employment. The farmer could not cultivate his land without means to pay for stock and labor. The freedmen would not and could not enter into contracts to labor without some reasonable assurance of fair wages. The two classes thus stood aloof mutually distrustful.

At the close of last year the prospect was gloomy. It seemed to many that a large part of the productive land must lie waste, and that many able-bodied freedmen must live idle and dependent. Whatever the motive may have been, the effect of investing a few thousand dollars at such a time was good. It encouraged other northern men to bring their capital and their enterprise; it inspired southern men with confidence in free labor, in which they naturally had but little faith. Thus this “misconduct” has had a tendency to allay, rather than to excite, hostility towards the bureau.

The hostility that exists (its existence was well known before Generals Steedman and Fullerton discovered it) arises from other causes—chiefly from political not business interests. The bureau is regarded as an interference on the part of the national government with matters that belong to the State.

The people, the white race, very naturally desire to manage their own affairs and the affairs of freedmen also, as they formerly did. So long as the bureau exists, it will exercise some restraint in this respect; hence arises opposition to it, and a very natural desire to have it removed.

The commissioners proceed to report upon the—

“CONDUCT OF THE AGENTS.

“We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the bureau and in pursuing our inquiries on this point, commenced with the assistant commissioner of the State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, to whom we addressed the interrogatory, ‘Do you know of any person in the military service now on duty with the Freedmen’s Bureau in this department, who is, or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the department?’ He answered ‘No.’ Subsequently he addressed us a note, hereto appended, in which he stated that, in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen, and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some other officers of the bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note, we addressed Colonel Whittlesey further interrogations, a copy of

which is hereto annexed, to which he replied in a communication, also hereto appended, disclosing the fact that he is interested as an equal partner with the Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, formerly captain and acting quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt county, North Carolina. He also stated therein that Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent of the bureau for the eastern district, North Carolina, is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne county, North Carolina, with a Mr. Potter, and that Captain Isaac Rosekranz, commissary subsistence, is interested with a Mr. Brooks in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt county, North Carolina."

In the above paragraph, all the conversation between General Steedman and myself, upon the subject presented, is omitted. The question quoted, as addressed to me, was not uttered in my office. That question, with a slight change of language, was addressed to me in writing three days afterwards, and answered in writing. As nearly as I can recollect, the conversation in my office, on this subject, was as follows: General Steedman asked, "Are any officers cultivating farms?" I answered, "No, sir, (or none,) so far as I know, except indirectly by furnishing money." After some remarks about charges that had been made, (though it was not stated by whom,) he said, "We want to know if any officers or agents are concerned in any way, directly or indirectly." I replied, "If you wish it, general, I will put my answer in writing." To this he assented, and the conversation turned to other matters. There were present Brevet Brigadier General Fullerton, who was reading minutes that had been prepared for him from my records, Brevet Major Thomas P. Johnston, assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, 3d United States infantry and acting assistant adjutant general, one McCloskey, and my clerk, who were conversing at one end of the room. Immediately after the commissioners retired, I wrote the following:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Raleigh, April 24, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your question respecting farms cultivated by officers and agents of this bureau, that, so far as my knowledge extends, no officer is engaged in *cultivating* farms.

Some, myself among the number, have assisted planters in hiring freedmen, and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, by loaning them money, and are thus indirectly interested in the cultivation of their farms. As to agents, some of them are citizens of the State, who, it is presumed, live upon and cultivate their own lands.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

Major General STEEDMAN.

To this letter I received a reply on the 28th, a copy of which is here given:

RALEIGH, N. C., *April 27, 1866.*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant, explaining your interests as well as the interests of others on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the cultivation of lands in the department of North Carolina, was handed to me just as I was leaving for Salisbury. As I infer from your note that you must have misapprehended my question, I will repeat it with some others, and respectfully request a reply in writing sometime during the day, as I purpose leaving for Newbern this evening.

Do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, who

is in any manner *interested* in the cultivation of lands within the limits of said department?

If you know of any officer thus interested, please give his name, rank, the duty he is performing, the names of the persons with whom he is interested, the extent and character of the interest of such officer—whether by furnishing money at a specified rate of interest, or for a part of the profits to be derived from the crops, or whether such officer has contracted to furnish labor, and if so, how much, and what character of labor, with the compensation of the officer for such service.

State also whether you know of any officer in the military service of the United States now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the department of North Carolina, or who has been on duty with the bureau since you entered upon the discharge of the duties of assistant commissioner for the same in this department, who is engaged in any business whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, except the business pertaining to the duties of his position; and if you know of any such officer so engaged in business, give the name, rank, and the duty on which employed, with the business and the names of persons, if any, with whom so engaged.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Major General United States Volunteers.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner, Freedmen's Bureau, N. C.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C., and A. A. A. Gen'l.

My reply to this communication is as follows :

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Raleigh, April 28, 1866.

GENERAL : I have the honor to reply to your communication of the 27th instant, that I know of no officer "who is interested in the cultivation of lands within the limits of the department of North Carolina" in any other way than by furnishing money to pay wages and other expenses.

My own interest is as follows : Mr. Horace James, of Massachusetts, (formerly captain and assistant quartermaster,) and Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, rent a farm in Pitt county. I agreed to furnish one-third of the money to pay expenses, (including rent, wages, &c.,) on condition that laborers would be paid monthly an average of \$10, good rations and quarters, and that I should receive an equal share with them in the net profits. Mr. James lives on the farm and manages the whole business. When I last heard from him he was employing about 140 freedmen, and had established two schools for the children. All were doing well and seemed contented. The other officers whom I suppose to be interested in the same way in the cultivation of lands are Brevet Major F. A. Seely, assistant quartermaster, with a Mr. Potter, in Wayne county; Captain Isaac Rosekrans, commissary of subsistence, with a Mr. Brooks, in Pitt county; Brevet Major J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster, with some person farming in Brunswick county, (name not known.)

My knowledge as to these officers being thus interested is from report only, and I do not know whether the capital they furnished is loaned for a specified rate of interest or for a part of the profits derived from the crops.

No officer has contracted to furnish labor so far as I know, or has received or been promised any compensation for procuring laborers. If an impression exists that such is the fact, it probably may arise from my orders to charge a

fee of fifty cents for making out contracts between employers and laborers, which fees are paid into the treasury of the bureau.

I do not know of any officer in the military service who is engaged in any business except the business pertaining to the duties of his position. I have visited as often as possible the principal stations, and have never found the officers absent from their districts or negligent of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner.

MAJOR GENERAL STEEDMAN.

From the foregoing correspondence it must be clear to any candid mind that there was no attempt and no wish on my part to deny any fact or to conceal anything from General Steedman, as is implied (though not directly charged) in his report. What I did deny, and meant to deny, and do still deny, is the charge which the first question involves, that any officer connected with the Freedmen's Bureau is engaged in "cultivating" or managing farms, in any proper meaning of those words, or devoting his time to any private business. The fact that an officer has invested his money in a farm or any other business does not prove that he is in person managing that business. I am owner of stock in a railroad in the State of Maine, and in another in Wisconsin; but though thus "interested," I am not running either of those roads. I own a little (and would be glad to own more) United States government stock; but I am not "running" the United States treasury, though thus "interested" in its management. No more am I "working" a farm because I have invested money in the cultivation of one, and have thus become an "interested partner" therein. As in the one case so in the other, I have confidence in those who manage the business, and my own time and strength have been devoted faithfully to my public duties.

It is pleasing to find in the report of the commissioners

"A BRIGHT EXCEPTION.

"From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major Clinton A. Cilley, superintendent in the bureau, having charge of the western district, embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the bureau within his district with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those those who had formerly been rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the district. Major Cilley is not interested in the cultivation of any plantation, or in any other business not directly connected with his official duties, and he has prohibited all officers serving under him within his district from engaging in any enterprise which would enable them to appropriate or control the labor of freedmen under their jurisdiction to advance their private interests. We attribute much of the order and contentment of the freedmen in the western district to Major Cilley's judicious and honest administration."

To this paragraph I shall refer again in another place.

The next paragraph is headed

"BACK TO RALEIGH.

"After completing our inspection of the operations of the bureau in Major Cilley's district we returned to Raleigh, where we remained one day for the purpose of further interview with Colonel Whittlesey; but he being absent, we were obliged to address him certain interrogatories in writing, to which he afterwards replied as before stated."

It is difficult to perceive the precise object of this sentence, unless it be to suggest that I was absent on private business. The reason of my absence, however, was well known to General Fullerton, to whom I stated in a friendly note that General Sewall, your inspector general, had sent for me to meet him at Goldsborough, for the purpose of visiting some farms, in accordance with your instructions.

The commissioners speak as follows of

"AFFAIRS AT NEWBERN :

"On the 27th of April we left Raleigh for Newbern, the headquarters of Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent of the bureau of the eastern district of North Carolina. We at once proceeded to investigate the affairs of the bureau and the conduct of its officers in this district. Captain Seely was interrogated as to whether he was interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of lands, or in any other private business requiring the labor of freedmen. He answered that he was not, except indirectly in manufacturing lumber, having purchased, or being out to purchase, with two of his clerks, a saw-mill, about forty miles down the river. Dr. Rush, medical purveyor, United States volunteers, stationed at Newbern, and a Mr. Potter, a citizen, were subsequently examined, both of whom stated that Captain Seely, superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district, entered into partnership with them, about December last, in a contract to cultivate the farm of Mr. George Collier, a citizen of North Carolina, near Goldsborough. They commenced operations by planting seven hundred acres of cotton and some corn, this work necessarily requiring the labor of a large number of freedmen. Dr. Rush stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Captain Seely in this plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract. Mr. Potter stated that about a fortnight ago Dr. Rush, he himself, and others, had conditionally purchased a part of the interest of Captain Seely, and that Captain Seely still owned an interest in the plantation. Without being able to determine from the testimony how far Captain Seely is interested in this plantation, it is perfectly evident that he prevaricated in his answer to our interrogatory."

The charges here and in other parts of the report against Brevet Major Seely appear to be "prevarication," "attempting to screen Mr. Fitz," and "extortion." A communication from Major Seely says:

"In reply to the first, I would simply refer you to the enclosed copy of correspondence between Dr. Rush and myself, which completely contradicts the report as to this interview with the commissioners. Mr. Potter's verbal statement to me before witnesses is as positive a contradiction as regards himself."

The correspondence referred to above is as follows:

NEWBERN, *May 16, 1866.*

DOCTOR: In the New York Herald of the 12th instant is what purports to be an official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton to the Secretary of War. I observe that I am charged with "prevarication" in my answer to certain questions asked me by those gentlemen, and your evidence is reported to

substantiate the charge as follows: "Dr. Rush stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Captain Seely in this plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract."

Will you please inform me if this is an accurate report of your statement?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. SEELY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

Dr. D. G. RUSH, *Surgeon U. S. Vols.*

Official copy:

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 17, 1866.

SIR: Your communication of the 16th instant is received. In answer I will state that in my conversation on the 1st instant with the officers named in your note I stated that about two weeks previous I purchased your share in the Collier plantation, leased by J. R. Miller & Co., that the sale was consummated *bona fide* and without reservation, and that Mr. Potter received half of your share from me. I also mentioned the terms of the sale, and that in part they were not fulfilled, but that they would be in good faith, and that there was no reservation by which you can assert your claim on the plantation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. RUSH.

Brevet Major F. A. SEELY,

U. S. Vols. and A. G. M., Newbern, N. C.

Official copy:

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

Major Seely's letter continues:

"As to the second charge, I simply repeated the finding of the court of inquiry, which was that the charges preferred (against Mr. Fitz) 'were the result of malicious intention.'

"As to the third charge, I would simply refer you to a recent letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Fitz, in which he totally denies making the statement ascribed to him. I would qualify to this myself, but I have felt as if the charges were too ridiculously absurd to demand refutation."

The letter of Mr. Fitz referred to is in my possession, and he denies having made the statement that "Captain Seely told him 'I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement.'"

As will be shown further on, the collections by Mr. Fitz were kept separate from the general funds of the bureau, and all expended for the benefit of the Trent River colony.

The next matter noticed in the report is—

"FURTHER MISCONDUCT.

"Captain Rosekrans, sub-agent of the bureau at Newbern under Captain Seely, and commissary of subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper hereto attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as a part of their wages."

It is the universal practice to supply laborers "with rations as a part of their wages." It is not here alleged that Captain Rosekrans furnishes *government rations*; but the public are left to infer that such is the fact, and this inference seems to have been intended by the commissioners, for they proceed to speak, in immediate connexion, of—

"MISSING RATIONS.

"In one of our interviews with the freedmen at Newbern, some of them who were employed in the commissary department of the bureau stated that rations in bulk had been frequently taken from the supply warehouse at unusual hours, before the doors were opened for the transaction of business, and hauled off in carts and wagons, and that on one occasion they had followed a cart containing four barrels of pork, to see if it went to the freedmen's ration-house. They ascertained that it did not. We investigated this particular case. Captain Rosekrans stated that he knew nothing about it. His brother, a citizen, whom he has employed to act as a commissary sergeant, stated that the four barrels of pork alluded to were ordered by himself to be taken from the storehouse to the building from which rations are issued to the freedmen, but that the driver of the cart had made a mistake and took the pork to the wrong place, a provision store kept by Mr. P. Merwin, and that immediately on discovering the mistake, he had it rectified and the pork returned to the storehouse. Afterwards we called upon Mr. Merwin, who stated that at about the time Mr. Rosekrans said the pork had been sent by mistake to his store, he borrowed four barrels of pork from Captain Rosekrans, which he had not yet returned. He also stated that Captain Rosekrans on that day, and after his examination before us, called at his store and requested him to return the four barrels of pork immediately. Mr. Merwin further stated that he had exchanged with Captain Rosekrans two barrels of brown sugar for two barrels of white sugar, and paid Captain Rosekrans five cents per pound for making the exchange."

Captain Rosekrans discharges the duties of post commissary, as well as those of assistant superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau. In the former capacity he is directly under the orders of the department commander, who had more than a month since ordered an investigation of the business of the commissary department at Newbern. The result of that investigation has been forwarded to Major General Ruger, for his action, and I am permitted by him to make the following extracts from the papers. The first is a letter from Captain Rosekrans, who had at the time a "leave of absence" from the department commander. This letter is dated

CLIFTON PARK, N. Y., *April* 19, 1866.

CAPTAIN: I have received a copy of a report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel N. J. Frink, acting inspector general of the department of North Carolina, respecting certain irregularities in the commissary department at Newbern, North Carolina, together with a copy of an affidavit of Will. L. Welch, on which the report is based. I will simply say that Welch's statement is false from beginning to end. He made similar charges to the Secretary of War, which were duly investigated and acted upon by the subsistence department; but failing to injure me in that direction, he made the attempt in this. He was discharged for his insolence to officers, and my want of confidence in his integrity, and *not* to give place to Miss C. E. Rosekrans, though these reasons were suppressed in his discharge out of regard to his feelings. The issue of white sugar to dependent freedmen and others was in obedience to an order from Brevet Brigadier General H. F. Clark, assistant commissary general, a copy of which is now on file in the office of the depot commissary at Newbern, North Carolina.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC A. ROSEKRANS,
Captain and C. S., U. S. V.

Captain F. A. SEELY,
A. Q. M., Sup't Bu. Ref., &c., E. Dis't N. C.

Official copy:

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

The order referred to in the foregoing letter is as follows :

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Morehead City, N. C., January 18, 1866.

MAJOR : The white sugar shipped you on the 17th instant will be issued in the same proportion as brown, pursuant to instructions received from Brevet Brigadier General H. F. Clark, assistant commissary general of subsistence.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CHANDLER,
Brevet Major and C. S. Vols.

Brevet Major WM. PALMER,
C. S. Vols., Newbern, N. C.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

The above order was indorsed—

OFFICE DEPOT C. S. AND BU. R., F., &C.,
Newbern, N. C., April 30, 1866.

The enclosed copy of an order to issue white sugar was directed to my predecessor (Brevet Major W. T. Palmer) about the time I relieved him, and the white sugar was issued to freedmen in pursuance of said order, there being no brown sugar then in the department. Moreover, the issue of white sugar was duly accounted for in my "returns" to the Commissary General, and allowed.

ISAAC A. ROSEKRANS,
Captain and C. S. Vols., Ass't Sup't, &c.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

Brevet Major F. Seely, assistant quartermaster, who was directed to investigate these reported irregularities, says : "Major Sullivan, supervising commissary for Virginia and North Carolina, had previously made such investigation as he thought proper, and declined to pursue any of the matters referred to in the affidavit of Will. L. Welch, saying he was satisfied the affidavit was not to be believed under oath. * * * * *

"I learn, upon inquiry, that at some time, the date of which is not positively ascertained, some white sugar (three or four barrels) was exchanged by Captain Rosekrans's assistant for brown at the store of P. Merwin, on the ground that the brown was as good, if not better, for the freedmen than the white, receiving the difference in price in money. Mr. Merwin declares that he supposed at the time that the transaction was a legitimate one, and further, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, Captain Rosekrans was not concerned in and had no knowledge of it, but thinks it was while he was absent on leave."

This whole matter, however, is in the hands of the department commander, and does not directly concern the Freedmen's Bureau. I sincerely trust that the result of the investigation may entirely exonerate Captain Rosekrans, who has served through the war in positions of great responsibility without a stain upon his reputation.

"THE REVEREND WIRZ.

"Opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, there is a settlement composed exclusively of freedmen, and containing a population of about four thousand, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines and were located there during the war. They are living

in small huts, built by themselves of lumber manufactured by hand ; these huts generally contain but a single room, each of which is occupied, in most cases, by large families. The appearance of this settlement, recently scourged with small-pox, is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepit and helpless among them are supported by the government of the United States, and the remainder procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern—from fishing with small boats, huckstering, &c. The Rev. Mr. Fitz, formerly an army chaplain, presides over this colony as assistant superintendent of the bureau for the Trent River settlement. This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced revolting and unheard-of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge. The outrageous conduct of this man was brought to our attention by a delegation of freedmen from the settlement, who called upon us and made statements in relation to his oppressions and outrages which we could scarcely credit. After hearing their statements we visited the settlement, convened the freedmen, investigated the charges against this man, and ascertained that he had been guilty of even greater wrongs and oppressions than had been complained of. In addition to the testimony of the freedmen, we took the statements of four intelligent ladies from the north, who are teaching school in the settlement. Among the many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent Fitz, we found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case four, in the other case six hours ; that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment of three months for a trivial offence, that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, who was arrested for debt, shut up in the block-house—the prison—for months, while his wife and two children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the small-pox, and took him from the prison under guard and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned until the next morning at nine o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman, for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz. This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

“FITZ’S TAXES.

“The land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Freedmen’s Bureau as abandoned property. A tax, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the bureau, is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly, they are either turned out into the streets, or imprisoned, and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the superintendent for non-payment of the tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied upon every little shop ; two dollars on each fishing-boat ; five dollars on each horse and cart, &c. The failure to pay these taxes, when due, at once subjects the property taxed to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which his books were kept would have rendered a lengthy and detailed examination necessary, to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to a question, as to what

justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Captain Seely told him, 'I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement.' He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, marked E, in which he attempts to defend his conduct, by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the bureau.

"CAPTAIN SEELY SCREENING HIS SUBORDINATE.

"In an interview we had with Captain Seely, that officer evinced a desire to shield Superintendent Fitz by stating that a great deal of what was said against him resulted from prejudice, notwithstanding he had the sworn testimony before him that the charges against Fitz were true."

In that part of the report of the commissioners which relates to the Trent River village, very severe charges are made against Mr. Fitz, the superintendent of that colony. A short time previous to their visit, complaints had been made concerning the management of affairs there, and Major Seely requested an officer from without the district to make an impartial investigation. I assigned for that purpose Lieutenant Allison, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who had just reported for duty, and was an entire stranger to all the parties. With him was associated, by consent of the post commander, Lieutenant Upton, adjutant of the 28th Michigan regiment. This board gave the case a patient hearing, and had prepared their report. But before the proceedings had been acted upon, or forwarded to me, they were demanded by General Steedman, and a portion of the record was published in the New York Herald of May 2. The simple fact that the matter was under investigation, with a view to correct the evils complained of, is a sufficient defence of the bureau. A full report of the case is presented in the proceedings of the "board of investigation," already forwarded for your consideration. It appears from the findings of this board that none of the charges are fully sustained, and only two partially sustained by the evidence. Major Seely, therefore, seems to have been correct in stating "that a great deal of what was said against the accused resulted from prejudice." Still, as there seemed to be some foundation for the complaints, I directed that Mr. Fitz be relieved, and an officer appointed to fill his place.

The rents for house-lots and gardens (called in the report of the commissioners "Fitz's taxes") were collected, in accordance with orders issued by the superintendent of the eastern district, July 15, 1865. The colony was outside the limits of Newbern, and therefore was under no municipal government. To keep the village in a cleanly condition, to guard the people against disturbance and crime, to provide a hospital for the indigent sick, to fit up buildings for schools and churches, were the duties incumbent on this bureau. As many of the people were earning good wages in Newbern, it was thought but just that they should help at least in paying the expenses incurred for their own benefit. The people paid these rents cheerfully, and were proud of the fact that they formed a free and an almost self-supporting community. The tax on trades was made to correspond with similar taxes in the city of Newbern, but it was not intended that any should be subjected to burdens which they could not easily bear.

The disposition made of the funds thus obtained has been to defray the expenses of the settlement. No part of this fund has been expended "for the support of the bureau" beyond the village itself. A separate account has been kept with this colony, which I have examined carefully, and find that until the last month the incidental expenses had been paid by the people, the bureau providing rations for the destitute, and medical supplies for the sick in hospital. If for any long period undue severity has been exercised by the superintendent, it seems strange that no formal complaint had been made to his superiors in office either by the people or the teachers living near them.

Another subject reported upon by the commissioners is under the heading—

“BUREAU OFFICERS SHOOTING DOWN A FREEDMAN.

“While at Newbern, investigating the conduct of the officers of the bureau, and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employé of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of the bureau for North Carolina, and the Rev. Horace James, formerly assistant quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt county. Mr. James, while in the United States service, was superintendent of the bureau for the district now under charge of Captain Seely, and is now an agent of the bureau, without pay, for the county in which he is planting. The circumstances under which this freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. James himself, were as follows: The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Colonel Whittlesey and Mr. James, was arrested, tried, and convicted by Mr. James, as agent of the bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation. While working out this sentence he ran away, and was pursued by Mr. James and his clerk, Boyden, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. Boyden ordered him to return, telling him that if he did not he would shoot, and the freedman disregarding this order, Boyden fired. Boyden states himself that he thinks he hit him, and as nothing has ever been heard of the freedman since, it is generally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed and fell from the canoe into the river. These facts were stated in a letter forwarded to Colonel Whittlesey, who returned it to Captain Seely with the following indorsement:

““RALEIGH, *March* 28, 1866.

“Respectfully returned; as the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. No further action in the case seems to be called for.

““By order of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner:

““BEECHER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*’

“A number of freedmen at Newbern expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which this case had been passed over without investigation; but as the plantation is quite remote from any public line of communication, we were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.”

In this paragraph there are some statements which are very wide from the truth. It is not true that Mr. Boyden is an “employé of Colonel Whittlesey,” any more than the conductors and brakemen of a railroad in Maine are my employés because I own stock in that railroad, or that the honorable Secretary of the United States treasury is my employé because I own United States government bonds, and am thus interested in the proper management of the treasury. It is not true that Generals Steedman and Fullerton received the statement of the case from Mr. James himself, for, as I learn, he did not meet them, and his statement previously made in writing is materially different. It is not true that the freedman, when escaping from the guard under which he had been placed to work out his sentence, “was pursued by James,” or that he was fired on by Boyden when “attempting to cross the river in a canoe.” These mistakes of the commissioners may be excusable on the ground that they “were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.” The facts in the case are painful enough without exaggeration, and are fully set forth in the report of Lieutenant A. Coats, Veteran Reserve Corps, whom I ordered to investigate the affair as soon as possible after evidence was obtained that the freedman was

killed. The original report was forwarded to Major General Ruger, department commander, for his action thereon, as the case does not come within the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau. The following is an exact copy :

YANKEE HALL FARM, PITT COUNTY, N. C.,
May 7, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from you, dated the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the facts connected with the shooting and killing of a colored man named Alsbury Reel, by a white man named David Boyden, at Yankee Hall Farm, Pitt county, North Carolina, on the 10th day of March, 1866. Alsbury Reel was a laborer on the farm, and on the 10th day of March he was arrested for breaking into the storeroom and stealing clothing therefrom. He was taken before Horace James, assistant superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Pitt county, and by him sentenced to work in a ditch on the south side of the river; another laborer working in the same ditch was furnished with a pistol, and was ordered to shoot Reel if he attempted to escape. Reel, however, succeeded in making his escape from the ditch, and gained the swamp; no search was made for him, but on the evening of the same day (March 10) he came to the bank of the river and hailed a man, who carried him to the north bank of the river. Two laborers, (named Sam Grimes and Stephen Wilson,) knowing that Reel was an escaped prisoner, went to Mr. Boyden, who was superintendent of the farm, and told him that Reel was down at the river. Mr. Boyden took his pistol in his hand and started to rearrest Reel; he found him sitting by a fire, a short distance from the river; Reel started up and ran to the river; Mr. Boyden ordered him to stop or he would shoot him, but Reel plunged into the river and attempted to swim across; Mr. Boyden ordered him to "come back," and told him that there was no chance for him to get away, and that if he did not come back he would shoot him; Reel paid no attention to Mr. Boyden's warning, but kept swimming across the river; Mr. Boyden then fired a shot over him, and again ordered him to come back, but Reel kept on and was lost in the darkness, when Mr. Boyden fired another shot in the direction that he had seen him last. Mr. Boyden then listened, and as he could not hear any sound, he came to the conclusion that he had either killed Reel or that Reel was floating. Mr. Boyden then went home, and on the following day (March 11) he reported the affair to Horace James, assistant superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Pitt county. Mr. James investigated the case, and made a report of it to Captain F. A. Seely, superintendent eastern district, North Carolina.

On the 25th of March a dead body was found floating in the river, about one hundred yards from the place where the shooting occurred. This body was recognized as that of Alsbury Reel; it was then put into a coffin and decently buried.

These are the facts connected with the case compiled from the statements of all persons, white and black, who knew anything of the affair, and vouched for by the sworn testimony of Sam Grimes and Stephen Wilson, colored laborers on the farm where the case occurred. The testimony of these men I took in full, and herewith enclose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COATS,

1st Lieut. 18th Reg. V. R. C.

Captain F. A. SEELY,

A. Q. M., Sup't Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg. V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

The commissioners have but little to say respecting—

“AFFAIRS AT KINSTON.

“On the 2d instant we left Newbern for Goldsborough, and on the way stopped at Kinston long enough to learn that Captain Wheeler, agent for the bureau at that point, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon quite a number of freedmen.”

They learned one fact, respecting which it is sufficient to say that Captain Wheeler is not in the military service of the United States, and was only a few days agent of the bureau at Kinston during the interval between the muster out of one officer and the assignment of another. Having been previously in the service, and being known as a loyal man, he was requested to take charge of that sub-district temporarily.

The next subject reported upon is as follows :

“MORE FARMING.

“At Goldsborough the superintendent, G. O. Glavis, chaplain United States army, is cultivating one farm on government account, and is interested in cultivating two farms on his own account. This officer stated in his examination before us that he was not interested in the cultivation of plantations, except indirectly by loaning money to a Mr. Brooks, a friend of his from the north, who was engaged in planting ; but we ascertained from Mr. Carr and Mr. Lane, citizens of the vicinity of Goldsborough, that he is interested and joined with them in contracts for the cultivation of their plantations. He and his friend Mr. Brooks entered into a contract with Mr. Lane to furnish rations and pay for forty laborers, and to provide eight good mules. Mr. Lane offered to furnish the land and to superintend in person the cultivation thereof, the crops to be equally divided, one-half to Mr. Lane and the other half to Mr. Brooks and Glavis. Mr. Lane states that the enterprise failed after the freedmen had worked over two months ; they then left, Brooks and Glavis having failed to pay them according to contract. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, shoes, &c., furnished by Chaplain Glavis, and but little or no money. A similar contract was made by Glavis and Brooks with Mr. Carr, who stated to us that Chaplain Glavis is paying the hands in ‘a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing.’

“SELLING FREEDMEN’S CLOTHES.

“We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barham & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsborough, that they had sold at auction for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked ‘U. S.,’ and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsborough for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen’s Aid Society at or in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. We learned, also, that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales two hundred and sixty dollars, (\$260,) though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office from all sources amounted to one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$126 50.) He kept no books or even memoranda of moneys received and expended.”

Mr. Glavis has been more bitterly opposed and abused than any officer in the department. On one occasion he was threatened with mob violence for defending the character of lady teachers of freedmen who had been assailed in the public prints. He may have acted in some instances rashly, but he has shown great energy and diligence in the discharge of his duties, and his honesty I have had no reason to doubt. All the government property transferred

to him has been properly accounted for, and the retained copies of his vouchers could have been seen by the commissioners in his office. The clothing intrusted to him by the Freedmen's Aid Society consisted, in part, of blankets marked U. S., and was disposed of, as he states, by authority of the secretary of that society, Mr. Estes.

In confirmation of this statement, I find in the *National Freedman*, published in New York, an acknowledgment of receipts from Mr. Glavis, and a letter from him stating that he had made sales of clothing, from time to time, at nominal prices.

The cash receipts of Mr. Glavis are found, on examination, to have been \$281 92 on account of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and \$126 50 in fines and fees on account of the bureau, which latter sum was paid into the treasury of the bureau in full. The mistake of the commissioners seems to have arisen from confounding the two accounts.

The following is from a letter dated Goldsborough, May 19, 1866 :

* * * * *

Loyal men here, among whom are those who, in the Union army, opposed the rebellion, agree that much praise is due the officers in charge of bureau affairs throughout the State, and especially to Chaplain Glavis, the agent at this place, who, under trying circumstances, has brought order out of chaos and supplanted, with confidence and comparative comfort, the doubt and abject suffering among the freedmen, notwithstanding the fact that some of his measures and decisions may not have been in accordance with the criminal code of North Carolina enacted during the rebellion. We regard Chaplain Glavis as an intelligent, honest, and upright man, and an efficient, energetic, and faithful officer.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

DAY & VANDERBURG,

Employing forty freedmen working to entire satisfaction.

GEORGE MARROW, *Chief of Police.*

T. T. HOLLOWELL, *Mayor.*

N. T. PERKINS, (native of the county,)

Minister of Society of Friends.

JOHN ROBINSON, *Postmaster.*

E. HOLLAND, *Deputy Sheriff.*

C. G. PERKINS, *Formerly prisoner at Salisbury.*

I fully concur in the opinions expressed above, concerning the conduct and intentions of Chaplain Glavis.

S. F. WHITE,

Captain 28th Michigan Volunteers, Post Commander.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

Another letter, signed by the mayor and others, strongly urges the retention of Mr. Glavis in his present position.

The commissioners finally reach—

H. Ex. Doc. 123—2

"THE WILMINGTON AGENTS.

"On the 4th instant we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the bureau for the southern district of North Carolina, of which Colonel Rutherford is the superintendent. The colonel has been here but a short time, and is not yet fully acquainted with the operations of the bureau in his district. He was so unwell that he was obliged to retire while we were engaged in examining his office, and we have not since conferred with him.

"Major J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster and financial agent of the southern district, is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed fifty-five freedmen. The major stated that while he would not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the southern people that the negro would work.

"ONE WAY OF INDUCING INDUSTRY.

"Major Charles I. Wickersham, sub-agent of the bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts, by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington."

In an official paper forwarded to your office May 18 Major Wickersham wrote as follows :

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS COUNTIES BRUNSWICK AND NEW HANOVER,
Wilmington, N. C., May 17, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, calling my attention to an official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton to the Secretary of War, in which they state that I "explained to them the manner in which I compelled freedmen to fulfil their contracts, by placing a ball and chain upon them, and forcing them to work in the streets of Wilmington." In reply, I would respectfully make the following report, viz : That I have not had in my possession, nor have I seen, since I have been in Wilmington, a "ball and chain." In no instance has a freedman been put upon the chain-gang for refusing to comply with contracts, either from the plantation in which I am interested or from any other. I have no recollection of having made the explanation alluded to, as no mention of or allusion to "chain-gangs" or balls and chains was made by either of those gentlemen or myself during my examination before them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,

Brevet Major and A. A. G. and Ass't Sup't.

Colonel ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

Superintendent, &c.

A true copy :

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

Brevet Col. U. S. V. and Sup't So. Dist., N. C.

Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,

1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th Reg't V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

Colonel Rutherford indorses this paper as follows :

"The within papers are respectfully forwarded to Brevet Brigadier General Whittlesey, assistant commissioner for North Carolina, for his information, with a request that, if he thinks proper, they be forwarded to Major General O. O. Howard. I have endeavored to ascertain if the facts as stated in the published report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, 'that freedmen had been sentenced to work in the chain-gang in this city by Major Wickersham,' were so; have made diligent inquiry among citizens and others and can hear of no such case.

"ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
"Brevet Colonel and Sup't Southern District."

" Official copy :

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
"1st Lieut. and Adj't 7th V. R. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l."

The difficulty of enforcing compliance with contracts on the part of freedmen was felt by planters to be very serious. Many applications were made to me to issue some order on the subject. Accordingly the following paragraph was incorporated into my circular No. 1, current series, dated Raleigh, N. C., February 16, 1866 :

* * * * *

"II. The great majority of freedmen having now entered into voluntary contracts with employers for the current year, every effort will be made to insure a faithful discharge of the obligations assumed. Complaints against employers will be carefully investigated, and fraud or unkind treatment will be justly punished. Freedmen who violate their contracts by leaving their employers without good cause will be arrested, tried and punished by fines, imprisonment or involuntary labor upon the public roads, and in workhouses for correction, where such are established. They should be taught everywhere that voluntary labor is manly and honorable, and that compulsory labor is enforced only as a punishment for crime."

Before it was published, this circular was referred to the department commander, who expressed to me in person his approbation.

It is greatly to the credit of the freedmen that in but very few instances has it been necessary to make arrests for violation of contracts. The only place, so far as I have been informed, where a "chain-gang" has been organized is Salisbury, in the western district, which is described in the "report" as "a bright exception." There, at the time of their visit, Generals Steedman and Fullerton might have seen such a "gang" at work upon the streets. Colonel Cilley assures me that he told General Steedman that he had such an organization, and that General Steedman expressed his entire approval.

In this connexion I will quote a sentence from the conversation of the commissioners with freedmen at Wilmington, phonographically reported by Mr. M. L. Williston.

"STEEDMAN. It has been named that some of the bureau officers have been interested in plantations, and have compelled black men to labor for them. I have been told that, if colored men would not work for them, they forced them into chain-gangs, and set them to work in the streets. [Cries of 'Not so,' 'No, no,' from all parts of the house.]

"NIXON. I never heard of *one* instance of the kind."

"EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

"Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class

of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come into competition, by such conduct. Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard-of punishments, putting them on chain-gangs, as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the bureau, who is engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, who are thus engaged, are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermasters' stores and rations to supply and pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that these agents of the bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill feeling manifested towards the bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

"ARBITRARY POWER OF THE BUREAU.

"The arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the bureau in making arrests, imposing fines, and inflicting punishments, disregarding the local laws and especially the statute of limitations; creates prejudice against the government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power; but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. At Goldsborough, the agent, Captain Glavis, imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on one freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us relative to this case, he stated that he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

"THE RECOMMENDATION.

"We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the bureau in Virginia, and the transference to the officers commanding the troops of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connexion with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"JAS. B. STEEDMAN,

"Major General Volunteers.

"J. S. FULLERTON,

"Brigadier General Volunteers."

The concluding remarks of the "report," under the heads of "Evils of the system" and "Arbitrary power of the bureau," contain conjectures rather than facts. It is not charged, but hinted, that the assistant commissioner has made "the most stringent labor regulations," and has attempted to "secure a low rate of wages," "to the great detriment of freedmen."

Were this true, it would be difficult to see how such action would bring them into "competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen." But the facts are directly the reverse of these hints. Though importuned by citizens to make labor regulations and to fix the rate of wages, I have steadily refused to issue any orders on that subject beyond the requirements that freedmen should be free to make their own bargains, and should be taught everywhere the nature

and obligations of contracts. The rate of wages, it has been constantly affirmed, must be governed by the law of supply and demand. In some parts of the State labor is worth more than in other sections. No rule or order would be just to all sections alike.

As to the "arbitrary power of the bureau," it need only to be said that it is military power, which can never be justified except upon the plea of necessity. The single instance of arbitrary power adduced is the imposition of a fine of twenty-five dollars on a freedman for stabbing another freedman. It seems to be intimated that the sentence is inadequate to the offence. The freedman Atkinson, however, appealed to me on the ground that the punishment was too severe. I wrote to him that in my judgment the sentence was not unjustly severe.

In general, the "report" of Generals Steedman and Fullerton does not exhibit with any fairness the "workings of the Freedmen's Bureau" in this department.

They made neither a "thorough" nor an "impartial investigation." They visited only six (6) of the forty-one (41) districts and sub-districts under the charge of this bureau. They made no inquiries respecting its finances, or the government property in its possession. They say nothing about more than two millions' worth of abandoned lands, which were held for a season and restored to their owners. They make no mention of more than ten thousand (10,000) cases of "difficulty between freedmen or freedmen and whites" that have been adjusted. They give no credit to the officers who have found employment for many thousands of destitute refugees, and homes for many hundreds of orphans, and medical attendance and comforts for more than twenty thousand persons. They say nothing of the protection and assistance afforded in organizing and maintaining one hundred and twenty-one schools, with one hundred and fifty-two teachers and ten thousand six hundred and six scholars. The *real work* of the bureau, which has taxed the energy and the patience of all connected with it to the utmost, they pass by unnoticed, and direct their entire efforts to the discovery of faults; and after all their fancied discoveries, they make no distinct and open charges, but content themselves with insinuations and conjectures, which seem intended to defame officers whose record has hitherto been honorable, and who in no respect are inferior to the commissioners but in rank.

As the change recommended in the conclusion of the "report" has already been ordered, I will only say that my earnest desire is that it may greatly increase the efficiency and usefulness of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Brevet Brigadier General Volunteers.

Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner.*



SALES OF GOLD.

LETTER
FROM THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 28th ultimo, relative to the sale of gold in New York by the Treasury.

JUNE 5, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 4, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th ultimo:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold by him under his authority since the first instant, and at what rates. Also, the name of the agent or agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the department for selling the same.”

In obedience to the resolution, I respectfully report that the sales of gold belonging to the United States during the month of May, made by the assistant treasurer of New York, under the general authority given him by this department, amounted to the sum of thirty-five millions four hundred and forty thousand dollars. The agent by whom the sales were made was Mr. P. M. Myers. The commission allowed to him for making the sales, and for the responsibility of receiving the proceeds and depositing the same in the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, was one-eighth of one per cent., the usual commission for such services, and the smallest commission at which sales can be made under the regulations of the board of brokers, of which Mr. Myers is a member.

The rates at which the gold was sold were as follows: \$26,635,000 at 130 $\frac{1}{8}$; \$6,350,000 at 130 $\frac{1}{4}$; \$50,000 at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$2,060,000 at 131; \$345,000 at 131 $\frac{1}{8}$.

These constitute all the sales of gold made by this department since the month of February last.

In view of the criticisms of a part of the public press, and in order that the House might be put in possession of all the facts connected with these sales, I requested Mr. Van Dyck, the assistant treasurer of New York, to inform me of the circumstances under which they were made, the reason for selling so largely, and the circumstances which had induced the mode of sale adopted by him, and the selection of his agent.

The reply of Mr. Van Dyck, a copy of which is herewith submitted, is so complete in its statements, and so satisfactory in its explanation of his action,

that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in addition to it in reply to the resolution of the House.

The coin received into the treasury had been permitted for some time past to accumulate, to be held for the purpose of facilitating a return to specie payments, or to be disposed of in any emergency which might render the disposition of it necessary for the protection of the national credit, or preventing such a depreciation of the national currency as would affect injuriously the business of the country, and especially the interests of the laboring and producing classes. It has been my purpose, either by holding or selling, to keep the market steady until the industry of the country, diverted by the war from its legitimate channels, should be brought again into full productive activity, and thus prepare the way for a permanent resumption.

My instructions, given at various times to Mr. Van Dyck, have been to make no sales except for the purpose of supplying the treasury with currency, or for meeting the necessary demands of commerce, or preventing successful combinations either to impair the national credit or to produce serious fluctuations in prices. The correctness of these instructions has been vindicated by the general steadiness of the market, the gradual advance of currency towards the true standard of value, and the prevention of financial troubles which so many had anticipated as the legitimate consequence of the war and a superabundant circulating medium. In the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him Mr. Van Dyck has found it necessary for many months past to make but few sales; and had it not been for the demand which arose in the latter part of February, based upon apprehended political complications, and not upon commercial necessities, (which demand it was deemed judicious to meet,) and the existing and unexpected financial crisis in Europe, the gold in the treasury would have been permitted to accumulate up to the present time.

The demand in February was met by the sale of some fifteen millions of dollars, at a premium of between thirty-seven and thirty-eight per cent., after which the rate gradually declined to twenty-four and one-half per cent., but advanced again to near thirty per cent., beyond which point it was not deemed advisable that it should go; and as there was little commercial demand, no sales by the government were necessary until unfavorable financial intelligence was received from Europe. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the demand became active; but it was met without a heavy depletion of the treasury. On the receipt, however, of the disastrous news by the Cuba the demand assumed a serious character. This news reached New York late in the afternoon, but before the stock board had closed. It was then too late to obtain instructions from this department, and sales were resolutely continued amid unparalleled excitement.

Had there been time for Mr. Van Dyck to advise me in regard to the news brought over by the Cuba and to receive my instructions, the probability is that sales would have been suspended before so large an amount of coin had been disposed of; but in the light of facts since developed I concur in the opinion expressed by him that a suspension of sales before the demand had been freely supplied would have added to the excitement and resulted in a panic, which would have produced serious and extensive disaster.

I received the intelligence of the unexpected heavy sales with regret; but I have since become satisfied that the action of the assistant treasurer and his agent was not only, under the circumstances, courageous, but judicious. This opinion, as I am advised, is entertained by most of the soundest merchants and bankers of New York. The correctness or incorrectness of it can be better determined when the effect of the sales and the heavy and, perhaps, consequent shipments of coin upon the English market, and the reactive influence thereof upon our own, shall be fully ascertained.

It may not be improper for me, in conclusion, to remark, although the fact is

indicated in the accompanying letter, that the selection of agents and the manner of disposing of the gold were committed to the discretion of Mr. Van Dyck, and that but for the unexpected sales in February and May the services of Mr. Myers, who for months had neglected his own business in looking after the public interests at the gold-room, would have been a gratuity to the government.

I am, with great respect,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New York, May 30, 1866.

SIR: In view of the animadversions which have appeared in several of the papers of this city in reference to the sale of gold by the Treasury Department, allow me to state some of the facts and circumstances which have influenced my action in the exercise of the discretion you have been pleased to vest in me over such sales.

No one is more fully aware than yourself that the first sales of gold made under your administration were the result of necessity rather than choice. The immense requisitions for the payment of troops and other expenses consequent upon the close of the war had reduced the balance in the treasury to such a point as to render every available dollar necessary to meet the obligations thus thrown upon it.

The large importation of goods subject to impost had supplied the treasury with an amount of coin far beyond the requirement for the payment of interest on the public debt. As this coin bore a high premium over the currency issues of the banks and government, it seemed sound policy, aside from the necessities of the case, to turn the unavailable surplus into current means of meeting the obligations of the country to the soldiers who had perilled their lives for its defence.

Superadded to this necessity of the treasury was the fact that the constant absorption of gold in the payment of duties had so reduced the amount on the market as to place its nominal value very much within the control of a few individuals acting in concert for that purpose. The result was constant fluctuation in price, sometimes stimulated by the necessities of importers, more frequently by the cupidity of those whose sole vocation consists in betting with each other on the "ups and downs" of the market; but all resulting in paralyzing trade by an unsettlement of values, and affecting adversely the whole business interests of the community.

Under these circumstances, it was deemed practicable so to shape the sales of government gold as to exercise a salutary control over the operations of the "gold-room," and, whilst realizing to the treasury the currency value of its surplus coin, prevent those injurious alternations under which the business and property of the country were suffering. Nor were these anticipations unrealized. A reference to the quotations of gold from July, 1865, to January, 1866, will show that the fluctuations in gold did not exceed 5 per cent.

The reports in your possession will show that, prior to the recent sale, the lowest price at which disposals of gold were made on government account was 137 $\frac{1}{4}$. No disposition being entertained of pushing the price down, the market was left without interference; but the manipulators in the "gold-room," finding it impracticable to pass the barrier thus interposed to a rise, relieved themselves of the amount in hand; and, in the absence of an export demand, the market

price, under the operation of other causes, sank to 124 $\frac{3}{4}$. At this point commenced renewed efforts to increase the disparity between coin and paper. Believing as I then did, and still do, that, aside from an extraneous demand for specie, there was no well-founded reason why that disparity should exceed 23 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., and as 130 was intermediate between the price at which the previous sale of gold had been made and that to which it sank of its own accord, it was resolved to adopt that as the point at which the sale of the accumulated surplus should commence. By persevering effort, aided by the constant absorption of coin for duties, gold was gradually pushed upward to the price indicated, where it was met and held by government sales until the intervention of the recent unparalleled financial disturbances in Great Britain. Prior to the arrival of the disastrous intelligence by the Cuba the sales had been liberal to supply the shipping demand which an apprehension of monetary stringency in England had excited. The drawers of cotton bills fearing that their drafts might be dishonored, the importers of merchandise anxious to strengthen their credit in Europe, the bankers and commercial houses having connexions abroad anxious to aid their principals, all united in sedulous efforts to increase their remittances in specie in view of an impending emergency. Being of firm conviction that the best method to avert the crisis abroad was the liberal shipment of coin, since such crisis must eventuate in the return of the United States securities for resale in this market, and anxious also to preserve the highest value of our securities at home, for the benefit of the millions of dollars in bonds held by our own citizens, I saw the large amounts taken by the Scotia and City of London depart without regret. Before the beneficial effect of these remittances had been realized came the startling intelligence brought by the Cuba of the numerous failures in London and Liverpool, and suspension of the act limiting the issues of the Bank of England. Immediately thereupon followed the most intense excitement in financial circles. Nearly every man who had borrowed gold for previous shipment; every individual who had sold gold "short" and might be called upon for its immediate delivery; every merchant who had "exchange" to buy against his importations; every banker who expected to ship gold against his purchases of stocks abroad, rushed to the "gold-room" in frantic haste. The universal wish being to buy, there was but one principal source from which the demand could be supplied. If that failed to respond, there was no assigned limit to which the price might not be advanced. The private interest of those who had the commodity on hand would induce them to withhold it until the bidding had reached a point ruinous to all who had unfulfilled contracts to meet. The greater part of the gold in the street had been loaned at 130 on currency security, the principal to be returned in coin. How many of these contracts would have been fulfilled had gold risen to 175, or even to 150? Panic and ruin to many must indubitably have followed. There are persons in our midst who, having failed to keep pace with the progress of the country in material wealth, still think it the duty of American capitalists and merchants to sneeze whenever the British bankers take snuff, and who cannot look with complacency on a measure which served to contravene their hereditary anticipations. But could the Secretary of the Treasury and myself, as your representative, have escaped unsparing denunciation had such a result followed? With millions of coin on hand, beyond any contingency of demand for interest on the public debt, would it have subverted the public interest, or answered the public expectation, to have retained an inflexible grasp upon the bags of coin, regardless of the impending financial storm?

It is urged that sound policy would have dictated an abstinence from sale until the price had advanced to its maximum, and then to have come in, and, by meeting the demand, have reduced the market value. The answer is, *that the mischief would already have culminated.* There is but one way to deal with a panic, and that is to meet it at its inception. To allow it to gather force until

s disastrous effects are felt by all, in the hope of subsequently controlling its movement, is to allow the fuze to be ignited, in the expectation of stopping its progress before it shall reach the magazine. Had the Bank of England advanced the \$50,000,000 on private securities at the commencement of the monetary pressure, which it did after the panic had partially subsided, who can tell how much of failure and distress might have been obviated, or that its advance might not have been wholly stayed? And, in our case, as the same necessities for coin would have existed at 150 which prevailed at 130, what reason have we to suppose that the price would have receded under government sales? It is true that my action in this case may be regarded as a departure from your general instructions to "keep the price of gold steady and thus prevent injurious fluctuations." But it is to be borne in mind that the exigency afforded no time for opportunity for consultation; and as, in my estimation, the crisis was imminent, my action was necessarily summary. Under the expansion of credits and currency known to exist, could I regard our system so fast anchored that we could defy every blast? The government being the largest debtor, and having swallowed up the greater portion of the available means of the community, could it afford to stand by, with the means of relief in hand, and coolly calculate how much more it could take out of the pockets of its citizens, by withholding aid in an impending panic?

But the full justification of the action of the department in its sales of gold will be found in the response that is yet to come from Europe, on the receipt of the shipments of coin from this port. By that result I am willing that my financial intuitions shall be judged. We have shipped thus far, between January 1 and the week ending May 26, 1866, \$26,385,732. In 1864 we shipped, during the same period, \$22,281,600; and in 1859, \$25,558,572. The recent shipments have been in much larger amounts than formerly, and, in this respect, are calculated to have a more decided influence on our position abroad.

There are many who deemed an advance in the price of gold desirable as a means of preventing foreign holders of our securities from realizing any advantage by their return and resale in our market. I do not belong to this class of economists. It is one of the unavoidable concomitants of our foreign indebtedness that upon certain contingencies our bonds will be returned. So far from growing impediments in the way, I would facilitate their conversion into *home* securities. By absorbing them promptly, by paying them liberally, we in fact strengthen our hands and aid our credit. If held adversely to inclination, we only postpone the period of their return. It is by showing their negotiability, by demonstrating our own faith in the government, that we shall retain our credit abroad. By raising the price of gold, to prevent the resale of bonds, we do injure our own citizens, by the consequent greater depreciation of the currency in which all our transactions are made. Let any person calculate the depreciation on the nine hundred millions of currency in circulation, and the rise in merchandise and other commodities consequent upon an advance of even five per cent. in gold, and then see how much the country would gain by trying in such manner to prevent a few foreigners from realizing a profit on four or five millions of bonds returned to our market.

It is not true, as has been frequently alleged, *that any sales of government gold have been privately made.* Without an exception the sales have all been made in the open market, by public competition, in the same manner that citizens sell their gold, and at the same established compensation. It is true that, for many reasons, the government has never made proclamation that it was about to sell coin, or the amount which it was prepared to vend. Such a course would have placed it at the mercy of speculators, who would have combined to depress the price, or, having "measured the pile," would have subsequently controlled the market.

In the earlier sales of gold from the treasury, the transactions were made

through several brokers of great respectability, recommended to me by my predecessor in this office. Whilst there was no fact within my knowledge tending in the slightest degree to impeach the integrity of their transactions on government account, I yet became impressed with a conviction that it would be more desirable, in several respects, to intrust the sales to a single individual, whose time should be devoted to the subject, and who should wholly abstain from sales or purchases for other parties. It was believed that in this way could reticence as to the intentions of the government be best secured, the charge of collusion with purchasers be best avoided, and a greater degree of uniformity and responsibility of action and effect be secured. Accordingly, an arrangement was entered into with Mr. P. M. Myers, a member of the gold board and of the New York stock exchange, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, to make the sales which might be authorized. I have only to say, in addition, that he has discharged the duties intrusted to him with ability, integrity, and to my satisfaction. The compensation allowed to him has been the usual rate fixed for the transaction of this business, which is not unfrequently attended by large pecuniary responsibilities in the delivery of the gold sold.

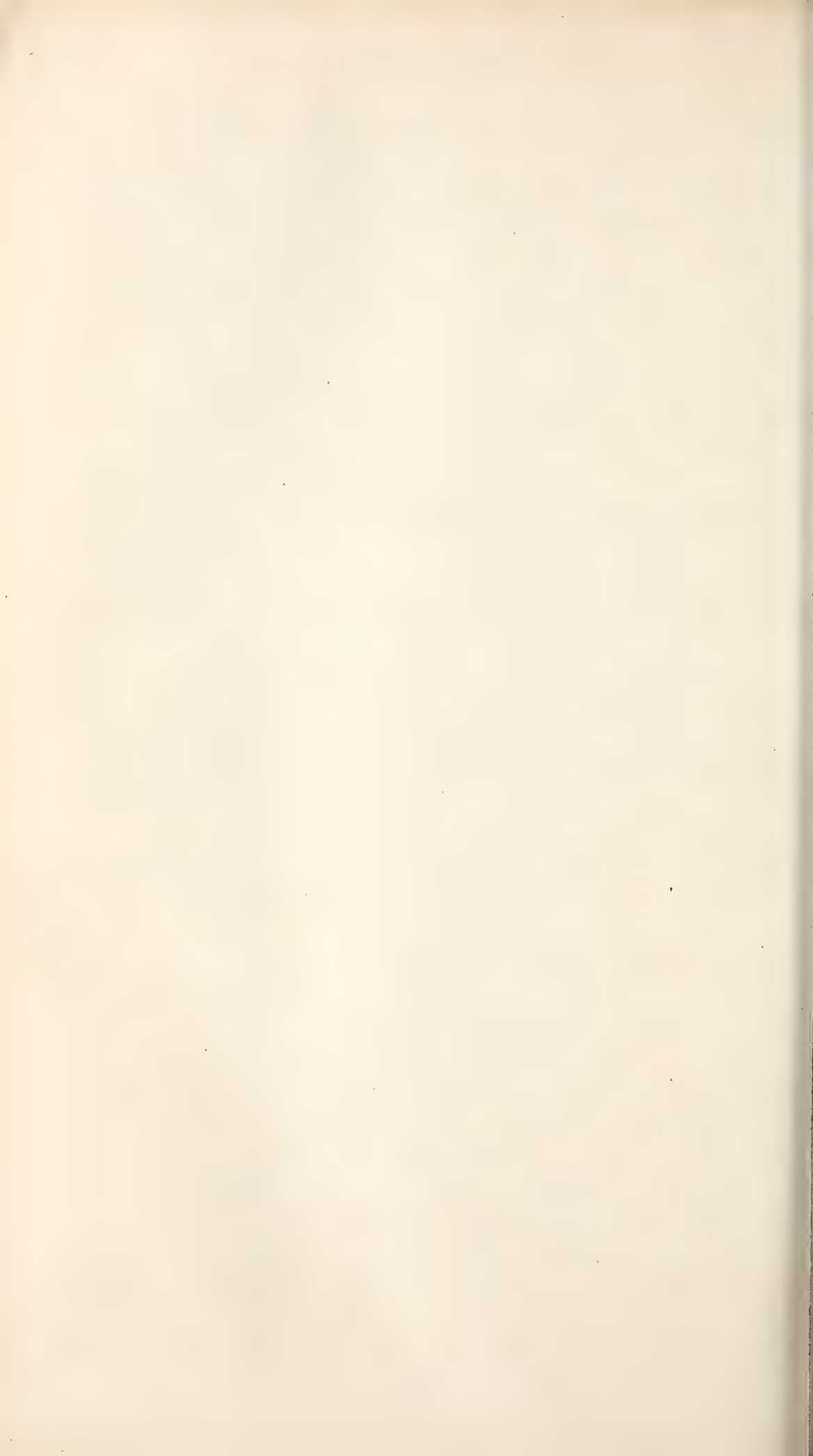
There are many other aspects in which this subject could be presented, which would rectify misconceptions extant. But my communication has grown under my hands until I fear your patience may be tried in its perusal. Nevertheless, I thought it due to the subject, and just to yourself, that my principle of action should be frankly avowed. It may be that in the exercise of the discretion confided to me I have erred. It may be that the proverbial obstinacy of my race, from which I cannot claim exemption, induced me to hold the position taken with too great pertinacity. The sales of gold may have been too large. The point of retention in price may have been too low. I do not concede either position. There is more gold in the treasury than will pay the interest on its indebtedness till January, 1867, with constant accretions from customs still to be added. Equally strong are my convictions that there are exigencies when government may and should intervene, to counteract influences that might otherwise operate disastrously on the interests of the whole community, and thus sap the foundation of its own credit.

Respectfully,

H. H. VAN DYCK, *Assistant Treasurer.*

Hon. H. McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.



SALARY AND MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*statement of the amounts paid for salary and mileage to the members of the
Thirty-eighth Congress.*

JUNE 8, 1866.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, under date the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury “to report to this House the respective amounts drawn by the several members of both branches of the Thirty-eighth Congress as salary and mileage separately, together with the number of miles for which each one was paid.”

I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the register, furnishing the information called for by the resolution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*statement of the respective amounts drawn by the several members of both
branches of the thirty-eighth Congress as salary and as mileage, separately,
together with the number of miles for which each one was paid.*

COMPENSATION, MILEAGE, ETC., OF SENATORS.

Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
Anthony, Henry B.....	1,800	\$720 00	\$6,277 82	\$6,997 82
Hayard, James A.....	220	88 00	2,728 77	2,816 77
Howden, L. J.....	530	212 00	2,506 84	2,718 84
McGowan, B. Gratz.....	6,680	2,672 00	5,827 39	8,499 39
McGowan, O. H.....	3,528	1,411 20	.....	1,411 20

Statement—Continued.

Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
Buckalew, Charles R.....	832	\$332 80	\$6,000 00	\$6,332 80
Carlile, John S.....	2,384	953 60	5,917 80	6,871 40
Chandler, Zachariah.....	4,324	1,729 60	6,864 80	8,594 40
Clark, Daniel*.....	2,056	822 40	6,919 93	7,742 33
Collamer, Jacob.....	2,200	880 00	6,016 44	6,896 44
Conness, John.....	27,812	11,124 80	6,000 00	17,124 80
Cowan, Edgar.....	1,376	550 40	6,008 22	6,558 62
Davis, Garrett.....	3,288	1,315 20	5,991 78	7,306 98
Dixon, James.....	1,400	560 00	6,008 22	6,568 22
Doolittle, James R.....	5,720	2,288 00	6,008 22	8,296 22
Fessenden, W. P.....	1,230	492 00	4,024 66	4,516 66
Foot, Solomon.....	2,000	800 00	6,091 70	6,891 70
Farwell, Nathan A.....	1,430	572 00	1,981 02	2,553 02
Foster, Lafayette S.....	1,500	600 00	6,008 12	6,608 12
Grimes, James W.....	7,920	3,168 00	6,592 22	9,760 22
Hale, John P.....	2,116	846 40	5,893 16	6,739 56
Harding, B. F.....	29,840	11,936 00	5,999 96	17,935 96
Harlan, James.....	8,032	3,212 80	6,008 22	9,221 02
Harris, Ira.....	1,560	624 00	6,008 22	6,632 22
Henderson, John B.....	4,948	1,979 20	6,000 20	7,979 40
Hendricks, Thomas A.....	5,032	2,012 80	5,934 25	7,947 05
Hicks, Thomas H.....	520	208 00	5,856 86	6,064 86
Howard, Jacob M.....	4,548	1,819 20	6,000 00	7,819 20
Howe, Timothy O.....	6,420	2,568 00	6,208 22	8,576 22
Johnson, Reverdy.....	168	67 20	6,000 00	6,067 20
Lane, Henry S.....	5,232	2,092 80	6,008 22	8,101 02
Lane, James H.....	10,800	4,320 00	5,957 50	10,277 50
McDougall, James A.....	27,412	10,964 80	6,000 00	16,964 80
Morgan, E. D.....	928	371 20	5,991 79	6,362 99
Morrill, L. M.....	2,700	1,080 00	6,000 00	7,080 00
Nesmith, James W.....	29,840	11,936 00	6,008 22	17,944 22
Nye, James W.....	14,056	5,622 40	254 82	5,877 22
Pomeroy, Samuel C.....	10,800	4,320 00	6,008 22	10,328 22
Powell, Lazarus W.....	4,052	1,620 80	6,008 22	7,629 02
Ramsey, Alexander.....	9,520	3,808 00	6,000 00	9,808 00
Richardson, W. A.....	7,056	2,822 40	6,000 00	8,822 40
Riddle, George Reed.....	440	176 00	3,271 64	3,447 64
Saulsbury, Willard.....	800	320 00	6,008 22	6,328 22
Sherman, John.....	2,652	1,060 80	6,008 22	7,069 02
Sprague, William.....	1,800	720 00	6,000 00	6,720 00
Sumner, Charles.....	1,848	739 20	6,008 22	6,747 42
Stewart, William M.....	14,056	5,622 40	254 82	5,877 22
Ten Eyck, John C.....	624	249 60	6,008 22	6,257 82
Trumbull, Lyman.....	6,200	2,480 00	5,975 35	8,455 35
Van Winkle, P. G.....	1,628	651 20	8,983 56	6,634 76
Wade, Benjamin F.....	2,388	955 20	6,000 00	6,955 20
Wilkinson, M. S.....	9,880	3,952 00	5,964 02	9,916 02
Wiley, Waitman T.....	1,376	550 40	5,983 58	6,533 98
Wilson, Henry.....	1,848	739 20	6,369 60	7,108 80
Wright, William.....	920	368 00	6,000 00	6,368 00
Wilson, R. S.....			172 70	172 70
Total.....	310,270	124,108 80	299,728 18	423,836 18

* Including \$919 93 as President *pro tem*.

NOTE—Whenever the compensation is less than \$6,000, the deficiency may be accounted for by the number of days such senator was absent. Whenever the compensation is more than \$6,000, it is caused by balances due from the previous Congress.

Statement—Continued.

COMPENSATION, MILEAGE, ETC., OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
Allen, James C	4,532	\$812 80	\$6,000 00	\$7,812 80
Allen, William J	4,960	1,984 00	6,000 00	7,984 00
Alley, John B	1,916	766 40	6,000 00	6,766 40
Allison, William B	5,596	2,238 40	6,000 00	8,238 40
Ames, Oakes	1,976	790 40	5,934 25	6,724 65
Amcona, Sydenham A	800	320 00	6,000 00	6,320 00
Anderson, Lucien	4,520	1,808 00	6,000 00	7,808 00
Arnold, Isaac N	4,864	1,945 60	6,000 00	7,945 60
Ashley, James M	3,028	1,211 20	5,942 46	7,153 66
Bailey, Joseph	644	257 60	6,000 00	6,257 60
Baldwin, Augustus C	3,780	1,512 00	6,000 00	7,512 00
Baldwin, John D	1,976	790 40	5,920 00	6,710 40
Baxter, Porteus	3,000	1,200 00	6,000 00	7,200 00
Beaman, Fernando C	4,008	1,603 20	5,999 00	7,602 20
Blaine, James G	2,564	1,025 60	6,000 00	7,025 60
Blair, Francis P., jr	2,184	873 60	911 01	1,784 61
Blair, Jacob B	2,340	936 00	5,794 50	6,730 50
Bliss, George	2,516	1,006 40	6,000 00	7,006 40
Blow, Henry T	4,388	1,755 20	6,000 00	7,755 20
Boutwell, George S	2,065	826 00	5,900 40	6,726 40
Boyd, S. H	5,368	2,147 20	5,998 08	8,145 28
Brandegee, Augustus	1,600	640 00	6,000 00	6,640 00
Brooks, James	940	376 00	6,000 00	6,376 00
Broomall, John M	620	248 00	5,912 73	6,160 73
Brown, James S	5,280	2,112 00	6,000 00	8,112 00
Brown, William G	2,480	992 00	6,000 00	6,992 00
Burchandler, John W	944	377 60	6,000 00	6,377 60
Clark, Ambrose W	2,268	907 20	6,000 00	6,907 20
Clarke, Freeman	2,444	977 60	6,000 00	6,977 60
Corning, Erastus*			1,750 00	1,750 00
Cray, Brutus J	3,360	1,344 00	6,000 00	7,344 00
Cobb, Amasa	5,592	2,236 80	6,000 00	8,236 80
Cofforth, Alexander H	1,308	523 20	6,000 00	6,523 20
Cole, Cornelius	25,972	10,388 80	6,000 00	16,388 80
Colfax, Schuyler	3,240	1,296 00	12,000 00	13,296 00
Cox, Samuel S	2,904	1,161 60	6,000 00	7,161 60
Cravens, James A	3,664	1,465 60	6,000 00	7,465 60
Creswell, John A. J	384	153 60	6,000 00	6,153 60
Davis, Henry Winter	160	64 00	5,991 78	6,055 78
Davis, Thomas T	2,120	848 00	5,927 93	6,775 93
Dawes, Henry L	1,900	760 00	6,000 00	6,760 00
Dawson, John L	1,740	696 00	5,996 05	6,692 05
Deming, Henry C	1,444	577 60	6,000 00	6,577 60
Dennison, Charles	1,340	536 00	6,000 00	6,536 00
Dixon, Nathan T	1,600	640 00	5,971 20	6,611 20
Donnelly, Ignatius	7,200	2,880 00	5,993 52	8,873 52
Driggs, John F	4,100	1,640 00	6,000 00	7,640 00
Dumont, Ebenezer	3,184	1,273 60	6,000 00	7,273 60
Eckley, Ephraim R	2,356	942 40	6,000 00	6,942 40
Eden, John R	4,004	1,601 60	6,000 00	7,601 60
Edgerton, Joseph K	3,280	1,312 00	5,970 28	7,282 28
Eldridge, Charles A	5,845	2,338 00	6,000 00	8,338 00
Eliot, Thomas D	1,852	740 80	5,950 69	6,691 49
English, James E	1,252	500 80	6,000 00	6,500 80
Farnsworth, John F	5,024	2,009 60	6,000 00	8,009 60
Fenton, Reuben E	2,808	1,123 20	5,299 33	6,422 53
Finch, William E	2,744	1,097 60	5,967 12	7,064 72
Frank, Augustus	2,444	977 60	6,000 00	6,977 60

* Salary from March 4 to October 4, 1863, at which time he resigned, and Joseph L. Pruyn was elected as his successor.

Statement—Continued.

Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
Ganson, John B	2,728	\$1,091 20	\$5,967 12	\$7,058 32
Garfield, J. A.	2,740	1,096 00	3,750 00	4,846 00
Gooch, Daniel W	1,904	761 60	6,000 00	6,761 60
Grider, Henry	4,256	1,702 40	6,000 00	7,702 40
Grinnell, J. B	6,072	2,428 80	6,000 00	8,428 80
Griswold, John A	1,552	620 80	6,000 00	6,620 80
Harris, Charles M	5,664	2,265 60	6,000 00	8,265 60
Hale, James T	1,240	496 00	6,000 00	6,496 00
Hall, William A	6,380	2,552 00	6,000 00	8,552 00
Harding, Aaron	4,208	1,683 20	6,000 00	7,683 20
Harrington, Henry W	3,408	1,363 20	5,977 39	7,340 59
Harris, Benjamin G	240	96 00	6,000 00	6,096 00
Herrick, Anson	948	379 20	6,000 00	6,379 20
Higby, William	26,372	10,548 80	5,975 34	16,524 14
Holman, William S	3,608	1,443 20	6,000 00	7,443 20
Hooper, Samuel	1,872	748 80	6,000 00	6,748 80
Hubbard, A. W	8,000	3,200 00	6,000 00	9,200 00
Hulburt, Calvin T	2,788	1,115 20	6,000 00	7,115 20
Hubbard, John H	1,396	558 40	5,983 56	6,541 96
Hutchins, Wells T	3,468	1,387 20	6,000 00	7,387 20
Hotchkiss, Giles W	1,784	713 60	6,000 00	6,713 60
Ingersoll, E. C	5,504	2,201 60	2,823 98	5,025 58
Jencks, Thomas A	1,696	678 40	5,984 95	6,663 35
Johnson, Phillip	920	368 00	5,998 48	6,366 48
Johnson, William	2,674	1,070 40	6,000 00	7,070 40
Julian, George W	3,000	1,200 00	6,000 00	7,200 00
Kalbfleisch, Martin	941	376 40	6,000 00	6,376 40
Kasson, John A	6,248	2,499 20	6,000 00	8,499 20
Kelley, William D	576	230 40	6,000 00	6,230 40
Kellogg, Francis W	4,328	1,731 20	5,959 51	7,690 71
Kellogg, Orlando	2,100	840 00	6,000 00	6,840 00
Kernan, Francis	1,918	767 20	6,000 00	6,767 20
King, Austin A	5,743	2,297 20	5,798 80	8,096 00
Knapp, Anthony L	4,900	1,960 00	6,000 00	7,960 00
Knox, Samuel	4,368	1,747 20	6,000 00	7,747 20
Lane, John	4,000	1,600 00	5,997 98	7,597 98
Lazear, Jesse	1,956	782 40	5,985 60	6,768 00
La Blond, Frank C	3,256	1,302 40	6,000 00	7,302 40
Littlejohn, DeWitt C	2,268	907 20	6,000 00	6,907 20
Loan, Benjamin F	6,368	2,547 20	5,217 20	7,764 40
Long, Alexander	3,488	1,395 20	6,000 00	7,395 20
Longyear, John W	4,157	1,662 80	5,990 00	7,652 80
Lovejoy, Owen	2,652	1,060 80	3,176 02	4,236 82
Mallory, Robert	4,008	1,603 20	6,600 00	7,603 20
Marcy, Daniel	2,120	848 00	6,000 00	6,848 00
Marvin, James M	1,680	672 00	5,983 56	6,655 56
McAilister, Archibald	1,100	440 00	6,000 00	6,440 00
McBride, John R	31,328	12,531 20	5,000 00	17,531 20
McClurg, John W	5,168	2,067 20	6,000 00	8,067 20
McDowell, James F	3,171	1,268 40	6,000 00	7,268 40
McIndoe, Walter D	6,204	2,481 60	5,983 88	8,465 48
Middleton, George	716	286 40	6,000 00	6,286 40
Miller, Samuel F	1,772	708 80	6,000 00	6,708 80
Miller, William H	504	201 60	6,000 00	6,201 60
Moorhead, James K	1,520	608 00	5,950 69	6,558 69
Morrill, Justin S	2,044	817 60	6,000 00	6,817 60
Morris, Daniel	2,328	931 20	6,000 00	6,931 20
Morris, James R	2,560	1,024 00	6,000 00	7,024 00
Morrison, William R	4,800	1,920 00	5,915 20	7,835 20
Myers, Amos	1,812	724 80	6,000 00	6,724 80
Myers, Leonard	576	230 40	5,967 12	6,197 52
McKinney, J. F	3,196	1,278 40	6,000 00	7,278 40
Nelson, Homer A	1,252	500 80	6,000 00	6,500 80
Noble, Warren P	3,144	1,257 60	6,000 00	7,257 60

Statement—Continued.

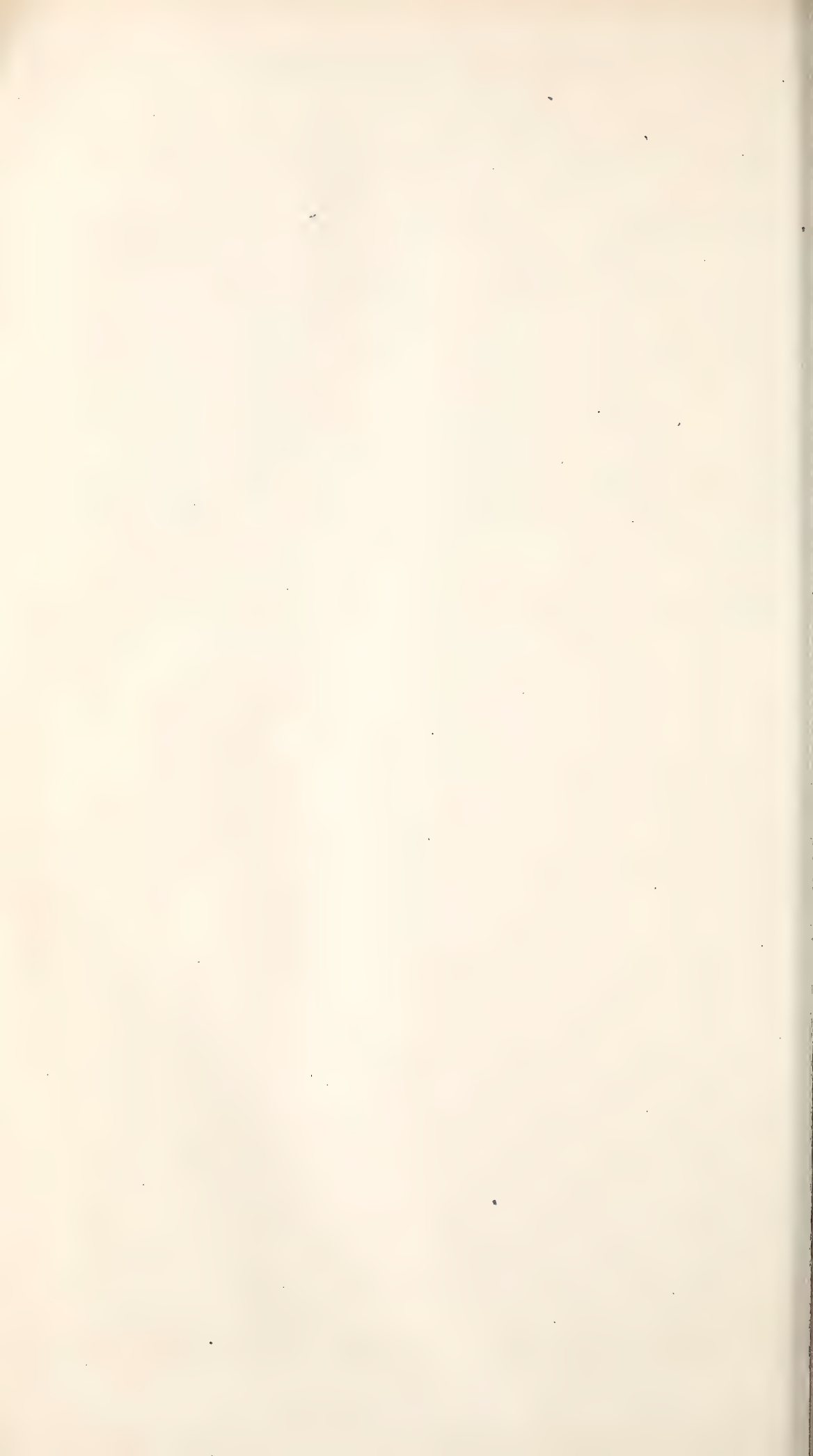
Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
orton, Jesse O.....	5,024	\$2,009 60	\$6,000 00	\$8,009 60
oel, J. W*.....	-----	-----	750 00	750 00
oell, Moses F.....	936	374 40	6,000 00	6,374 40
'Neill, John.....	2,668	1,067 20	6,000 00	7,067 20
orth, Godlove S.....	3,496	1,398 40	5,997 16	7,395 56
'Neill, Charles.....	576	230 40	6,000 00	6,230 40
atterson, James W.....	2,520	1,008 00	6,000 00	7,008 00
endleton, George H.....	3,488	1,395 20	6,000 00	7,395 20
erham, Sidney.....	2,552	1,020 80	6,000 00	7,020 80
erry, Nehemiah.....	880	352 00	6,000 00	6,352 00
ike, Frederick A.....	3,364	1,345 60	6,000 00	7,345 60
omeroy, Thomas M.....	2,224	889 60	6,000 00	6,889 60
rice, Hiram.....	5,528	2,211 20	5,998 44	8,209 64
ruyn, J. V. L.....	1,528	611 20	4,044 50	4,655 70
adford, William.....	1,016	406 40	6,000 00	6,406 40
andall, William H.....	3,748	1,499 20	5,983 36	7,482 56
andall, Samuel J.....	560	224 00	6,000 00	6,224 00
ice, Alexander H.....	1,872	748 80	6,000 00	6,748 80
ice, John H.....	2,880	1,152 00	5,967 12	7,119 12
obinson, James C.....	4,404	1,761 60	6,000 00	7,761 60
ogers, Andrew J.....	1,116	446 40	6,000 00	6,446 40
ollins, Edward H.....	2,220	888 00	6,000 00	6,888 00
oss, Lewis W.....	5,664	2,265 60	6,000 00	8,265 60
ollins, James S.....	5,164	2,065 60	6,000 00	8,065 60
henck, Robert C.....	2,756	1,102 40	3,750 00	4,852 40
ofield, Glenni W.....	2,320	928 00	6,000 00	6,928 00
cott, John G.....	4,648	1,859 20	5,942 50	7,801 70
hannon, Thomas B.....	26,732	10,692 80	6,000 00	16,692 80
loan, Ithamer C.....	5,500	2,200 00	6,000 00	8,200 00
mith, Green Clay.....	3,024	1,209 60	3,991 78	5,201 38
mithers, Nathaniel B.....	632	252 80	5,233 56	5,486 36
palding, Rufus P.....	2,040	816 00	6,000 00	6,816 00
carr, John F.....	584	233 60	6,000 00	6,233 60
ebbins, Henry G.....	588	235 20	4,917 80	5,153 00
eele, John B.....	1,360	544 00	6,000 00	6,544 00
eele, William G.....	920	368 00	6,000 00	6,368 00
evens, Thaddeus.....	500	200 00	5,969 90	6,169 90
iles, John D.....	860	344 00	6,000 00	6,344 00
rouse, Myer.....	936	394 40	5,995 88	6,370 28
uart, John T.....	4,100	1,640 00	6,000 00	7,640 00
weat, Lorenzo D. M.....	2,352	940 80	6,000 00	6,940 80
hayer, M. Russell.....	600	240 00	6,000 00	6,240 00
homas, Francis.....	944	377 60	5,917 70	6,295 30
racy, Henry W.....	1,228	491 20	6,000 00	6,491 20
emple, William*.....	-----	-----	750 00	750 00
ownsend, Dwight.....	492	196 80	1,082 20	1,279 00
pson, Charles.....	4,228	1,691 20	6,000 00	7,691 20
an Valkenburg, Robert.....	2,168	867 20	6,000 00	6,867 20
oorhees, Daniel W.....	4,000	1,600 00	6,000 00	7,600 00
adsworth, William H.....	3,268	1,307 20	6,000 00	7,307 20
ard, Elijah.....	944	377 60	6,000 00	6,377 60
ashburne, Ellihu B.....	5,552	2,220 80	5,909 60	8,130 40
ashburn, William B.....	1,700	680 00	5,950 69	6,630 69
Webster, Edwin H.....	300	120 00	6,000 00	6,120 00
White, Chilton A.....	3,612	1,444 80	6,000 00	7,444 80
White, Joseph W.....	2,568	1,027 20	6,000 00	7,027 20
Williams, Thomas.....	1,520	608 00	6,000 00	6,608 00
Wilson, James F.....	5,872	2,348 80	6,000 00	8,348 80
Vinfield, Charles A.....	1,232	492 80	6,000 00	6,492 80
Wheeler, Ezra.....	5,860	2,344 00	6,000 00	8,344 00
Windom, William.....	6,624	2,649 60	6,000 00	8,649 60
Wilder, Carter A.....	6,368	2,547 20	6,000 00	8,547 20

* Three months' salary to his widow, per joint resolution, March 3, 1859.

Statement—Continued.

Names.	No. of miles.	Mileage.	Compensation.	Total.
Wood, Benjamin.....	928	\$371 20	\$5,901 36	\$6,272 56
Wood, Fernando.....	940	376 00	6,000 00	6,376 00
Woodbridge, Frederick E.....	2,400	960 00	5,920 00	6,880 00
Whaley, Killian V.....	2,620	1,048 00	5,989 10	7,037 10
Worthington, H. G.....	13,812	5,524 80	1,032 88	6,557 68
Yeaman, George H.....	4,448	1,779 20	6,000 00	7,779 20
Bennet, Hiram delegate..	9,200	3,680 00	6,000 00	9,680 00
Cole, George E..... do.....	30,223	12,089 20	6,000 00	18,089 20
Dailey, Samuel G..... do.....	7,408	2,963 20	6,000 00	8,963 20
Jayne, William..... do.....	4,300	1,720 00	3,807 50	5,527 50
Kenney, John F..... do.....	10,372	4,148 80	5,995 98	10,144 78
Mott, Gordon N..... do.....	8,400	3,360 00	2,000 00	5,360 00
McLean, Samuel..... do.....	12,664	5,065 60	3,750 00	8,815 60
Perea, J. F..... do.....	11,200	4,480 00	6,000 00	10,480 00
Posten, Charles D..... do.....	15,346	6,138 40	2,282 73	8,421 13
Todd, J. B. S..... do.....	8,940	3,576 00	5,987 32	9,563 32
Wallace, William H..... do.....	30,960	12,384 00	5,769 84	18,153 84
Total.....	787,637	315,054 80	1,149,105 61	1,464,160 41

S. B. COLBY, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *June 7, 1866.*



LANDS FOR SIOUX INDIANS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of the 21st ultimo, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior relative to lands for Sioux Indians.

JUNE 11, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

to the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, communicating the information requested by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, in relation to the removal of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and the provision made for their accommodation in the Territory of Nebraska.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1866.

SIR: In response to the House resolution of the 21st ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report "whether any arrangement has been made or is contemplated for the purchase of private lands or other property for the accommodation of said (the Sioux) Indians, and if so, the quantity of land and improvements so purchased or to be purchased, and the names of the parties from whom said purchase has been made or is to be made, and the amount which has been or is to be paid for said purchases, and also the total number of acres of land held by individuals, whether in a private or corporate capacity—embraced within the exterior boundaries of said reservation, and by what author, if said Indians have been removed and located, and said purchases, if any, have been or are to be made," I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of reports from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 23d ultimo, and Indian

Affairs of the 4th instant, and accompanying papers which, it is believed, embrace in detail all the facts and circumstances connected with the removal of the Sioux Indians from Crow creek, Minnesota and Iowa, and their location upon the new reservation at the mouth of the Niobrara river in Nebraska Territory

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

General Land Office, May 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, enclosing copy of resolution of House of Representatives relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians, of townships 31 and 32, ranges 5 and 6 west, in Nebraska Territory, by the President's order of February 27, 1866, and asking for a report upon the condition of the lands therein referred to.

In reply I herewith enclose a diagram of the reservation, showing the exterior lines of each settlement made therein, and a list of the settlers, with an alphabetical reference to their respective claims; also the area of each.

The total area of the reservation is 81,518.65 acres, of which 4,165.30 are covered by settlements, leaving vacant and unappropriated 77,353.35 acres.

I herewith return the House resolution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS,

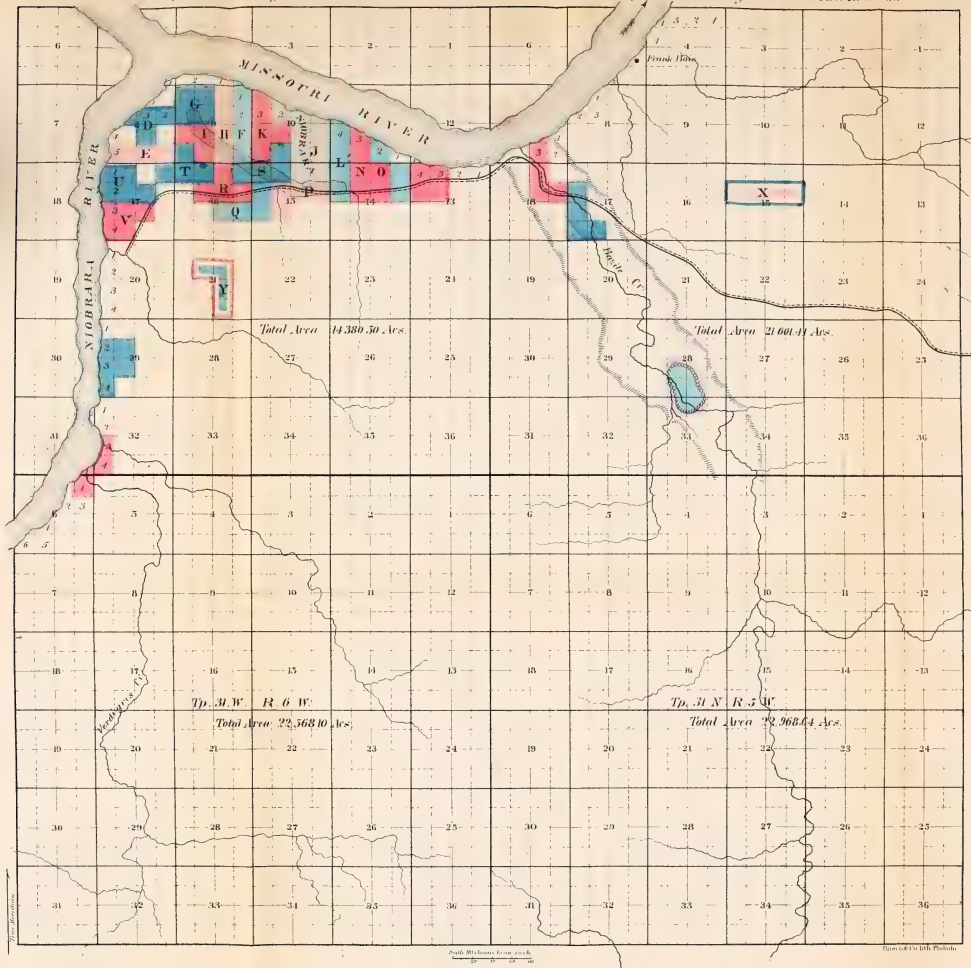
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

Names of settlers, together with quantity of land embraced in settlement in townships 31 and 32, ranges 5 and 6 west, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska Territory; said settlement having been made prior to the President's order of February 27, 1866, withdrawing said townships for a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians.

	Acres.
A. M. Huddleson.....	160
B. Melchisedec Huddleson.....	168. 80
C. William Bigam.....	117. 60
D. Thomas G. Hulliher.....	134
E. Anthony Rappalee.....	134. 80
F. Christian G. Benner.....	173. 30
G. David B. Dodson.....	160
H. Henry Sturgess.....	160
I. Walter M. Barnum.....	160
J. Town site of Niobrara—(board of trustees, H. W. Hargis, W. M. Barnum, C. G. Benner, R. M. Hagaman, and James Tufts.)..	340, 20
K. J. Austin Lewis.....	184. 40
L. R. M. Hagaman.....	164. 70
M. David M. Dodson.....	157. 10
N. B. Y. Shelley.....	186. 60
O. William W. Beam.....	162
P. William Huddleson.....	160
Q. James T. Sewall.....	160
R. Frances M. West.....	160
S. Kelly W. Frazer.....	160





	Acres.
T. John H. Starr.....	160
U. William Lamont.....	184
V. Margaret Bigam.....	135. 20
W. Hallis W. Phillips.....	162. 60
	<hr/>
	3, 845. 30
* X. George Detwilder.....	160
* Y. Samuel Smith.....	160
	<hr/>
	320
	<hr/>
Total.....	4, 165. 30
	<hr/> <hr/>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your directions, upon the following House resolution of the 21st ultimo, viz:

"Whereas it has been alleged that the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, who were engaged in the massacre in that State in 1862, have been removed therefrom and a location for their permanent residence selected in one of the organized and settled counties of Nebraska, contiguous to the white settlements of Dakota, and but a short distance above the capital of that Territory; and whereas most, if not all, of the land suitable for cultivation in the neighborhood of said contemplated location is said to have been purchased from the government and is now held by private individuals: therefore—

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this House whether any arrangement has been made or is contemplated for the purchase of private lands or other property for the accommodation of said Indians, and if so, the quantity of land and improvements so purchased or to be purchased, and the names of the parties from whom said purchase has been made or is to be made, and the amount which has been or is to be paid for said purchase, and also the total number of acres of land held by individuals, whether in a private or corporate capacity, embraced within the exterior boundaries of said reservation, and by what authority said Indians have been removed and located and said purchases have been or are to be made."

The Indians which have been moved and whom it is proposed to remove to the reservation referred to are:

1st. The Indians that have been located at the Crow Creek reservation, consisting of the old men, women and children of the Sioux Indians who surrendered to and were captured by General Sibley in 1863, together with some seventy-five who were pardoned by President Lincoln and were sent there about one year and a half since.

2d. The Sioux Indian prisoners, some 200 in number, who have for some three years past been confined at Davenport, Iowa.

3d. The Sioux in Minnesota who were friendly to the United States during the outbreak in 1862, and who are at present in a destitute condition in that State.

As to the latter no steps have yet been taken for their removal to the new reservation, and for full information as to the removal of those recently at Crow creek and Davenport, as far as this office is at present advised, reference is made to the reports of Superintendent Taylor of the 3d ultimo, and Special

* The last two parties have made declarations of settlement, but had not paid for the land at the date of the President's order of withdrawal.

Agent Kilpatrick of the 19th ultimo, copies of which are herewith enclosed, marked A and B. It will be seen by reference to the report of Agent Kilpatrick that he speaks very highly of the intelligence and docile and submissive disposition of the Davenport prisoners.

For the purpose of a reservation townships 31 and 32, range 5 and 6 west, in Nebraska Territory, were reserved from sale by virtue of the President's order of February 27, 1866.

Of the nature and extent of the claims and improvements of private parties, within the limits of the four townships embraced by this reservation, this office has no information beyond that furnished in Superintendent Taylor's report above referred to, who states: "I had a meeting with all the settlers, (heads of families,) ten in number, and said to them that the lands owned by them would be appraised by the government, at a fair rate, and that they would be paid a fair price for their improvements. This seemed to satisfy them. I told all of them to put in as much corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, as possible, and that they would be paid for their growing crops in the appraisement of the lands. There are about 300 acres of broke land, well fenced, and in good cultivation."

In reference to the arrangement made for their purchase, this has been contemplated by the estimates for appropriations by this office, heretofore submitted to you, as will be seen by reference hereinafter made.

The selection of this reservation and the location of the Indians on the same is done under the authority conferred by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 819,) providing for the selection of a tract of land "well adapted to agricultural purposes outside of the limits of any State."

The reservation at Crow creek was first selected, but proving, after three years' trial, not to be adapted for the purposes of a reservation, has been abandoned, and the present location selected.

The estimates for appropriations, submitted with report of this office of the 20th of April last, include an item which, if appropriated by Congress, will be sufficient to cover the expense of removing the Indians to, and the purchase of improvements of settlers, upon the new reservation.

As bearing upon this subject I would respectfully refer to my report to you of the 18th instant, in response to Senate resolutions in relation to these Indians, and as stating the circumstances under which the massacre in Minnesota took place, a copy of which report is herewith enclosed, marked C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Omaha, Nebraska, May 3, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to my action in the matter of the removal of the Santee Indians from Crow creek, Dakota, to Niobrara, in Nebraska:

Learning by telegram and letter from you that General Pope had declined to permit the Indian department to use the boat sent from Davenport to Niobrara with Indian prisoners, in the removal of the tribe from Crow creek, and having been advised by Governor Edmunds, (with whom you instructed me to confer in this matter,) that the most "*economical way to remove the Santees* would be to bring wagons to transport those who cannot walk," and to bring the tribe down by land, I determined to adopt that course.

Accordingly, on Monday, April 15, I sent twelve four-mule teams up the

ver on the Iowa side, and on Tuesday, the 16th, left Omaha with an assistant to remove the Indians in this way.

After my arrival at Sioux City, Iowa, on Thursday, the 19th, I was overtaken by a messenger bearing a despatch from you, informing me that the boat could be used in the removal, and directing me to return with the teams or send them back.

I at once sent a messenger down the river to meet the teams, and direct them to return to Omaha. I proceeded from Sioux City (on the Nebraska side) to the mouth of the Niobrara river, one hundred and twenty miles by land above Sioux City, to confer with the settlers, and make the needful arrangements for erecting buildings to store supplies and shelter the aged, sick, &c., of the tribe on their arrival.

No lumber could be obtained without hauling it forty-five miles by wagon, and no considerable quantity could be obtained, even at that distance, without waiting three or four weeks; such being the case, and having received permission to occupy, temporarily, the large hotel building at Niobrara, I determined to repair it so as to render it tenable, and to purchase one or two small houses in which to store provisions, &c., for the tribe. For the purpose first indicated I employed two carpenters, and purchased some nails, glass, sash, doors, putty, &c., costing less than \$150, and sent it by boat to the new reservation; I also purchased two small frame buildings, at a cost of \$400 each, to be used as storehouses. These I am sure would have cost \$1,000 each to build, and they are nearly new.

I left the carpenters at Niobrara with instructions to make the needed repairs, and arrange everything for the comfort of the Indians and the safety of their supplies.

Before leaving Niobrara I had a meeting with all the settlers, (heads of families,) ten in number, and said to them that the lands owned by them would be appraised by the government at a fair rate, and that they would be paid a fair price for their improvements. This seemed to satisfy them. I told all of them to put in as much corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, as possible, and that they would be paid for their growing crops in the appraisement of the lands.

There are about 300 acres of broke lands, well fenced, and in good cultivation. All or nearly all of this will be planted, and with a favorable season will produce a large yield, which must materially decrease the cost of subsisting this tribe. Several hundred acres more should be broke this year. This will be all that the tribe will ever require.

There is plenty of timber on the reserve. It consists of cottonwood and cedar. The soil is excellent, and produces in a favorable season a large yield.

Having completed all my arrangements at Niobrara, I returned to Omaha. Knowing that I could not *personally* superintend the removal from Crow creek, in consequence of my connexion with the Fort Laramie Indian commission, I engaged Thomas J. Stone, esq., of Sioux City, (brother of Agent Stone,) to assist in the removal, and gave him the necessary written instructions, (copy with final report.) I refer you to Hon. A. W. Hubbard as to the character and fitness of Mr. Stone. I selected him to assist—first, because he is a competent, responsible man; second, because he is a brother of Agent Stone, and can therefore co-operate with him in the best mutual feeling; and, third, because he is personally acquainted with all the settlers at Niobrara, and enjoys their confidence.

On Wednesday, May 2, Special Agent Jedediah Brown, in charge of steamer Dora, with 247 Santee Sioux on board, with also an escort of some 80 soldiers, arrived at Omaha.

Special Agent Brown exhibited to me his instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and requested me to make certain purchases of supplies, seeds, farming implements, &c., for those under his charge, and for the benefit of the entire tribe. I of course complied with this request, and procured everything

he desired, as was clearly my duty under his instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior. Vouchers for these supplies, &c., will be forwarded with my next quarterly report.

I had purchased 700 sacks of flour, to subsist the tribe for 60 days, and hoped to be able to send it to Niobrara by boat. I found, on the arrival of the boat that there were 150 tons of corn on board for the War Department, and that it would be difficult to induce the captain to take on board any portion of this flour. I finally induced him to take 150 sacks and the other supplies which I had purchased on the order of Special Agent Brown.

The boat remained at Omaha until 2 o'clock yesterday, (May 2,) and having taken these supplies on board, departed for the mouth of the Niobrara.

Special Agent Brown seems to be a competent and efficient man, and I have no doubt will execute the trust confided to him with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Sup't Indian Affairs.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Comm'r Indian Affairs.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 19, 1866.

SIR: Having been appointed special agent of the Interior Department to supervise the removal of the Santee Sioux Indian prisoners lately in military custody at Davenport, Iowa, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions, I left Washington city on the 6th ultimo, and arrived at Davenport on the 9th, and immediately had an interview with Lieutenant Mitchell, 3d United States infantry, military commander at that post, and under his charge as commander of the escort, the prisoners, as well as some women and children numbering in all 247, were, on the 10th of April, placed on board the Pembina and at once started for St. Louis.

One of the Indian prisoners, named Iscarte, who had been sick several days died on the 11th of April, and was buried next day below Louisiana, in the State of Missouri.

We arrived at St. Louis on the 12th, and on the next day the Indians were transferred to the steamer Cora, and a new military escort placed in charge commanded by Brevet Major Dickey, 13th United States infantry. We remained in St. Louis until the afternoon of the 15th, and then started for and up the Missouri river, and arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 24th of April, in the evening, at which time and place I was met by Mr. Jedediah Brown, special agent, to whom I delivered the instructions of the department, (as I had been directed to do in the event of meeting such an agent,) and transferred to him the supervision of the Indians.

When I transferred the business to Mr. Brown I paid him fifty dollars of the money advanced to me for expenses, and took his receipt therefor, which, together with his certificate of the transfer, is herewith returned.

In addition to the foregoing brief narrative of my connexion with the business of removing these Indians, I take the liberty to add a few remarks in relation to them, founded on observation and information.

I found the Indians much more intelligent than I had expected; many of them can read and write in their own language, and have books for use in the religious exercises, prepared, as I was informed, by missionaries, who had been laboring for their instruction.

They held religious services regularly twice a week, which were conducted in as good order, and with as much apparent devotion, as those of any religious assembly I ever saw. During the transit, the men were employed much of the time in making bows and arrows, pipes, and other things for sale, and displayed mechanical skill which would be creditable to more cultivated people. The women were engaged in making various articles of bead-work. All seemed well pleased that they were once more to have a home, where they could cultivate corn, beans, &c., and said they understood ploughing and other farm work, and cutting timber.

I was informed by Lieutenant Mitchell that during the time the Indians had been under his care at Davenport they had been very quiet and orderly, and he expressed the conviction that they would remain peaceable when placed at their new home. And I am satisfied, from my observation of their conduct during the time they were under my supervision, that the opinion of the lieutenant is correct, and that they will not only be peaceable, but industrious, and if their industry is properly directed by those having the oversight of them, they will soon be self-sustaining and prosperous. I cannot leave this subject without expressing the gratification afforded by the courtesy and kindness of the officers commanding the military escorts and their attention to the wants of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KILPATRICK,
Special Agent.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your directions, upon the following Senate resolution:

“Whereas it is understood that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is now engaged in removing to and locating in one of the settled counties of Nebraska, and contiguous to the settled portions of Dakota, the Indians who were engaged in the Minnesota massacre in the year 1862, by which nearly a thousand defenceless men, women, and children were murdered in cold blood; and whereas said Indians were driven from the State of Minnesota by the outraged people of that State in order to secure the future safety of the lives and property of its citizens; and whereas the removal and location of said Indians within our white settlements has been made without the consent and in direct opposition to the will of the citizens of northwestern Nebraska and Dakota, many of whom have purchased the lands from the government and improved the same; and whereas it is apprehended that this act of the government will destroy the value of private property and retard the settlement of the Territory of Dakota and northwestern Nebraska: Therefore,

“*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the facts and report to this house whether, and to what extent, the interests and safety of the people who have purchased the public lands and migrated with their families to those territories, on the assurance of the protection of the government, as well as the interests of the government itself in the settlement and growth of the said territories, are likely to be compromised by this act; and if so, whether the same is necessitated by any considerations connected with the public interests, with leave to report such measures of relief as the circumstances of the case may in their judgment require.”

Information in detail, in regard to the Indians referred to in the above resolution, accompanied by papers bearing upon the subject, was given by this office in a report of the 20th ultimo, which has been laid before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

In referring now to the same subject, I presume it will be satisfactory if I refer to such details as are contained in that report.

In the year 1862 the Sioux Indians residing in western Minnesota, caused, it is alleged, by the failure to pay promptly the annuities due to the Indians, derived by treaty from the sale of their lands, which annuities, in money and for beneficial purposes, amounted to about \$150,000, the capital of their fund being \$5,161,000, commenced a war upon the defenceless settlements, and a large number of white persons were massacred. The farmer Indians participated to a very small extent in these acts of hostility, and many continued entirely friendly, but the large part of the four bands of Sioux, to whom the two reservations belonged, were either actively engaged in hostilities, or went off with the hostile party, through persuasion or fear, when the United States troops moved into the country in pursuit.

By the prompt action of the military, under the command of Major General Sibley, the outbreak was speedily quelled, a large number of Indians were captured, while many came in voluntarily and surrendered themselves as soon as they could get away from the more guilty parties and obtain the protection of our troops; and these last brought in with them more than 200 white persons who had been taken captive by the Indians. In this speedy suppression of the outbreak many friendly Indians acted as scouts and otherwise rendered good service, which Congress has recognized by special enactments.

After the outbreak a large number of the captured Indians were tried by military commission and sentenced to death. The late President, in reviewing the sentence, selected from the whole number such as were convicted of having personally committed acts of violence, and these were hung, to the number of thirty-nine; such of the others as were proved to have been present at the commission of any acts of hostility were placed in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, but there were sent to the same place a number against whom no record of condemnation stood.

The Indians captured, numbering about 1,700 persons, consisted of the class last referred to and their families. By the execution and confinement of the males of this party, there were left the old men, women, and children. These were removed in 1863 to Crow creek, Dakota, to a reservation there selected for their residence, and some seventy-five men, who were pardoned by President Lincoln in 1864, were afterwards sent to that reservation. At that point agency buildings were erected at a large expense, in the expectation of making a permanent residence for the Indians.

The failure of the crops for three successive years disheartened the Indians, and owing to the great distance which supplies for them must be transported, the appropriation for their benefit (\$100,000) has been found only sufficient to provide and transport to them the real necessities of life, leaving nothing applicable to their comfort or improvement.

In the autumn of 1865 the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, Major General Curtis, Major General Sibley, Governor Edmunds, of Dakota, Superintendent Taylor, and Reverend H. W. Read, who were directed in their way up the Missouri to visit the Crow Creek reservation, did so and made a report to the department, in which they alluded in the strongest possible terms to the unfortunate condition of the Indians at that point, their being in a "state of semi-starvation for two years," and to the unfitness of the location to enable them to hope for any success in tilling the ground. Subsequent inquiry and examination into the subject by Superintendent Taylor, to whom the matter was specially referred, after personal conference with him and with

Generals Curtis and Sibley, and Reverend H. W. Read, of the commission above referred to, resulted in the selection of four townships of land at the mouth of the Niobrara, in Nebraska Territory, as a home for these unfortunate Indians, where they might be expected to raise their own subsistence, as they were and are willing to do, and at which point the necessary supplies for their use could be delivered at a vast saving in the item of transportation.

The selection of the locality at the mouth of the Niobrara was made by Superintendent Taylor, after careful investigation and search for a tract of sufficient size still in possession of the government, and where the Indians would be as much isolated as was possible from contact with the whites.

The Crow Creek reservation was selected under the authority of the act of Congress of March, 1863, providing for the removal of the Indians to a tract of 'good agricultural land well adapted for agricultural purposes,' outside of the limits of any State. The reservation at Crow creek proving, after three years' trial, not to be such a tract, it was deemed to be within the power and duties of the President, under that law, to provide another tract, which should fulfil its requirements for the use of the Indians.

The only other point proposed for their residence, in case of removal, was one adjoining the Yankton reservation on the north, suggested by Hon. Mr. Burleigh, delegate for Dakota. There did not appear to exist in the location proposed by that gentleman, directly north of the Yankton reservation, any advantages over the one selected south of and near that reservation, to effect the palpable good to be gained by placing the Indians so as to have the Missouri river between them and the white settlements in Dakota, and so as to gain the greatest possible saving of transportation; nor did it appear desirable to place the Sioux in immediate contact with the Yanktons, whose condition after the expenditure of much money on their behalf has elicited much sympathy from the commissioners who visited them, as mentioned in their report published in the annual report from this office for 1865, pages 540 and 541. But in truth there is no just reason to apprehend any hostile acts on the part of these people. From the old men, women and children who have been starving at Crow creek there is certainly none. Ever since being sent to that place three years ago, they have been quiet and patient amidst their sufferings, and those who joined them from Davenport have been exemplary in their conduct. As to this point I beg to refer you to a statement of Reverend Mr. Williamson, the devoted missionary to those Indians, and the other teachers, published on page 420 of the report of this office for 1864; and every report from superintendent, agent, or teacher, brings testimony of the good conduct of these people.

The prisoners from Davenport, some 200 in number, men, women, and children, have, at the instance of the department, upon the concurrent recommendation of the military authorities who have, had them in charge, and of their missionary teacher, Rev. Mr. Riggs, who was chaplain during General Sibley's campaign, been pardoned by the President and turned over to this department, and sent to the Niobrara reservation to begin the work of preparing farms there. On the occasion of reporting in the fall of 1865 in favor of their pardon, this office forwarded a series of certificates, petitions, and letters, showing the excellent disposition and entire submission of these prisoners, together with statements showing that many of them were absolutely guiltless of any acts of hostility; and not only this, but deserving of reward for the rescue of white captives.

These papers have been mislaid in their passage through the various departments, and cannot now be found.

Major General Pope recommended the release of these prisoners under the condition that they were not to be sent to any point in the upper country where they could possibly have communication with the hostile Sioux of the plains. This condition could not have been fulfilled by sending them to Crow creek, and would not be by placing them north of the Yankton reservation, while their

position south of the Missouri river is deemed quite desirable under the views entertained by General Pope ; but, in the judgment of this office, not the slightest apprehension need be felt of any hostility from these people.

The only other class whom it is proposed to remove to Niobrara is composed of about 250 of those who were farmer or civilized Indians in 1862, who have acted as scouts for the government, who never committed any acts of hostility, or fled with those who committed those acts ; for whom Congress has provided lands near their old homes, but who are not allowed by the whites to live upon and cultivate them. Certainly they will not be hostile. They have remained friendly while compelled to a vagabond life for three years by the indiscriminate confiscation of all the lands and property of their people.

It is proper to state that by the act of Congress of February 16, 1863, abrogating the treaty agreements with the four bands of Sioux in Minnesota, their reservation lands, amounting to 800,000 acres, were confiscated to the government ; though the avails of their sale is to be used by the government for the benefit of those who are removed, the amount for which they sold their large tract of land, being, in 1862, over five millions of dollars, was forfeited, and immense damage was done to their property by the troops and captive camp in the fall of that year. The crops belonging to the farmer Indians were valued at \$125,000, and they had large herds of stock of all kinds, fine farms and improvements. The troops and captives, some 3,500 in number, lived upon this property for fifty days.

By the flight to the far north of the most guilty of those bands who escaped—by the great suffering of the Upper Sioux, who have gathered about Fort Wadsworth, in northeast Dakota, for the past two years, many of whom have always protested their innocence—by the execution of thirty-nine of their number—by the long confinement at Davenport of others—by the sufferings of the people taken to Crow creek, of whom full three hundred have died—and by the utter loss of their lands and property, it is thought that this people had atoned for the crime of a part of its number as no people ever before made atonement, and that it would be a disgrace to the American people if the poor and humble remains of these tribes are not allowed a small tract of land, easy of access, and of fertile soil, where they may, under careful agents, earn their own living, and under the guidance of their devoted missionaries continue to display that patience under suffering, and, in regard to too many of them, that forgiveness of injuries which their white brethren have not shown toward them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 10th May, relative to claims of citizens of the United States against the republic of Venezuela.

JUNE 11, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th ultimo, calling for information relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against the republic of Venezuela, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *June 11, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 8, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th May last, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause to be furnished this house a list of the claims of citizens of the United States now pending in the United States legation at Caracas against the United States of Venezuela, with a brief indication of the causes of complaint, and the reasons why payments have not been enforced during a long series of years, and what measures are necessary to bring these long-deferred claims to a speedy close," has the honor to report that a convention providing for the adjudication of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela is understood to be under the consideration of the Senate. This, it is presumed, makes it unnecessary, as it is believed to be inexpedient with reference to the national interests, to publish the information called for by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of Representatives of March 28, 1866, calling for information in regard to commercial relations with British America.

JUNE 14, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 12, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th day of March, 1866, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this house a statement of the trade of the provinces of British North America, and especially Canada, in 1854 and 1865, respectively, the values being estimated in gold, and specifying what proportion of such trade was with the United States, and what articles, if any, were exclusively exported to the United States; also the tariff laws now in force in Canada, with a statement of the nature and extent of the changes made therein since 1854; also the returns of the Canadian canals for 1865, illustrating their value and the importance of the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence to American commerce, together with such general information brought down to the present time as may be in his possession, and may assist in correctly estimating the trade resources of said provinces and their relations to the trade and productions of the United States.”

The subject-matter of this inquiry was very fully considered in a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of January, 1864, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon the Treasury Department for statistical information of the practical operation of the treaty of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the reciprocity treaty. I beg leave to refer to the tabular statements and other papers contained in that communication, which may be found in volume 9, No. 32, of the Executive Documents of the House of Representatives for 1863-'64. On the 25th of June, 1864, also, my

predecessor, Mr. Secretary Chase, communicated a large body of statistical and other information in relation to the trade of the United States and British America to the Senate, in a report upon the "Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States," which is printed as No. 55 of volume 1 of Senate Executive Documents for 1863-'64.

Desirous to respond as fully as possible to the resolution of March 28, 1866, I have caused a general statement of the results of former investigations in this department, brought down to the latest accessible returns, to be compiled, and have availed myself of the opportunity to present more distinctly than on former occasions the commercial relations of the western districts of British America (a region rapidly advancing in importance) to the United States. The enclosed paper by Mr. James W. Taylor, special agent of the Treasury Department for the district of Minnesota, has been accordingly prepared under my direction, and is respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the House of Representatives. Its closing pages contain some views upon the political relations of the United States and British America, upon which I am not prepared to express an opinion at this time, but to which I invite the attention of the House of Representatives.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ST. PAUL, June 6, 1866.

SIR: The subjects of inquiry presented by the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 28, 1866, may be thus enumerated:

1. "The trade of the provinces of British North America, especially Canada, in 1854 and 1865, respectively, the values being estimated in gold, and specifying what proportion of said trade was with the United States, and what articles, if any, were exclusively exported to the United States."

2. A summary of tariff legislation in Canada since 1854.

3. American commerce on the canals of Canada and by the route of the St. Lawrence river.

4. General information in regard to the commercial relations between the United States and British America.

TRADE WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

The records of the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1865, show that our trade with British America is only second in magnitude to that with Great Britain. Its aggregate was \$69,150,613, while the commerce with Great Britain was \$225,709,263. The external trade of the United States for 1865 consisted of \$339,768,220 exports and \$234,434,167 imports—an aggregate of \$574,202,387. This statement in detail is as follows:

Statement in detail.

Countries.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Total.
England, Ireland, and Scotland.....	\$140, 376, 781	\$85, 332, 482	\$225, 709, 263
British North America	31, 842, 145	37, 308, 468	69, 150, 613
Spanish West Indies.....	23, 969, 455	34, 258, 367	58, 227, 822
Hamburg	9, 590, 464	4, 199, 111	13, 789, 575
Greece	13, 900, 970	5, 368, 408	19, 269, 378
France.....	15, 474, 193	6, 688, 662	22, 162, 855
Mexico.....	18, 205, 906	7, 358, 521	25, 564, 427
Brazil.....	6, 629, 182	9, 849, 359	16, 478, 541
China.....	7, 105, 435	5, 130, 643	12, 236, 078
All other countries.....	72, 673, 689	38, 940, 146	111, 613, 835
Total.....	339, 768, 220	234, 434, 167	574, 202, 387

Another statement furnished by the Register of the Treasury Department shows that the tonnage of vessels clearing from American ports during the year ending June 30, 1865, for ports of British America was 3,537,752 tons, and the entrances from British America were 3,193,193 tons—the total of 6,730,945 tons; exceeding the tonnage of vessels employed in trade with any other country. This detailed statement is also annexed:

Countries.	Vessels cleared for.	Vessels entered from.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Canada	2, 497, 045	2, 332, 886	4, 829, 931
British provinces, east.....	903, 023	746, 682	1, 649, 705
British Columbia.....	137, 684	113, 625	251, 309
	3, 537, 752	3, 193, 193	6, 730, 945
England, Ireland, and Scotland.....	869, 759	965, 181	1, 834, 940
Spanish West Indies.....	554, 170	624, 813	1, 178, 983
New Granada.....	216, 628	205, 124	421, 752
British West Indies.....	135, 639	129, 430	265, 069
France.....	75, 912	68, 954	144, 866
China.....	75, 477	39, 644	115, 121
Other countries	1, 154, 920	934, 289	2, 089, 209
Total.....	6, 620, 257	6, 160, 628	12, 780, 885

Of the clearances for British America, 1,750,548 tons were of American vessels, and 1,787,204 tons were of Canadian and other foreign vessels. Of the entrances from British America, 1,689,829 tons were American, and 1,503,364 were Canadian and other foreign.

Before proceeding to a separate statement of Canadian trade for the years 1854 and 1864-'65, a general review of the commerce of the United States with the British provinces of North America from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1865, is presented. This period will represent the condition of the trade for three years prior to the late reciprocity treaty, one year passed in exchanging the legislation required by the treaty, (1855,) and ten years of its practical operation. The statement is prepared in the Register's office of

the Treasury Department; and while the values of imports are returned in gold, no such practice exists in regard to statements of exports, and, in all probability, during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 the currency values of most of the exchanges, especially of articles admitted free of duty, have been adopted in the statistical returns. The annexed table until 1861 was a customary appendix of the finance report, and is now brought down to the close of the last fiscal year for the purpose of exhibiting the progress and volume of trade with the provinces.

Statement exhibiting exports to and imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1865.

Year ending June 30.	EXPORTS.			Imports.	Total trade.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		
1852	\$3,853,919	\$6,655,097	\$10,509,016	\$6,110,299	\$16,619,315
1853	5,736,555	7,404,087	13,140,642	7,550,718	20,691,360
1854	9,362,716	15,204,144	24,566,860	8,927,560	33,494,420
1855	11,999,378	15,806,642	27,806,020	15,136,734	42,942,754
1856	6,314,652	22,714,697	29,029,340	21,310,421	50,339,761
1857	4,326,369	19,936,113	24,262,482	22,124,296	46,386,778
1858	4,012,768	19,638,959	23,651,727	15,806,519	39,458,246
1859	6,384,547	21,769,627	28,154,174	19,727,551	47,881,725
1860	4,038,899	18,667,429	22,706,328	23,851,381	46,557,709
1861	3,861,898	18,883,715	22,745,613	23,062,933	45,808,546
1862	2,061,432	18,652,012	20,713,444	19,299,995	40,013,439
1863	2,651,920	28,629,110	31,281,030	24,021,264	55,302,294
1864	2,419,926	26,567,221	28,987,147	38,922,015	67,909,162
1865	1,809,862	30,032,283	31,842,145	37,308,463	69,150,613

Most of this trade was with Canada and the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. Recently, however, a considerable commerce has been developed between Minnesota and the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, and between the Pacific States and the English colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver's island. The trade with the Pacific provinces during 1864-'65 consisted of \$1,349,463 exports and \$1,131,491 imports, amounting to \$2,480,954, which the Minnesota trade with Central British America will increase to \$3,000,000 annually. It will be safe to deduct this amount annually since 1860 from the aggregates of the foregoing table, on account of the western provinces; while from 1852 to 1860 the average commerce with British America west did not probably exceed \$500,000 annually.

THE CANADIAN TRADE.

As the House resolution calls for a separate statement of the trade of the United States with Canada, the following table has been prepared to express the aggregates of exports and imports from 1852 to 1865. Until 1864 the Canadian fiscal year was identical with the calendar year, while the accounts at the treasury of the United States close on 30th June.

Statement exhibiting exports to and imports from Canada, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1865. (From American reports.)

Year ending June 30.	EXPORTS.			Imports.	Total trade.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		
1852	\$2,712,097	\$4,004,963	\$6,717,060	\$4,589,969	\$11,307,029
1853	3,823,587	4,005,512	7,829,099	5,278,116	13,107,215
1854	6,790,333	10,510,373	17,300,706	6,721,539	24,022,245
1855	8,769,580	9,950,764	18,720,344	12,182,314	30,902,658
1856	5,688,453	15,194,788	20,883,241	17,488,197	38,371,438
1857	3,550,187	13,024,708	16,574,895	18,291,834	34,866,729
1858	3,365,789	13,663,465	17,029,254	11,581,571	28,610,825
1859	5,501,125	13,439,667	18,940,792	14,208,717	33,149,509
1860	2,918,524	11,164,590	14,083,114	18,861,673	32,944,787
1861	3,740,049	11,749,981	15,490,030	18,645,457	34,135,487
1862	1,560,397	11,282,107	12,842,504	15,253,152	28,095,636
1863	1,468,113	18,430,605	19,898,718	18,813,840	38,712,558
1864	1,301,563	15,356,866	16,658,429	30,974,118	47,632,547
1865	905,968	18,306,499	19,212,467	30,547,267	49,759,734

A statement compiled from Canadian records, commencing with a half year of 1851, to make the period identical with that covered by the foregoing table, is also annexed.

Statement showing the whole trade in imports and exports between Canada and the United States during fourteen years.

Years.	Imports from the United States into Canada.	Exports from Canada to the United States.	Total trade.
1851, (half year)	\$4,162,882	\$2,035,775	\$6,218,654
1852	8,477,693	6,284,520	14,762,213
1853	11,782,144	8,936,380	20,718,524
1854	15,533,096	8,649,000	24,182,096
1855	20,828,676	16,737,276	37,565,952
1856	22,704,508	17,979,752	40,684,260
1857	20,224,648	13,206,436	33,431,084
1858	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,659
1859	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230
1860	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997
1861	21,069,388	14,386,427	35,455,815
1862	25,173,157	15,063,730	40,236,887
1863	23,109,362	20,050,432	43,139,794
1864, (half year)	10,426,572	7,722,397	18,148,769
1864-'65	19,589,055	22,939,691	42,528,746

In addition to the annual statements of exports and imports, representing the trade between the United States and Canada, the following table has been prepared from Canadian reports. It is a statement of American and Canadian tonnage, inward and outward, to and from Canadian ports, exclusive of ferriage, between United States and Canada.

Statement of American and Canadian tonnage, outward and inward, to and from Canadian ports, exclusive of ferriage, between the United States and Canada.

Years.	AMERICAN.		CANADIAN.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1854.....	1,284,523.	1,246,051	2,279,529	1,519,518
1859.....	2,409,168	2,273,226	1,222,454	1,131,482
1861.....	1,629,153	1,468,034	1,412,076	1,343,262
1862.....	2,306,883	2,161,347	1,793,303	1,790,824
1863.....	1,857,974	1,739,569	1,680,727	1,628,863
1864, (half year).....	780,199	753,688	795,837	769,710
1864-'65.....	2,119,125	2,070,028	2,080,771	1,995,712

The years designated in the resolution, 1854 and 1864-'65, are not favorable for a comparative statement of the Canadian trade. The year first named witnessed an unusual excitement of markets, which resulted from the application of a large amount of English capital to the construction of the Great Western and Grand Trunk railroads; the total imports of Canada in 1854 reaching \$40,528,324, while the exports were only \$23,019,188. The purchases of contractors were largely made in the United States, swelling our exports to Canada from \$7,829,099 in 1853 to \$17,300,706 in 1854. These disbursements on account of railway construction, and the speculative spirit excited by them, concurred with the first operation of the reciprocity treaty, to increase our exports beyond the imports from Canada during 1855 and 1856; then followed the revulsion of 1857, which bore heavily upon Canadian trade, while since 1860 and during the late war, our great domestic exigencies have not only prevented foreign and manufactured goods from leaving the country, but have materially added to the American demand for Canadian products. The American reports show a movement from Canada to United States, since July 1, 1863, exceeding that from United States to Canada by nearly \$25,000,000, a balance which has probably been invested in United States bonds, of which \$50,000,000 are estimated to be held in Canada. It will thus be seen that the battle-year of 1864-'65, when all our energies and supplies, with whatever could be drawn from our neighbors, were absorbed by great military campaigns, is even more unfavorable than 1854 to represent a normal condition of commerce. They were probably indicated, because the earlier date marks a course of trade prior to the reciprocity treaty, and the fiscal year closing June 30, 1865, was the last annual statement of trade which was accessible at the date of the resolution. With these explanations the following tables are presented:

Comparative statement of exports, in values, from Canada to the United States, for the years ending December 31, 1854, and June 30, 1865. (From Canadian records.)

Articles.	1854.	1864-'65.
THE MINE.		
Copper		\$1,511
Copper ore	\$87,148	81,746
Iron ore		27,222
Pig and scrap iron	159,532	40,762
Stone		10,052
Mineral (or earth) oil	31,480	7,356
Total produce of the mine	278,260	168,649
THE FISHERIES.		
Dried and smoked	146	310
Pickled	72,988	53,027
Fresh	11,297	28,468
Oil	1,041	
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea		7,452
Total produce of the fisheries	85,472	89,257
THE FOREST.		
Ashes: Pot	91,534	227,102
Pearl	16,984	23,105
Timber: Ash		3,038
Birch	149	425
Elm	282	3,753
Maple		29
Oak	24,520	171,380
White pine	96,730	225,864
Red pine	4,564	1,048
Tamarac		28,470
Walnut	9,482	5,281
Basswood, butternut, and hickory	6,193	17,423
Standard staves	1,525	75,573
Other staves	3,761	80,544
Knees	795	13,060
Battens		
Scantling	34,448	14,825
Deals	6,916	499
Deal ends		
Plank and boards	1,579,820	3,292,451
Spars	20,517	1,910
Masts	100	1,140
Handspikes		
Lath and lathwood	13,885	15,834
Firewood	46,202	364,249
Shingles	20,641	44,010
Saw logs	58,489	147,721
Sleepers	1,172	
Treenails		
Railroad ties	18,809	26,912
Oars		
Other woods	26,026	223,100
Total produce of the forest	2,083,544	5,008,746

Comparative statement of exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1854.	1864-'65.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Horses.....	\$202, 416	\$1, 812, 334
Horned cattle.....	174, 016	1, 781, 995
Swine.....	7, 117	613, 993
Sheep.....	26, 041	253, 044
Poultry.....	4, 409	17, 509
Produce of animals: Bacon and hams.....	160	44, 433
Beef.....	5, 358	13, 996
Beeswax.....	5	311
Bones.....	235	1, 593
Butter.....	117, 040	340, 899
Cheese.....	560	5, 277
Eggs.....	22, 925	95, 660
Feathers.....	12	45
Furs, dressed.....	} 53, 464	{ 3, 234
Furs, undressed.....		
Hides.....	21, 909	127, 483
Horns and hoofs.....	1, 568	2, 550
Honey.....		21
Lard.....	1, 835	20, 999
Pork.....	27, 752	426, 461
Sheep's pelts.....		77, 574
Tallow.....	861	657
Tongues.....		
Venison.....		801
Wool.....	30, 243	1, 351, 722
Total animals and their products.....	697, 926	7, 053, 079
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Balsam.....	440	2, 836
Barley and rye.....	94, 185	2, 879, 870
Barley, pot and pearl.....		
Beans.....	569	63, 534
Bran.....	5, 045	88, 089
Flax.....		37, 435
Flax-seeds.....	448	13, 796
Flour.....	3, 370, 319	1, 916, 255
Fruit, green.....	2, 792	6, 231
Hay.....	80	4, 258
Hemp.....		
Hops.....	33, 481	22, 625
Indian corn.....	13, 496	59, 329
Malt.....	75	1, 000
Maple sugar.....	468	476
Meal.....	4, 568	85, 467
Oats.....	16, 506	1, 561, 088
Other seeds.....	54, 384	37, 047
Peas.....	58, 604	198, 971
Tobacco.....		29, 702
Vegetables.....	3, 232	11, 615
Wheat.....	1, 670, 632	1, 227, 363
Total agricultural products.....	5, 329, 324	8, 246, 987
MANUFACTURES.		
Books.....		2, 019
Biscuit.....	450	
Candles.....		
Carriages.....		31, 122

Comparative statement of exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1854.	1864-'65.
MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
Cottons	\$952	\$1,770
Furs .....	.....	100
Glass	36	608
Ground plaster and lime	8,048	2,806
Hardware	13,938	115,079
India-rubber	15,546	.....
Indian bark-work	100	21
Leather	2,108	22,603
Linen .....	.....	2,918
Machinery .....	.....	31,501
Musical instruments .....	.....	4,122
Oil cake	530	864
Rags	9,772	64,524
Soap .....	.....	212
Straw	12,464	2,675
Sugar boxes .....	.....	56,422
Tobacco .....	.....	66,957
Wood	65,610	37,645
Woollens	246	8,494
Liquors: Ale, beer, cider	1,187	699
Whiskey	4,988	5,250
Other spirits	4,736	10,473
Vinegar	434	18
Total manufactures	141,145	469,172
Gold and bullion .....	.....	1,599,341
Other articles	33,331	304,460

RECAPITULATION.

	1854. .	1864-'65.
Produce of the mine	\$278,260	\$168,649
Produce of the fisheries	85,472	89,257
Produce of the forest	2,083,544	5,008,746
Animals and their products	697,926	7,053,079
Agricultural products	5,329,324	8,246,987
Manufactures	141,145	469,172
Gold and bullion .....	.....	1,599,341
Other articles	33,331	304,460
	8,649,000	22,939,691

Comparative statement of values of leading articles imported into Canada from the United States, for the years ending December 31, 1854, and June 30, 1865. (From Canadian records.)

Articles.	1854.	1864-'65.
Coffee	\$151,336	\$70,382
Cigars	47,284	8,056
Tobacco and snuff	422,196	15,161
Tea	1,335,464	177,787
Sugar and confectionery	489,732	781,720
Spirits, wine, and cordials	391,916	5,227
Molasses	182,212	273,335
Fruit, dried and green	120,120	460,077
Fish, fresh and salted	74,848	202,626
Lumber or planks	62,812	167
Clocks and watches	86,840	19,654
Cotton manufactures	684,588	89,068
Drugs and medicines	225,636	37,681
Fancy goods and millinery	116,368	71,439
Glassware	103,504	113,982
Hats and caps	212,509	94,319
India-rubber	81,916	14,049
Iron and hardware	1,353,408	452,489
Leather, manufactured and other	799,728	75,562
Musical instruments	131,208	122,319
Oil	185,764	32,999
Paper	87,680	9,259
Silk	116,892	13,085
Straw goods	82,900	-----
Wood, manufactured	379,652	63,936
Woollens	579,740	115,906
Mess pork*	510,504	876,968
Rice	46,392	6,106
Coals	220,380	544,511
Cordage	76,748	14,467
Cotton yarn and warp	72,636	17,205
Flax, hemp, and tow	104,940	120,897
Hides	253,068	535,351
Iron, (including railroad bars)	488,344	70,469
Printing presses, &c.	66,380	21,367
Tallow	344,636	75,381
Books	348,884	219,772
Indian corn	710,940	781,288
Salt	172,364	195,598
Seeds	98,384	102,146
Settlers' goods	298,500	507,650
Trees and shrubs	53,544	65,015
Wheat	138,912	2,879,625
Cabinetware or furniture	-----	39,368
Carriages	-----	46,052
Machinery not otherwise specified	550,356	128,062
Small wares	71,944	100,405
Horses	57,352	115,334
Horned cattle	10,340	77,846
Bark for dyeing, &c.	2,372	58,966
Broom corn	15,924	43,699
Butter	1,092	47,512
Cheese	33,404	306,618
Cotton-wool	24,920	88,786
Flour	17,540	690,124
Barley and rye	1,960	79,017
Oats	11,164	107,738

* The later reports only mention "meats, fresh, smoked, and salt," amounting to \$876,968 in 1864-'65.

Comparative statement of values of leading articles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1854.	1864-'65.
Lard	\$35, 520	\$86, 408
Stones, unwrought	8, 428	49, 258
Timber and lumber, unmanufactured	2, 176	139, 654
Tobacco, unmanufactured	67, 108	277, 007
Wool		174, 070
Other articles	2, 109, 688	1, 590, 345
Coin and bullion		4, 768, 478
Total	15, 533, 097	19, 589, 055

The Canadian returns have been chosen as the basis of the foregoing statements, since the officers of the Canadian customs are understood to estimate values exclusively in gold.

Of the total trade in 1854, amounting to \$69,303,312, a valuation of \$24,182,096, or 34 per cent., was with the United States. In 1864-'65 the aggregate was \$86,801,620, of which \$42,528,746, or 48 per cent., was with the United States.

The articles exclusively exported from Canada to the United States were, in 1854, pig and scrap iron, fresh fish, scantling, railroad ties, horses, horned cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, hides, eggs, hops, malt, hay, flaxseed, manufactures of India-rubber, straw hats, and Indian bark-work; but in 1864-'65 the list was greatly reduced, consisting of pig and scrap iron, firewood, railroad ties, saw-logs, sheep-pelts, venison, balsam, malt, cotton manufactures, ground plaster, and sugar boxes. The values of these articles will be found in the first of the foregoing tables.

In a review of the comparative statement of Canadian exports, we first notice that the products of the mine and sea were nearly the same in 1854 as in 1865, while the lumber trade has advanced from \$2,083,544 to \$5,008,746, a large increase, but not more than the constant and increasing demand of American markets would have caused in any event. Since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, American purchasers are paying higher rates for Canadian timber, and in larger quantities, than in 1865, notwithstanding the necessity of paying a duty of 20 per cent. on the frontier of the United States.

It is in the division of "animals and produce" that the most remarkable contrast appears between the trade of 1865 and ten years ago. Then the valuation of this class of exports was only \$697,926; now it is \$7,053,079. The supply of Canadian horses during the war was as follows:

	Number.	Value.
1861	8, 198	\$667, 315
1862	8, 606	664, 795
1863	19, 335	1, 465, 540
1864, (half year)	6, 418	503, 687
1864-'65	23, 106	1, 812, 334

The exportation of cattle and swine was no less remarkable—15,704 cattle, valued at \$384,599 in 1861, and 59,566, valued \$1,781,965 in 1864-'65, while of swine the export to the United States in 1861 was 27,091, valued at \$161,279, and in 1864-'65, 46,305, valued at \$613,993. The movement of wool and sheep, having, perhaps, less connexion with the commissary of an army, is still worthy of observation from the relation to manufacturing industry. The exportation of sheep to the United States was as follows:

	Number.	Value.
1861.....	54, 941	\$149, 220
1862.....	88, 141	217, 724
1863.....	72, 208	198, 651
1864, (half year).....	10, 316	48, 326
1864-'65.....	69, 931	253, 044

The exchanges of wool during the same period in value were :

	To Canada.	To United States
1861.....	\$197, 895	\$424, 930
1862.....	333, 570	724, 815
1863.....	208, 858	974, 153
1864, (half year).....	118, 320	392, 373
1864-'65.....	174, 071	1, 353, 168
Total.....	1, 032, 714	3, 869, 439

It appears from the Canadian trade returns that during the half year closing December 31, 1865, 15,000 horses, 103,810 horned cattle, (swine not stated in the newspaper report at hand,) and 158,000 sheep were exported to the United States; the total value of this class of exports being \$7,923,355. A Canadian newspaper, the *Globe*, of Toronto, adds that "the cattle are wanted not only for beef, but for the manufacture of butter and cheese, now fast becoming leading articles of export to England."

At the annual meeting of wool manufacturers held at Philadelphia, September 6, 1865, Mr. J. L. Hayes, secretary of the association, remarked as follows of the trade in sheep and wool with Canada :

"The wool known in our markets as Canada wool consists wholly of fleeces from the long-wooled Leicester and Cotswold sheep, and crosses of these breeds with the Southdown, recently introduced from England. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, Canada West, has taken the lead in the introduction of these sheep. The flocks in Canada are small, averaging from twenty to fifty head. It has been estimated that 6,000,000 pounds of long wool will be grown in 1865, with a consumption in the United States of 5,500,000 pounds. The success of the Lowell Manufacturing Company in fabricating alpaca goods from Canada lustre wools has demonstrated that the wool does not deteriorate on this continent. The Canada wool has been found equal to the best English lustre wool, imported expressly for comparison. The free wool of Canada has been an inestimable boon to our worsted manufacturers. It does not compete with the production of our farmers, as we grow hardly more than 200,000 pounds of long wool, while Canada consumes 300,000 pounds annually of our clothing wool. It is not possible that our own production of long wool will keep up with the demand."

The wool here described is now subject to a duty of twelve cents per pound and ten per cent *ad valorem*, its value being seldom below thirty-two cents; and sheep, as well as other animals, are charged with duty at the rate of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. It is too soon to determine how this taxation will affect the course of trade.

Proceeding to the consideration of "agricultural products" exported from Canada to the United States, we first notice "barley and rye," of which a valuation of \$94,185 in 1854 had become \$2,879,870 in 1864-'65. This large sum was mostly paid for Canadian barley, which is described, in a recent memorial of brewers to Congress, as of a superior quality, usually commanding twenty to thirty cents per bushel more than barley grown in the United States. The Canadians cultivate the four-rowed variety, but their great advantage is the

fect adaptation of soil and climate to the production of this cereal. At present, more than one-third of the amount required by manufacturers of malt liquors is grown in the United States; and the statement has been made that if the barley now grown in Canada was reduced one-half, it would cripple the manufacture of malt liquors to such an extent as to involve a loss to the United States treasury, annually, of about \$2,000,000. Barley was free of duty under the reciprocity treaty. The present duty is fifteen cents per bushel.

In 1854 Canada exported flour to the United States of the value of \$3,370,316, reduced in 1864-'65 to \$1,916,255. This large exportation of flour before the reciprocity treaty indicates that Canadian white wheat will always be required for domestic consumption in New England and New York, notwithstanding the duty of twenty per cent. Another singular fact is, that the value of wheat exported in 1854 was \$2,870,652, while in 1864-'65 it was only \$1,227,363, an excess in the former year of \$1,642,645. Add this sum to the amount in which the export of flour in 1854 exceeded that of 1864-'65, and the aggregate more than balances the difference of agricultural products which is recorded in favor of 1864-'65.

The observations suggested by the list of exports from the United States to Canada will occur in connexion with the next topic of inquiry, viz., "the nature and extent of the changes made in the Canadian tariff since 1854."

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

By the Canadian tariff of 1849, spirits, wine, tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, brandies, spices, &c., were charged with duties partly specific and partly *ad valorem*, which were gradually made exclusively specific. On the 26th March, 1859, this was altogether changed, and *ad valorem* duties, ranging from thirty to one hundred per cent., and averaging forty per cent., were adopted, and have mostly prevail at this time, although additional specific duties have been imposed on the articles named above by the tariffs since 1862. When the duties were exclusively specific there was great encouragement of purchases in American markets; but with the policy of 1859, substituting *ad valorem* rates, the Canadian purchaser finds it for his interest to trade directly with Europe and countries producing the articles in question.

In regard to American manufactures, the Canadian tariff is not immoderate, and is of impartial application. There is no discrimination in favor of English goods, while the vicinity of the American manufacturer affords him a positive advantage. A large class of articles, consisting of iron, steel, metals, and articles entering into the construction of railways, houses, ships, and agricultural implements, are admitted at 10 per cent. duty; but 20 per cent. is the prevalent rate upon manufactured articles. Excluding the class of luxuries and stimulants first mentioned, the average taxation by Canada in 1864-'65 upon dutiable goods was 18.7 per cent.; while of the total importations, 43 per cent. were of articles free of duty. Of course this large percentage was owing to the operation of the reciprocity treaty, but it is likely to continue.

The average percentage on goods paying duty by Canadian tariffs was 13 per cent. in 1854, 19 per cent. in 1859, and during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, it was 22.3 per cent.

The rate of taxation by the American tariff upon dutiable goods has been ascertained by Dr. William Elder, statistician of the Treasury Department, at the following averages for corresponding years: In 1854, 25.6 per cent.; in 1859, 19.5 per cent.; and in 1865, 50.4 per cent.

The Canadian advance of rates is less than might have been anticipated, when attention is directed to the public debt of Canada, which was officially stated in 1864 at the sum of \$76,223,061. Of this amount the following expenditures by the Canadian government have been for the construction of canals and railways,

which have been of great value to the western States as communications with the ocean and the Atlantic cities :

1. The St. Lawrence canals, by which vessels of 300 tons burden avoid the rapids between Kingston and Montreal.....	\$7, 406, 269
2. The Welland canal, passing vessels of 400 tons burden from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario	7, 309, 849
3. Chambly canal and river Richelieu, enabling vessels to pass from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain.....	433, 807
4. Lake St. Peter improvements, dredging a channel for sea-going vessels drawing 20 feet of water to Montreal.....	1, 098, 225
5. Harbors and light-houses, mostly in aid of the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence.....	2, 549, 617
6. Grand Trunk railway.....	15, 312, 894
7. Great Western railway, from Niagara to Detroit.....	2, 810, 500
8. Northern railway, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Ontario.	2, 311, 666
9. Interest on railway debentures, &c.....	9, 642, 025
Total	49, 254, 852

Fully fifty per cent. of the debt of Canada has been assumed for objects which are directly for the advantage of the American communities in the valley of the St. Lawrence—a consideration which should restrain any violence of remonstrance against the fiscal legislation of Canada.*

The relations of that legislation to exports from the United States to Canada will appear from the following statement, compiled from Canadian trade returns, which gives our exports for 1854, the year before the reciprocity treaty; for 1859, or midway of the operation of the treaty and under the advanced Canadian tariff of that year, and from 1861 to 1865, or during the period of the war, exhibiting separately the amounts of free and dutiable goods and the average rates imposed by Canadian tariffs on dutiable goods :

Years.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Rate per cent.
1854	\$2, 526, 555	\$16, 307, 326	13. 1
1859	8, 556, 545	9, 036, 371	18. 9
1861	12, 722, 755	8, 346, 633	19. 0
1862	19, 044, 374	6, 128, 783	19. 4
1863	19, 134, 966	3, 974, 396	22. 5
1864, (half year)	8, 249, 569	2, 173, 934	21. 4
1864-'65.....	15, 589, 055	3, 991, 226	22. 3

Of manufactures and foreign merchandise there was a larger importation to Canada from the United States in 1854 than in 1864-'65, for reasons already assigned. The leading articles taken by Canada in the latter year are coal, mostly anthracite, \$544,511; meats, \$876,968; Indian corn, largely for distillation, \$781,288; wheat and flour, \$3,559,749; cheese, \$306,618; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$277,007, and wool, \$174,070. Total in 1864-'65, \$6,510,211. Total of same articles in 1854, \$1,498,888.

Passing from this special statement of the Canadian trade, a brief analysis will be attempted of the commercial relations of the United States to the follow-

* There is, unquestionably, a growing party in Canada who advocate an advance of duties with a view to encourage manufactures. Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, is the prominent exponent of such a policy. While advocating a Zoll Verein or Customs Union with the United States, he argues, with much force and persistence, in favor of restrictions upon trade with Europe. Mr. Galt, the Canadian minister of finance, insists that the Canadian tariff is not protective, in the usual sense of that term; but it is easy to see that Mr. Buchanan's views are making way in Canada.

divisions of British America: 1, New Brunswick; 2, Nova Scotia; 3, Prince Edward Island; 4, Newfoundland; 5, Central British America or the Territory of the Hudson Bay Company northwest of Minnesota; and 6, the Pacific colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver's island.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The area of this province is 27,700 square miles, or 17,730,560 acres, of which 51,909 had been disposed of by sale or grant on January 1, 1864, and 5,108 acres are under cultivation. A large portion of this surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatac, cedar, &c., which furnish immense quantities of timber, both for export and ship-building. Coal and iron ore are abundant—the former said to extend over 10,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the province. The fisheries of the Atlantic coast are inexhaustible and very profitable.

The following statistics of New Brunswick are compiled from the latest official reports. The revenue for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1864, was \$1,060,815; for 1863, \$844,894; increase, \$215,921, and derived as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Railway impost.....	\$138,300	\$181,944
Import duty.....	585,069	743,315
Import duty on lumber.....	61,834	67,640
Territorial and casual.....	23,293	30,738
Miscellaneous.....	36,398	37,128
Total.....	844,894	1,060,815
Importations for 1864, dutiable.....		\$6,692,488
free.....		2,252,864
Total.....		8,945,342
Rate of impost on dutiable goods.....		13.57 per cent.
Rate of impost on all goods.....		10.15 per cent.
Importations from the United States.....		\$3,316,824
Importations to all countries.....		5,053,897
Importations to the United States.....		1,266,148

The exports to the United States are largely of lumber, but otherwise the trade with this country is of the same nature as that of Nova Scotia, which will be given in more detail. The population of New Brunswick in 1864 was 227,780.

The financial secretary of the province in his last report says: "The reciprocity treaty had been ten years in operation on the 12th of November, 1864. During ten years ending December 31, 1864, importations from the United States amounted in value to £6,728,896 sterling against £3,730,752 during ten years immediately preceding the treaty." The same officer remarks that the only instance of coal mining in New Brunswick is by an American company.

In regard to the ship-building interest, it is stated by the same authority that the number of vessels built in New Brunswick during forty years has been 1,669, measuring 1,584,386 tons, and the structures of 1864 were much above the average of those years.

The funded debt of New Brunswick, mostly incurred for railroads, was \$702,991 in 1863.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The peninsula of Nova Scotia, including the island of Cape Breton, has an

area of 18,746 square miles ; in acres, 11,996,440, and probably no equal surface of the world combines so many natural advantages. Among these are a fertile soil, a climate softened by insular position and the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, capacious harbors never closed in winter, immense coal-beds accessible by vessels, and a productive gold district, besides deposits of iron, copper, manganese, gypsum, and slate. Although agriculture is prosperous, yet seafaring pursuits so largely engross the people that large importations of breadstuffs and provisions are made from the United States.

The following statements of the trade of Nova Scotia are official for the year ending September 30, 1865 :

The amount of customs and excise duties collected in 1865 was \$1,047,891 against \$990,169 in 1864—an increase of \$57,721. The amount in the hands of the receiver general at the close of the last fiscal year was \$222,932 against \$225,150 at the end of September, 1864. The income and outlay for the fiscal year 1865 were thus nearly balanced.

The imports of the province have been rapidly increasing for the past four years. The official figures for those years are, 1862, \$8,445,042 ; 1863, \$10,201,392 ; 1864, \$12,604,642 ; 1865, \$14,381,662.

Here is an average increase of \$2,000,000 a year for a province containing only about 350,000 people. The imports for 1864 and 1865 were divided between the various countries with which the Nova Scotians trade as follows :

Countries.	1865.	1864.	Increase.
Great Britain.....	\$6,315,988	\$5,407,843	\$908,145
British North American colonies	1,592,773	1,188,746	404,027
British West Indies.....	667,206	440,767	226,439
United States	4,325,857	4,303,016	22,841
Other countries.....	1,479,838	1,234,270	215,568
Total.....	14,381,662	12,574,642	1,807,020

The imports from the United States in 1865 are classed thus :

Subject to duty.....	\$1,186,160
Free under reciprocity.....	1,747,306
Free under tariff.....	1,392,391

Those articles free both under the tariff and under reciprocity are put in the former class. Nearly the whole of the imports which are classed as free of duty under the reciprocity treaty consisted of wheat flour ; no less than \$1,529,819 of flour having been imported. The imports—beef, pork, and hams—from the United States, during the year, were valued at \$170,282, and of butter and lard at \$23,051. The principal dutiable articles imported from the United States were :

Cordage and canvas.....	\$24,966
Cottons and woollens.....	102,656
Drugs and patent medicines.....	43,990
Leather and leather manufactures.....	137,609
Hardware.....	243,650
Molasses.....	10,443
Rock and coal oil and burning fluid.....	93,477
Paper manufactures, &c.....	22,994
Spirits.....	46,447
Sugar, raw and refined.....	17,326
Tea, black.....	65,805
Tobacco, manufactured.....	82,520
Woodware, manufactured.....	118,864

The principal articles free under the tariff were :

lour, other than wheat.....	\$102, 315
ish, all, and oil of.....	34, 793
rain.....	23, 142
ardware.....	17, 843
ides and skins.....	26, 828
rinted books, &c.....	35, 821
alt.....	2, 119
tone, including lime.....	14, 754
obacco-leaf.....	53, 841
vegetables.....	12, 274
Woodware, manufactured.....	10, 576

The total exports of the province for the last fiscal year were valued at \$830,639. The leading articles were fish, coal, lumber and its manufactures. A portion of the exports, however, consisted of articles not produced in Nova Scotia, which had evidently been imported and then sold into the other maritime provinces.

The table accompanying the imports of 1864 and 1865 is as follows :

Articles.	Value 1864.	Value 1865.
Animals.....	\$283, 344	\$261, 568
Beef and pork.....	49, 817	92, 764
Butter and lard.....	149, 823	114, 133
Coal.....	806, 314	1, 253, 650
codfish.....	1, 278, 582	1, 411, 377
Herrings and alewives.....	218, 046	452, 337
Haddock.....	1, 107, 039	1, 077, 273
Salmon and trout.....	68, 829	62, 177
Scale fish.....	153, 310	214, 574
Other fish.....	28, 734	64, 528
Fruit.....	35, 380	36, 454
Grain.....	46, 525	50, 909
Gypsum.....	43, 750	45, 350
Hides and skins.....	51, 995	74, 071
Oil—viz., fish-oil.....	101, 702	194, 505
Stone, building.....	32, 902	19, 382
Vegetables.....	121, 287	183, 252
Woodware, (unmanufactured).....	855, 840	762, 585
Unenumerated.....	240, 337	619, 971
Foreign productions.....	1, 397, 221	1, 840, 193
Total.....	7, 172, 817	8, 830, 693
Total increase.....	1, 657, 876	

Deducting the foreign productions, it would appear that Nova Scotia exported about \$7,000,000 of her own productions last year.

The exports were divided thus :

Great Britain.....	\$764,742
British North American colonies.....	1,701,054
British West Indies.....	1,966,459
United States.....	3,619,797
Spanish West Indies.....	389,894
Other countries.....	397,747
	<u>8,830,693</u>

The principal articles exported to the United States were—

Coal.....	\$1,085,74
Fish of all kinds.....	1,362,79
Fish oil.....	117,86
Grain of all kinds.....	28,63
Gypsum, lime, and plaster.....	40,58
Hides and skins.....	23,59
Stone.....	15,56
Vegetables, including potatoes.....	148,73
Wood and lumber of all kinds.....	160,04

Coal and lumber are such necessities to New England, that the supply of those articles will not probably be diminished by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. It is also alleged that the high-priced soft pine lumber of New Brunswick, hitherto furnished exclusively to American manufacturers must continue to be exported hither, whatever the duty, as "it is required for fine work and finishing purposes, and there is no substitute."

The shipping of Nova Scotia is now registered at 3,898 vessels, worth \$13,347,500, of which 491 vessels, valued at \$2,923,058, were registered during 1865. These earn freights in all directions, and are sold abroad very frequently. They are built and held by joint stock associations, often in moderate shares, and constitute a lucrative and increasing branch of business.

The tariff of Nova Scotia has always been low—an average of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Recently, however, since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty the parliament of the province have advanced the duties upon spirits, wine, and tobacco fully one-third, and imposed duties upon articles which were free under the reciprocity treaty, as follows:

Bacon, per 100 pounds.....	\$2 0
Beef, per barrel.....	1 0
Bread, navy or pilot, per 100 pounds.....	0 2
Butter, per 100 pounds.....	1 7
Cheese, per 100 pounds.....	1 0
Flour, (wheat,) per barrel.....	0 2
Hams, per 100 pounds.....	2 0
Lard, per 100 pounds.....	1 7
Onions, per 100 pounds.....	0 5
Pork, per barrel.....	1 0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per pound.....	0 0

If the confederation of the British provinces is accomplished, removing all intermediate duties, and communications with Canada are facilitated by railway and a St. Lawrence line of steamers, a material diversion of trade from the United States is likely to occur. The course of trade, as developed between New England and the maritime provinces during the last ten years, has been well described by Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia: "The small vessels which bring to the United States plaster, coals, grindstones, cordwood, fish and potatoes from the maritime provinces, take back furniture, boots and shoes, India-rubbers, books, prints, hats, patent medicines, agricultural implements and hundreds of other conveniences, necessities, and luxuries. * * American manufactures are admitted to entry at mere revenue duties of from ten to twelve and a half per cent. British manufacturers pay the same. The mill owner in Lowell can place his goods in Halifax market, paying the charges of transportation of less than five hundred miles, while the mill owner in Manchester is compelled to pay the same duty and transportation charges of over twenty-five hundred miles of distance. * * Again, every machinist and artisan is interested in this trade. The grindstones of Nova Scotia are made from reefs covered by the high tides of the Bay of Fundy, and left bare when the

es recede. The grit is peculiarly fine. These stones are used in preference to all others in the workshops of New England, and go far back into the interior. They are almost a necessity of the manufacturing industrial life of the United States."

Some further details of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia will illustrate the value of close commercial relations with the United States.

The more important coal-fields of this province are those of Cumberland county, lying in the immediate vicinity of the Bay of Mines; those upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which Pictou is the centre, and those of the eastern part of Cape Breton, contiguous to the harbor of Sidney. The Cumberland coal-fields have been only slightly worked, the largest veins discovered lying some twelve miles from navigable water-courses. The coal-fields at Pictou lie immediately upon tide-water. One of the veins has a thickness of thirty-six feet, more than twenty-six feet of which is workable coal. The deposits near Sidney are already ascertained to underlie 250 square miles—an area nearly equal to the entire workable area of the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania. They are contiguous to an excellent harbor, with which the more important towns are to be speedily connected by a railway.

As soon as the necessary works can be completed, the supply from these mines may be made equal to any possible demand. The veins crop out at the surface, and probably 50,000,000 tons of coal can be raised from them without sinking below water-level. There are several other deposits in Cape Breton which have only been slightly worked. In reference to the Cumberland coal-fields, Mr. Dawson, in his *Acadian geology*, remarks: "These veins form reserves of coal, waiting their full development, till railways extend across them, or till domestic manufactures demand a supply of mineral coal in the provinces." The railway now in progress from the European and North American railway, in New Brunswick, to Truro, will pass over a portion of this coal-field.

The following statements will show the amount raised and sent to market from these coal-fields for the past ten years:

Years.	Tons.
1856.....	291, 934
1857.....	267, 808
1858.....	286, 618
1859.....	267, 496
1860.....	304, 129
1861.....	334, 548
1862.....	393, 631
1863.....	424, 425
1864.....	500, 000
1865.....	632, 854

With proper means of access to these mines, there is no reason why within a few years the amount of coal raised and sent to market from the provinces should exceed 2,000,000 tons annually. The means of sending them to market are limited, as the ocean is their highway.

In reference to the subject of coal mining in Nova Scotia, the chief commissioner of mines, Mr. Hamilton, in his report, says: "There are now thirty collieries in operation in Nova Scotia. Some of these are only barely opened; but with one or two exceptions, works are vigorously prosecuted in all of them, with good prospects of great and early extension at an early day. The total quantity of round and slack coal sold from the mines for the year ending 30th September, 1865, was 652,854 tons. In addition to the territory of the general mining association, there are now thirty-one square miles of territory under coal-mining leases. The extent of acres under license amounts to 1,920 square miles. The spirit and activity exhibited in carrying on explorations

upon the greater number of these areas under license, and the success which in many instances attend such exploration, indicate an early and important increase in the number of collieries in Nova Scotia. I need scarcely observe that while the products of our mines are thus rapidly increasing, and promise to do so for a long time to come, the demand for these products in the market seem to increase in a much more rapid ratio.”*

The year 1865 has also demonstrated the permanent productiveness of the gold mines of Nova Scotia. These are under the direction of the commissioner of mines, and the government reserves a royalty of three per cent. of their gross receipts.

It appears from the commissioner's report that the aggregate amount of gold upon which royalty has been paid during the year exceeds that of the preceding twelve months by about 33 per cent. The quantities are: for the year ending 30th September, 1865, 24,867 ounces; for the preceding year, 18,744 ounces increase, 6,123 ounces. There is also an increase in the average yield of gold per ton of quartz of about five per cent., and a very considerable advance in the amount of the yield for each man engaged in mining. In 1863, the average yield per man was 95 cents a day; in 1864, it was \$1 30, and in 1865, \$2 1. In these calculations the gold is rated at \$18 50 per ounce, which is below its market value. The value of gold produced last year was \$509,080, (paying \$18,038 in rents and royalties;) in 1864, \$400,440; in 1863, \$280,020, and in 1862, \$145,500.†

* See report of the joint standing committee of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of State aid to the European and North American railway between Boston and Halifax.

† The following is the commissioner's statement of the number of hands employed in the mines, the tons of quartz raised and crushed, and the daily yield of gold per man employed for the past year:

Number of hands employed:

Yearly aggregate.		Daily average.	
1865	212,966	1865	500
1864	252,720	1864	877
1863	273,624	1863	810
1862	156,300	1862	682.5
Total	895,310	Mean	717.3

Quartz raised:

Yearly aggregate.		Daily av. per man.	
1865	50,002,500	1865	234.7
1864	42,469,600	1864	168.0
1863	34,150,490	1863	124.8
1862	13,480,000	1862	86.4
Total	140,102,500	Mean	156.4

Quartz crushed:

Yearly aggregate.		Average yield gold per 100 lbs.		
		Dwt.	Grs.	
1865	48,846,600	1	0.8	
1864	42,887,686	..	22.8	
1863	34,150,400	..	19.0	
1862	13,480,000	1	0.7	
Total	139,364,686	Mean	22.8	

Daily yield of gold per man:

	Dwt.	Grs.	Val. in gold
1865	2	8.371	\$2.00
1864	1	14.030	1.00
1863	1	0.662	1.00
1862 .....	..	22.385	..

The fisheries upon the coasts of the maritime provinces will always be a leading interest, and is especially so to the people of Nova Scotia. Their importance was felicitously illustrated by Mr. Howe, in a speech at the Detroit commercial convention of July, 1865. "You have behind and around you," he said, addressing an assembly of Americans, "boundless prairies, which an all-bountiful Creator annually covers with rich harvests of wheat and corn. The ocean is our prairie, and it stretches away before and around us, and Almighty God, for the sustenance of man, annually replenishes it with fish myriads that cannot be counted, having a commercial value that no man can estimate. The fecundity of the ocean may be estimated by the fact that the eggs of thirty codfish annually replace all the fish that are taken by the British and French and American fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland."

Under the late reciprocity treaty the interests of New England connected with these northeast fisheries were materially advanced. The fishing industry of the Atlantic States, exclusive of the whale fishery, amounted in 1860 to \$5,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 was taken upon the coasts of the provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The area of Prince Edward Island is 2,100 square miles—the least of the provinces, as Delaware with 2,120, and Rhode Island with 1,306 square miles, are the least of the American States. The population of Prince Edward Island, in 1864, was 85,992, or 40.95 to the square mile; income, \$214,448, of which \$162,733 was from customs at an average tariff rate of 12 per cent.; imports, \$1,638,946; exports, \$982,699. The trade with the United States was 33 per cent. of imports, and 50 per cent. of exports—the general character of the trade being similar to that of Nova Scotia.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The area of Newfoundland is 40,200 square miles; population in 1864, 77,000; revenue, \$518,781, of which \$504,037 was from customs at an average impost of 11 per cent.; imports, \$5,175,251; exports, \$5,339,951. Trade with the United States is 33 per cent. of imports, but a small proportion, not more than 5 per cent., of exports.

BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES EAST.

As a sequel to the foregoing details, which have been given with special reference to the trade of each province with the United States, some additional statements representing the combined resources of Canada and the maritime provinces have been compiled from the debates in the Canadian parliament upon colonial union.

The united population of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, in January, 1864, was 3,628,151. Their public revenues for 1864 were \$13,260,000; expenditures, \$12,507,000. Imports in 1863, \$70,600,963; exports, \$66,846,604. Total trade, \$137,447,567. Of the public domain, 45,638,854 acres have passed from the governments of these colonies, of which only 13,128,288 are under cultivation, while the area not granted or sold is 214,282,817. According to the census of 1861, the agricultural product of the United Provinces was \$150,000,000, and the assessed value of farms, \$550,000,000; while in 1862, the manufacture of lumber reached 72,000,000 feet, and the exports of timber were of the value of \$15,000,000. In 1863, 628 vessels, with a capacity of 230,312 tons, were built, the sales of ships in that year amounting to \$9,000,000; while the united tonnage of the provinces is 8,530 vessels, or 932,246 tons. This fleet is distributed as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
1864, Canada owned	2, 311	287, 187
1863, Nova Scotia owned	3, 539	309, 554
1863, New Brunswick owned	891	211, 680
1863, Prince Edward Island owned	360	34, 222
1863, Newfoundland owned	1, 429	89, 603
Total	8, 530	932, 246

This exhibit ranks British America as the fourth maritime community of the world, yielding precedence only to Great Britain, United States and France. In 1863 the foreign exports representing ship-building and fishing interests were \$16,696,021. Prominence in this connexion should also be given to 2,500 miles of railway, 4,000 miles of electric telegraph, and 100 miles of ship canals.*

The time can be readily anticipated when the Canadian forests will be indispensable to the American people. They already supply many cities and districts, which are remote from the Maine and Michigan pineries; and the forests of Wisconsin and Minnesota, however extensive, will prove inadequate to meet the wants of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Reference has been made to the forests of New Brunswick. Those of Canada are—

	Sq. miles.
1. The Saguenay territory, or the valley of the Saguenay river, rich in white and red pine, spruce, birch and tamarac	27, 000
2. The St. Maurice region, northwest of the city of Quebec, containing large quantities of white, red and yellow pine, spruce, birch, maple, elm, ash, and tamarac	21, 000
3. The valley of the Ottawa, hitherto the principal seat of the lumber trade of Canada, which has perhaps denuded 20,000 square miles from an aggregate of no less than	87, 761
Total	145, 761

Hon. James Skead, of Ottawa, Canada West, proceeds with the enumeration of lesser districts—2,350 square miles between the Rideau canal, the St. Lawrence and the river Trent, and districts east of the Saguenay and west of the Ottawa, claiming that the area available for producing pine north of the St. Lawrence is 287,711 square miles, and the area wholly or in part producing hard woods is 24,000 square miles. Far the larger portion of these timber lands are at the disposal of government.

The public debt of the provinces, incurred in the development of such a prosperity and upon the assurance of these great natural resources, will be consolidated upon the establishment of the colonial union now under discussion, in the following amounts:†

Canada	\$65, 500, 000
Nova Scotia	8, 000, 000
New Brunswick	7, 000, 000
Newfoundland	3, 250, 000
Prince Edward Island	1, 941, 425
Total	85, 691, 425

* See speech of Hon. George Brown, president of executive council of Canada, at the session of the Canadian parliament of February 3 to March 11, 1865—(3d Session 8th Parliament)—which was occupied with discussion of the plan of confederation presented by a conference of delegates from the provinces held at Quebec, in October, 1864.

† See speech of Hon. A. T. Galt, finance minister of Canada, in debates upon confederation, p. 62 of report, February 7, 1865.

This adjustment is effected upon the basis of \$25 per capita of population. The debt of Canada is \$27 per capita; that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick less; but liabilities in behalf of railroads have been assumed by these provinces, which will make the provision at the rate of \$25 per capita convenient and even necessary. Canada localizes the remainder of its debt.

BRITISH AMERICA WEST.

These are results of French and English occupation of the American North-land during three centuries. It will be next in order to look beyond the sources of the St. Lawrence, and consider the situation and prospects of British America west. Take the meridian of 90° west of Greenwich, which is the western boundary of Canada. If eastward we have found the area of five provinces equal to 419,315 square miles, or 268,280,800 acres, it will not be difficult to establish that west of the great lakes there are more extensive districts, which, in soil, climate, and mineral resources, are equally suitable for settlement, and which may be thus enumerated:

	Sq. miles.
Central British America, enclosed between longitude 90° on the east, the Rocky mountains on the west, and the 49th and 54th parallels of latitude, and containing the valleys of the Winnipeg, Red, Assiniboin, Swan, Saskatchewan, and other rivers tributary to Lake Winnipeg.....	360, 000
Athabasca, a block of territory drained by the sources of the river of that name, between 110° and 120° of longitude, and 54° and 58° of latitude, recently discovered to be rich in precious metals, and which is described by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and others as quite similar in climate and vegetation to Scotland.....	50, 000
Sources of the Columbia, in British Columbia, now the scene of great excitement by the discovery of the "Big Bend" and "Kootenais" gold fields.....	20, 000
The valleys of the Frazer and Thompson rivers, in British Columbia.....	60, 000
Vancouver island.....	16, 200
Total.....	506, 200

This immense domain of 323,968,000 acres is destined to greater developments of population and wealth within the next fifty years than three centuries have witnessed in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence provinces. Some reasons for such an opinion will be indicated in the remaining divisions of this paper.

CENTRAL BRITISH AMERICA.

It is now well known that northwest of Minnesota the country reaching from the Kirk Settlement to the Rocky mountains, and from latitude 49° to 54°, is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer, and autumn, observed on the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude 55° on the Pacific coast, and that from the northwest boundary of Minnesota this whole district of British America is threaded in all directions by the navigable water-lines which converge to Lake Winnipeg. English and American exploration have also established in favor of this district that its average elevation above the sea is far less than in American territory; that the Rocky mountains are diminished in width, while the passes are not difficult; that the supply of rain is more abundant, and the carboniferous and silurian

formations are of greater extent than further south, and, owing to the greater influence of the Pacific winds through the mountain gorges and the reduced altitude, that the climate is no material obstacle to civilized occupation.

It is unnecessary to repeat the narrative of Lord Selkirk's colonization of the Red River of the North. Of the present community of Selkirk Settlement, numbering ten thousand, about five thousand are competent to assume any civil or social responsibility which may be imposed upon them. The accumulations from the fur trade during fifty years, with few excitements or opportunities of expenditure, have secured general prosperity with frequent instances of affluence; while the numerous churches and schools sustain a high standard of morality and intelligence. A district on the Red river from the international boundary at Pembina to the mouth of the river in Lake Winnipeg, and upon the Assiniboine river for a distance of sixty miles west of its junction with the Red river at Fort Garry, has acquired a civil organization under appointments of legislative councillors and magistrates by the Hudson Bay Company, which is officially designated as "The Colony of Assiniboia." Goods are charged with an impost of four per cent., whether brought from Europe or the United States. Land can be purchased by any one at seven shillings sterling per acre, with liberal credits and at low interest.

The American collector at Pembina, Mr. J. Lemay, reports that during the year ending December 31, 1864, the imports at Selkirk from Europe and Canada passing in bond through the United States were valued at \$252,452. He also returns \$45,457 imported from Minnesota, but expresses the opinion that four times that amount passed into the settlement from the United States. Probably \$500,000 would be an accurate statement of the importation, two-thirds of which was goods of the Hudson Bay Company.

Fort Garry, at Selkirk, is the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. The posts of this company, more than fifty in number, occupy very commanding situations over the immense area, bounded by Hudson bay and Lake Superior on the east, the Rocky mountains on the west, and the Arctic ocean on the north. The fur trade of this territory concentrates its annual product on the Red River of the North, at Fort Garry, from which point, by the annual voyages of brigades of bateaux, merchandise and supplies are distributed to the most distant post. Prior to 1858 the exports and imports of the Hudson Bay Company were principally transported by the difficult and dangerous route of Hudson bay and Nelson river, or over the numerous obstacles intervening from Lake Superior to Red river on the British side of the international line. In 1858, however, materials were transported from the navigable waters of the Mississippi river to construct a steamer on the Red river, and two such vessels now navigate that stream. The trade between St. Paul and Selkirk has been greatly increased in consequence. As just stated, the imports of Central British America, for the use of the Hudson Bay Company and the Selkirk settlers, amount to \$500,000 annually, while the average annual exports, almost exclusively furs, amount to \$1,000,000 by the Hudson Bay Company, and \$300,000 by other parties. Total exports, \$1,300,000.

The river system of the Winnipeg basin, navigable by steamers, cannot be less than 3,000 miles—invaluable for the present as a substitute for railroads, and hereafter as a supplement to the railroad. Of this system of inland navigation some detail will be given.

1. The navigable capacity of the Red River of the North may be comparatively stated as follows: Ascending the stream from Lake Winnipeg, the navigation to Pembina is equal to that of the Mississippi between Prairie du Chien and Lake Pepin; from Pembina to the mouth of Red Lake river the channel may be compared to the Mississippi from Red Wing to Fort Snelling; from Red Lake river to Sheyenne, to the Minnesota from Fort Snelling to Shakopee; and from Sheyenne to Breckinridge, to the Minnesota from Shakopee to Fort Ridgely.

The Red river is navigable above (south of) Pembina 400 miles by its course, while the distance from the international line by the river to Lake Winnipeg is 175 miles; total distance navigable by small steamers, 575 miles. To this add 350 miles for the navigation of the Sheyenne, Red Lake river, and Assiniboin, (its principal tributaries,) and the river coast of the Red river valley, accessible by steamers, will be found to exceed nine hundred miles.

2. Lake Winnipeg is about two hundred and fifty miles in length, but of unequal breadth. Its area cannot be less than that of Lake Erie, but it is far more diversified by islands and headlands. The western bank is alluvial, resting on limestone, while the numerous bays of its eastern shore develop the gneiss, granite, and trap rock of the primary formation. The lake is not deep, but with no shallows obstructive to navigation.

3. From a point near the northwestern angle of Lake Winnipeg, the great navigable channel of the Saskatchewan, divided into two arms at latitude 53° and longitude 106° , may be ascended by steamers to Fort Edmonton, on the north branch, and to Chesterfield House or Old Bow Fort, on the south branch, in close proximity to the Rocky mountains. The rapids of the Saskatchewan, near the mouth of the river, can hardly be said to interrupt navigation. Open-loaded boats have been tracked (drawn with a rope by men on shore) over the most violent portions of the rapids, the respective distances being one mile and a quarter of a mile, while, for descending boats, there is no difficulty. Loaded boats run the rapids with safety at every stage of water. There is abundant testimony that the valley of the North Saskatchewan, in its entire length, is so superior for the purpose of agriculture to any other traverse of the western plains, that it has received and fully merits the designation of the "Fertile Belt." The regions adjacent to Fort Pelly, Carlton House, Fort Pitt, and Edmonton House—well-known points in a general northwestern direction from Fort Garry—are remarkably well adapted to the cultivation of grain and the sustenance of cattle. The scenery of the North Saskatchewan is fully equal to that of the Mississippi between Galena and the Falls of the St. Anthony.

The present agriculture of Selkirk confirms the evidence, from a variety of sources, that the districts west and northwest of the Red river valley are well adapted to settlement. For the production of wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, vegetables, grass—whatever is grown in Minnesota, except maize—the region in question will be unsurpassed by any other area of similar extent on the continent.

The eastern Piedmont of the Rocky mountains, the source of the Saskatchewan, has been recently visited by Pallisser, Hector, Milton, and other tourists, who confirm the glowing description of the earliest explorer, De Smet, the devoted Catholic missionary to the Indians of Oregon. His "Oregon Missions" is a publication of much interest, consisting of letters to his superiors; and a portion of this volume narrates his explorations and adventures in the Saskatchewan valleys of the Rocky mountains. In September, 1845, he left the source of the Columbia river in latitude 50° , and crossed the Rocky mountains, descending their eastern slope in latitude 51° . He entered, on the 18th of September, "a rich valley, agreeably diversified with meadows, forests, and lakes, the latter abounding in salmon trout." This was a mountain valley, however, and it was not till three days afterwards that he reached Bow river, on the South fork of the Saskatchewan. Thence he continued northward, noticing sulphurous fountains and coal on the Red Deer, a branch of the Bow river. Descending the valley of the Red Deer, which is also described in very glowing terms, at length he emerged upon what he described as "the vast plain—the ocean of prairies." On the evening of the same day, the missionary reached and was hospitably received at the Rocky Mountain House, latitude 53° and longitude 115° , and on the 31st of October started for another journey on the plains; but, after two weeks' absence, was compelled to seek refuge from the

approach of winter (then the middle of November) at Edmonton House, on the Upper Saskatchewan. From this shelter he thus writes in general terms: "The entire region in the vicinity of the eastern chain of the Rocky mountains, serving as their base for thirty or sixty miles, is extremely fertile, abounding in forests, plains, prairies, lakes, streams, and mineral springs. The rivers and streams are innumerable, and on every side offer situations favorable for the construction of mills. The northern and southern branches of the Saskatchewan water the district I have traversed for a distance of about three hundred miles. Forests of pine, cypress, thorn, poplar, and aspen trees, as well as others of different kinds, occupy a large portion of it, covering the declivities of the mountains and banks of the rivers. These originally take their rise in the highest chains, whence they issue in every direction like so many veins. The beds and sides of these rivers are pebbly and their course rapid, but as they recede from the mountains they widen, and their currents lose something of their impetuosity. Their waters are usually very clear. The country would be capable of supporting a large population, and the soil is favorable for the production of barley, corn, potatoes, and beans, which grow here as well as in the more southern countries.

"Are these vast and innumerable fields of hay forever destined to be consumed by fire or perish in the autumnal snows? How long shall these superb forests be the haunts of wild beasts? And these inexhaustible quarries, these abundant mines of coal, lead, sulphur, iron, copper, and saltpetre—can it be that they are doomed to remain forever inactive? Not so. The day will come when some laboring hand will give them value; a strong, active, and enterprising people are destined to fill this spacious void. The wild beasts will, ere long, give place to our domestic animals; flocks and herds will graze in the beautiful meadows that border the numberless mountains, hills, valleys, and plains of this extensive region."

Twenty years later, in 1865, the American Territory of Montana adjoins the region which excited the enthusiasm of De Smet. Its population of 25,000, to be increased during 1866 to 50,000, have been drawn to the sources of the Missouri by discoveries of gold and silver mines close to the international border, and rumors of gulches and ledges in the Saskatchewan district, yielding even greater prizes to the prospector, are already rife, and will soon precipitate "a strong, active, and enterprising people" into "the spacious void." What is called the Americanization of the Red River settlements has been slow, although sure, since the era of steam navigation, but the Americanization of the Saskatchewan will rush suddenly and soon from the camps of treasure-seekers in Montana.

THE ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

The limit of successful agriculture in the northern temperate zone should be carried considerably beyond the Saskatchewan valley, especially near the Rocky mountains. Sir Roderick Murchison, in a recent address before the London Geographical Society, represents this chain of mountains to be greatly depressed in high northern latitudes, and indeed several of the tributaries of the Mackenzie have their sources on the Pacific slope, and wind through the mountains before falling into the great Arctic river. The mountain valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitude 56° to 60° , are thus influenced by the Pacific winds, and wheat and other cereals are successfully cultivated. Sir Alexander Mackenzie describes, under date of May 10, the exuberant verdure of the mountain valleys—trees about to blossom, and buffalo attended by their young. During an inquiry in 1858 by the English House of Commons into the situation of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, similar statements were elicited. Dr. Richard King, who accompanied an expedition in search of Sir John Ross, as

“surgeon and naturalist,” was asked what portion of the country visited by him was valuable for the purpose of settlement. In reply he described “as a very fertile valley a square piece of country” bounded on the south by Cumberland House, and by the Athabasca lake on the north. His own words are as follows: “The sources of the Athabasca and the sources of the Saskatchewan include an enormous area of country. It is, in fact, a vast piece of land surrounded by water. When I heard Dr. Livingston’s description of that country, which he found in the interior of Africa within the equator, it appeared to me to be precisely the kind of country which I am now describing. It is a rich soil, interspersed with well-wooded country, there being growth of every kind, and the whole vegetable kingdom alive.” When asked concerning mineral productions his reply was: “I do not know of any other mineral except limestone; limestone is apparent in all directions. * * The birch, the beech, and the maple are in abundance, and there is every sort of fruit.” When questioned further, as to the growth of trees, Dr. King replied by a comparison “with the magnificent trees around Kensington Park in London.” He described a farm near Cumberland House under very successful cultivation—luxuriant wheat, potatoes, barley, pigs, cows, and horses.

In 1862 the tributaries of the Saskatchewan and Peace rivers, on the eastern flank of the Rocky mountains, were discovered to be auriferous. A small emigration from Selkirk has been attracted by the discovery, but larger columns of immigrants will probably move from the gold districts of British Columbia on the west, and of Montana on the south. The placer mining on the north Saskatchewan has hitherto averaged \$5 to \$10 per day.

SOURCES OF THE COLUMBIA.

Until very recently—until the discovery of the Big Bend and Kootonais gold-fields in 1866—I suppose no portion of the continent was so little known as the district watered by the upper Columbia and its tributary, the McGillivray or Flatbow river. David Thompson, surveyor of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1807, selected the source of the Columbia river as a site for a trading post with the Kootonais or Flatbow Indians. Since that date these Indians have made sensible progress to civilization under the influence of the Oregon missions, as also have other more southern tribes on the western slopes of the Rocky mountains. Indeed, the “Relations” of their missionary bishop, Father De Smet, constitute a most glowing sketch of the oval district between Flatbow river and the upper Columbia, and which must have an extent of 20,000 square miles.

I select some passages of description by De Smet, after passing north of the boundary in latitude forty-nine degrees:

“Advancing toward the territory of the Kootonais, we were enchanted with the beautiful and diversified scenery. * * * An extensive plain at the base of the Portage mountain (probably near the western extremity of the Kootonais Pass) presents every advantage for the formation of a city. The mountains surrounding this agreeable site are majestic and picturesque. They forcibly recalled to my memory the Mapocho mountains that encompass the beautiful capital of Chili, (Santiago.) * * * The quarries and forests are inexhaustible, and, having remarked large pieces of coal along the river, I am convinced that this fossil could be abundantly procured. Great quantities of lead are found on the surface of the earth, and from the appearance of its superior quality, we are led to believe that there may be some mixture of silver. * * * After a few days’ journey we arrived at the Prairie du Tabac, the usual abode of the Kootonais. Their camp is situated in an immense and delightful valley, bounded by two eminences, which, from their gentle and regular declivity, appear to have originally bounded an extensive lake. * * * Thence I journeyed on towards the sources of the Columbia

The country we traversed was highly picturesque, and agreeably diversified by beautiful prairies, smiling valleys and lakes, surrounded by heavy and solemn pines, gracefully waving their flexible branches. We also crossed dark alpine forests, where the sound of the axe has never resounded. * * * On the 4th of September I found myself at the source of the Columbia.

“When emigration, accompanied by industry, the arts and sciences, shall have penetrated the numberless valleys of the Rocky mountains, the source of the Columbia will prove a very important point. The climate is delightful; the extremes of heat and cold are seldom known. The snow disappears as fast as it falls; the laborious hand that would till these valleys would be repaid a hundred-fold. Innumerable herds could graze throughout the year in these meadows, where the sources and streams nurture a perpetual freshness and abundance. These hillocks and declivities of the mountains are generally studded with inexhaustible forests, in which the birch tree, pine of different species, cedar, and cypress abound. * * * The advantages nature seems to have bestowed on the source of the Columbia will render its geographical position very important at some future day. The magic hand of civilized man would transform it into a terrestrial paradise.”

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The foregoing description of the climate and other natural features of the upper Columbia country is applicable to the valleys of the lower Frazer river, and its tributary, the Thompson river. In regard to the climate of the Pacific provinces an intelligent correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says: “While Cariboo and the upper country generally is probably as cold in winter as Canada, the district from Vancouver's island to the western foot of the Rocky mountains, including Victoria, (the commercial town of Vancouver's island,) New Westminster, (the capital of British Columbia,) the lower valley and delta of the Frazer river, and the southern inland part of British Columbia, has the best climate beyond all comparison to be found in British America—free from extremes of heat and cold, not warm enough to enervate nor so cold as to cramp; moist and mild in winter like the English climate. Roses bloom in open gardens on Christmas day, and pansies, daisies, and mignonette flower in January. Gardening begins in February, and the spring is a long and temperate season. The summers are warmer and brighter than in England. All the conditions of climate are favorable to health and physical strength, and of equal advantage to agriculture.”

Vancouver's island, with many open districts suitable for cultivation, is rich in coal, forests of pine, and fisheries, and is destined to a prosperity quite similar to that of Nova Scotia. The writer in the *Globe*, a resident of Victoria, claims that the settlements, both English and American, upon Puget's sound, with their inexhaustible supplies of coal, timber, and iron, will become the leading stations of the Pacific coast for the construction and equipment of ships, and will possess great advantages in respect to manufactures. The Rocky mountain mines in British Columbia, especially of gold and silver, at Cariboo, latitude 54°, Big Bend of Columbia, latitude 52°, and the Kootonais valley, latitude 50°, are fully equal in productiveness to the mineral districts of Montana, which are unsurpassed in Californian or Australian experience.

The population of British Columbia was 11,405 in 1863, and may be 15,000 in 1866. The estimated revenue for the present year is \$600,000—from the following sources: customs, at an average import duty of 15 per cent., \$320,000; road tolls, \$95,000; miners' certificates and mining receipts, \$55,000; spirit licenses, \$30,000. The public debt of the colony in 1863 was \$600,000, at six per cent. interest. The finances of Vancouver island are in no better condition. The expenditure for a government of the population of 6,000 exceeds \$200,000

per annum, which is collected mostly by direct taxation, no customs duties being imposed. A union of the provinces will soon be effected, when it is hoped that these expenditures will be reduced.

With this cursory review of the relations of the United States and British America, it is evident that both communities are equally interested in two great objects: 1. An ocean navigation from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lakes Superior and Michigan; and, 2. An international railroad from Halifax to the North Pacific coast, on a route central to the forests of New Brunswick, Maine, and Canada, the mineral formation of Lake Superior, the wheat-growing plains of Minnesota and the Saskatchewan valley, and the gold districts of British Columbia. The present situation of these two great interests will be briefly considered.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The river St. Lawrence, as the outlet of the great lakes, drains an area of 600,000 square miles, of which 250,000 square miles belong to the United States.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is improved by seventy-two miles of ship canals—forty-three between the Atlantic and Lake Ontario, twenty-eight by the Welland canal, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, and one mile at Sault St. Marie, reaching Lake Superior. The Superior ship canal, aided by the government of the United States, is the only adequate structure of the kind. The size of its locks is 350 feet long, 70 feet between the quoins, and 12 feet in depth. The problem, of which every northwestern State ardently seeks the solution, is such immediate construction of new or enlargement of existing canals as will pass vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden, without breaking bulk, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the harbor of New York to Chicago or Superior. At present, the Superior canal is alone sufficient, as the Welland can only pass a vessel of 400 tons, and the St. Lawrence canals can pass a vessel of only 300 tons. The New York canals are of less capacity.

The movement through the Welland canal shows the proportions in which the United States and Canada share the advantage of that important communication with the upper lakes. In 1863 there passed 3,474 American vessels, tons 808,289; 3,425 Canadian vessels, tons 521,808.

In 1864-5, this comparative movement was as follows: 2,506 American vessels, tons 542,245; 3,841 Canadian vessels, tons 593,561.

The necessity of bringing the ocean vessels of all nations to the Northwest will hardly be disputed, when the progress of the lake States in the production of breadstuffs and provisions is considered.

In 1850 the lake States produced forty millions of bushels of wheat; in 1860, eighty-eight millions. In 1850 their production of corn was one hundred and eighty-five millions; in 1860, three hundred and nineteen millions. At the same rate of increase, the next ten years will bring them to the production of nearly two hundred millions of bushels of wheat and six hundred millions of bushels of corn. The provision market shows the same wonderful results. The number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago in 1860 was 400,000; in 1863 the number had risen to 1,700,000; of cattle, 177,000 in 1860, and 343,000 in 1863. In the year 1859 the exports of pork in boxes, or "cut meats," were only 9,000,000 pounds. In round numbers they rose to twenty millions in 1860, to seventy millions in 1861, to one hundred and thirty millions in 1862, and three hundred millions in 1863, chiefly from the northwest. For the movement to eastern and European markets, of the present and prospective bulk of breadstuffs and provisions, the means of transportation must be greatly enlarged. From actual experience, derived from shipment of Indian corn at Chicago for Liverpool, it is shown that the freight charges often cover seven-eighths of the value of a bushel of corn at Liverpool. More than one-half of the cost of wheat is also covered by charges of transit. The Chicago Board of Trade have expressed

the opinion that the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, as above indicated, would reduce the cost of grain transportation from Chicago to Liverpool fully one-half—to ten shillings per quarter, or to thirty cents per bushel.

It has been stated that Great Britain imported from the United States during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 breadstuffs to the value of £12,643,918 sterling, and that the transit expenses were £8,826,351 sterling, the original cost realized at Chicago being only £3,817,069.

The burden now imposed upon western producers, and the relief which would be experienced if the marine of the world could reach Chicago through the lakes, as readily as European ships reach Odessa or Constantinople through the Mediterranean, was most clearly and forcibly illustrated by Mr. Duncan Stewart, of Detroit, at the commercial convention held July, 1865, in Detroit. "Some years ago," he said, "the farmers in certain portions of the west could not obtain over eight cents per bushel for their corn. Some professors of political economy say this was the result of a great crop, and nobody to eat it. This is a grave mistake. There were hungry men enough to eat up the whole of it. Nobody to eat! The want of transportation facilities ate it all up. That year forwarders got, in many instances, twenty cents per bushel from Chicago to Buffalo, and the canal rates rose as high as twenty-five cents from Buffalo to New York. In plain English, the farmer of Illinois had to give the carrier the price of five and a half bushels of his corn to get him to carry one bushel from Chicago to New York, a distance of fifteen hundred miles by water. Twenty-five cents, including canal tolls, would have laid the same corn down in Liverpool had there been a chance to navigate the St. Lawrence with vessels of one thousand tons or upwards, and the owner of the craft would have been richly remunerated at that price; but on top of the forty-five cents to New York from Chicago were the charges at that port, and another charge of twenty cents per bushel to cross the ocean, making the charge from Chicago to Liverpool not less than sixty-seven cents per bushel, when it would never have exceeded thirty cents had the right kind of vessels been able to pass down the St. Lawrence. This would have enabled the farmer to get forty-five cents for his corn instead of eight cents per bushel. With sixty bushels to the acre, the amount secured in the one case was four dollars and eighty cents; in the other it would have been twenty-seven dollars. This is no fancy sketch; it is a positive fact."

Mr. Stewart on the same occasion also observed: "With deep water down the St. Lawrence no interest will be more benefited than the lumber interest. With boundless and almost inexhaustible forests of valuable timber, pine is the only kind that is of any present value. Let ships of one thousand or fifteen hundred tons load at the wharves of our lake cities, and, as if by magic, oak, black walnut, white wood, maple of all kinds, white ash, tamarack, and spruce, would at once become ten times more valuable than they are at present. The cabinet-makers of Europe would furnish a market for your fancy woods; the West Indies would take every oak stave you could turn out, sending back in return her sugar, molasses, and other rich products, which being purchased from first hands, and landed without any extra charges but the freight at your own doors, would enable our merchants to sell these products at greatly reduced rates, thereby adding to the comfort and happiness of the great mass of the people. The railways of Great Britain would give you a limitless market for your spruce and tamarack of small growth for ties; and the wealthy cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Bristol, and Birmingham would become competitors with Chicago, New York, and Boston for your best qualities of white pine. An open market with all the world will pay the owners of timber lands better than a limited home market; and with the class of vessels named to carry the products of our forests to foreign lands, the rates of freight would be as low to any of the ports of Great Britain as they now are

from any given point west of New York or Boston, while the prices to be obtained abroad would be much better than attainable in either of these markets."

Of the Canadian canals the Welland is of the most importance to American commerce, the transportation for 1864-'5 having been returned as follows:

	Tons.
From Canadian to Canadian ports.....	199, 413 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Canadian to American ports.....	156, 961 $\frac{1}{2}$
From American to Canadian ports.....	274, 941 $\frac{3}{4}$
From American to American ports.....	254, 557 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	885, 874

Of this aggregate 685,157 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons was from the west to the east, and 529,499 tons were from American ports.

The trade of the United States through the St. Lawrence from 1861 to 1865 is thus stated in the Canadian trade returns:

	For United States.	From United States.
1861.....	\$522, 514	\$3, 505, 511
1862.....	490, 298	5, 198, 920
1863.....	515, 245	2, 997, 818
1864 (half year).....	282, 667	507, 243
1864-'65.....	289, 685	1, 714, 629

The American trade through the St. Lawrence was about 6 per cent. of the commerce by that channel.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

In the plan of provincial union proposed at Quebec, October 10, 1864, it is stipulated that "the federal government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the intercolonial railway from Riviere du Loup, through New Brunswick, to Truro, in Nova Scotia." Its estimated cost is \$17,500,000. From Riviere du Loup to Ottawa, the capital of Canada, there is communication by railway.

Will England aid by imperial guarantee the immediate construction of a railroad from Ottawa, by way of Fort Garry and the valley of the Saskatchewan river, to the Pacific coast? Or will the provinces, with or without the aid of England, undertake such a continental highway?

The destiny of British America is involved in the extension of an ocean coast to the western limits of the great lakes, and a railway from Halifax to the capital of the confederation, and thence exclusively on the soil of the confederation, to the North Pacific coast. The adequate improvement of the St. Lawrence and Welland canals (without assuming the Ottawa and Georgian bay projects) involves an expenditure of \$20,000,000, and a St. Lawrence and Pacific railway, even if aided by liberal allotments of land along its line, will require, at this time, a government subsidy of \$100,000,000. Who anticipates that England will assume any material portion of such obligations and the proposed federal government of the provinces, will doubtless regard the promised communication between Halifax and Quebec as the utmost possible limit of its railway liability, at least for this century. The language of the Quebec conference, as to communications with the northwest and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great west with the seaboard, is far short of a pledge of public action. True, a certain degree of interest is expressed in these objects; they "are regarded by the conference as subjects of the highest importance to the federated provinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit;" and in another place

there is a provision that "the Northwest Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the parliament of the federated provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of her Majesty; and, in the case of the province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the legislature of such province." All of which seems quite inadequate when such immense resources might be brought into the circle of the world's activities if a policy was at once inaugurated ample to consummate the construction of a national highway from ocean to ocean between the latitudes of 45° on the Atlantic and 55° on the Pacific, through the teeming belt of settlements which would follow upon its track.

UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

I cannot resist the conclusion that events have presented to the people and government of the United States the opportunity—let me rather say, have devolved the duty—of interposing by an overture to the people of the English colonies on this continent, of course upon the fullest consultation with the government of Great Britain, to unite their fortunes with the people and government of the United States. Such a proposition on the part of the United States might be in the following terms :

AN ACT for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and for the organization of the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the governments of Great Britain and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver's island have accepted the proposition hereinafter made by the United States, to publish by proclamation that, from the date thereof, the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, with limits and rights as by this act defined, are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the following articles are hereby proposed, and from the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States shall take effect, as irrevocable conditions of the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and the future States of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, to wit :

ARTICLE I. All public lands not sold or granted; canals, public harbors, light-houses, and piers; river and lake improvements; railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies to the provinces; custom-houses and post offices shall vest in the United States; but all other public works and property shall belong to the State governments respectively, hereby constituted, together with all sums due from purchasers or lessees of lands, mines, or minerals at the time of the union.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the public lands, works, and property vested as aforesaid in the United States, the United States will assume and discharge the funded debt and contingent liabilities of the late provinces, at rates of interest not exceeding five per centum, to the amount of \$85,700,000, apportioned as follows: To Canada West, \$36,500,000; to Canada East, \$29,000,000; to Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; to New Brunswick, \$7,000,000; to Newfoundland, \$3,200,000; and to Prince Edward Island, \$2,000,000; and in further consideration of the transfer by said provinces to the United States of the power to levy import and export duties, the United States will make an annual grant of

\$1,646,000 in aid of local expenditures, to be apportioned as follows: To Canada West, \$700,000; to Canada East, \$550,000; to Nova Scotia, \$165,000; to New Brunswick, \$126,000; to Newfoundland, \$65,000; to Prince Edward Island, \$40,000.

ARTICLE III. For all purposes of State organization and representation in the Congress of the United States, Newfoundland shall be part of Canada East, and Prince Edward Island shall be part of Nova Scotia, except that each shall always be a separate representative district, and entitled to elect at least one member of the House of Representatives, and except also that the municipal authorities of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island shall receive the indemnities agreed to be paid by the United States in Article II.

ARTICLE IV. Territorial divisions are established as follows: (1,) New Brunswick, with its present limits; (2,) Nova Scotia, with the addition of Prince Edward Island; (3,) Canada East, with the addition of Newfoundland and all territory east of longitude 80°, and south of Hudson's strait; (4,) Canada West, with the addition of territory south of Hudson's bay, and between longitude 80° and 90°; (5,) Selkirk Territory, bounded east by longitude 90°, south by the late boundary of the United States, west by longitude 105°, and north by the Arctic circle; (6,) Saskatchewan Territory, bounded east by longitude 105°, south by latitude 49°, west by the Rocky mountains, and north by latitude 70°; (7,) Columbia Territory, including Vancouver's island, and Queen Charlotte's island, and bounded east and north by the Rocky mountains, south by latitude 49°, and west by the Pacific ocean and Russian America. But Congress reserves the right of changing the limits and subdividing the areas of the western territories at discretion.

ARTICLE V. Until the next decennial revision, representation in the House of Representatives shall be as follows: Canada West, 12 members; Canada East, including Newfoundland, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 4 members.

ARTICLE VI. The Congress of the United States shall enact, in favor of the proposed Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, all the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Montana, so far as they can be made applicable.

ARTICLE VII. The United States, by the construction of new canals, or the enlargement of existing canals, and by the improvement of shoals, will so aid the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes that vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden shall pass from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lakes Superior and Michigan: *Provided*, That the expenditure under this article shall not exceed \$50,000,000.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States will appropriate and pay to "The European and North American Railway Company of Maine" the sum of \$2,000,000 upon the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Bangor, in Maine, to St. John's, in New Brunswick: *Provided*, Said "The European and North American Railway Company of Maine" shall release the government of the United States from all claims held by it as assignee of the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

ARTICLE IX. To aid the construction of a railway from Truro, in Nova Scotia, to Riviere du Loup, in Canada East, and a railway from the city of Ottawa, by way of Sault St. Marie, Bayfield, and Superior, in Wisconsin, Pembina and Fort Garry, on the Red River of the North, and the valley of the North Saskatchewan river to some point on the Pacific ocean north of latitude 49°, the United States will grant lands along the lines of said roads to the amount of twenty sections, or 12,800 acres, per mile, to be selected and sold in the manner prescribed in the act to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof; and in addition to said grants of lands, the United States will further guarantee dividends of

five per cent. upon the stock of the company or companies which may be authorized by Congress to undertake the construction of said railways: *Provided*, That such guarantee of stock shall not exceed the sum of \$30,000 per mile, and Congress shall regulate the securities for advances on account thereof.

ARTICLE X. The public lands in the late provinces, as far as practicable, shall be surveyed according to the rectangular system of the General Land Office of the United States; and in the Territories west of longitude 90°, or the western boundary of Canada West, sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be granted for the encouragement of schools, and after the organization of the Territories into States, five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall be paid into their treasuries as a fund for the improvement of roads and rivers.

ARTICLE XI. The United States will pay \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company or any treaty, law, or usage.

ARTICLE XII. It shall be devolved upon the legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada East, and Canada West to conform the tenure of office and the local institutions of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, subject to revision by Congress.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, If Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or either of those provinces, shall decline union with the United States, and the remaining provinces, with the consent of Great Britain, shall accept the proposition of the United States, the foregoing stipulations in favor of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or either of them, will be omitted; but in all other respects the United States will give full effect to the plan of union. If Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall decline the proposition, but Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver island shall, with the consent of Great Britain, accept the same, the construction of a railway from Truro to Riviere du Loup, with all stipulations relating to the maritime provinces, will form no part of the proposed plan of union, but the same will be consummated in all other respects. If Canada shall decline the proposition, then the stipulations in regard to the St. Lawrence canals and a railway from Ottawa to Sault St. Marie, with the Canadian clause of debt and revenue indemnity, will be relinquished. If the plan of union shall only be accepted in regard to the northwestern territory and the Pacific provinces, the United States will aid the construction, on the terms named, of a railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota, by way of Pembina, Fort Garry, and the valley of the Saskatchewan, to the Pacific coast, north of latitude 49°, besides securing all the rights and privileges of an American territory to the proposed Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia.

If the foregoing plan of union should be fully consummated, the United States would immediately assume an annual expenditure, as follows:

1. Interest at 5 per centum upon the consolidated provincial debt, with obligation to discharge the principal at a future period, say A. D. 1900.....	\$4,285,000
2. Annual grants to new States in lieu of provincial power to levy import and export duties.....	1,646,000
3. Five per cent. upon sums applied to railway construction between Bangor, in Maine, and St. John's, in New Brunswick, and for purchase of the chartered rights of Hudson Bay Company..	600,000
Total.....	<u><u>6,531,000</u></u>

It is probable that the system of ship canal improvements, which is so prominent a portion of the plan, could not, with the utmost diligence, be consummated before 1875. It would, doubtless, include a ship canal by the route of Lake Champlain, or by the route of Oneida lake and the Mohawk river, to tide-water in the Hudson, and the ample enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. It might also be extended to the construction of the Niagara and Georgian Bay ship canals; but for the Ottawa canal project the Ottawa and Sault St. Marie railway is intended, and would be accepted as a substitute. The annual statement, after 1875, would therefore be—

Expenditure annually as above.....	\$6,531,000
Five per cent. upon cost of the St. Lawrence system of ship canals.....	2,500,000
	<hr/>
Total in 1875.....	9,031,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Meanwhile the continental railway would be in progress, and its two sections, eastern from Halifax to Quebec, and western from Ottawa to the Pacific coast, total 3,700 miles, might and should be finished and in successful operation by the year 1880. The full amount of the guarantee of stock in aid of its construction would be a charge upon the treasury of \$5,550,000 per annum. This addition to the sum last stated would make an ultimate annual liability of \$15,081,000. The public revenues of the five eastern provinces, in 1864, as we have seen, were \$13,260,000.

The credit side of the account would seem to obviate any objection on financial considerations.

The public domain of the eastern provinces, to be transferred to the United States, would be 214,282,817 acres. British America, west, within its habitable areas, contains 320,000,000—a total of 534,282,817 acres; and yet I hesitate to claim this vast dominion of land as a source of revenue. The programme of union has already appropriated 47,360,000 acres to aid the construction of a continental railroad; the care of 100,000 Indians will be another charge upon the fund from land sales; 50,000,000 acres in the western territories will be required for the endowment of schools; further grants for internal improvements will be made; five per cent. of sales of land is also applied for the latter object; and although mineral lands may reasonably be expected to yield an income to government, still the homestead policy, from which there will be no backward step, must concur, with other causes, to reduce the proceeds of the public lands to the expenses of their survey, administration, and sale. If, by railway construction, cheap water transit, and systematic colonization, the population of the northern provinces (hereafter States) shall reach 10,000,000, in 1875, the government would possess a sure means of indemnity for the proposed enlargement of its obligations. The average revenue per head of population now collected in the provinces is \$3 45, which, applied to ten millions of people, would be nearly \$45,000,000. Making every allowance for the due proportion of this sum applicable to the support of the national government, there would yet remain an ample provision for current interest and ultimate discharge of principal.

I have confidence, also, that the liberal land endowment in aid of the continental railway, concurring with the progress of traffic, would soon exonerate the government from its stock guarantee, reducing the annual expenditure one-third. In any event, the financial burden would be more than justified by the advantages inseparable from the proposed extension of our political, social, and industrial systems.

I will not extend this paper by any presentation of what I regard as the great preponderance of benefit to the people of the provinces. I only reiterate that they have a right to demand of their present rulers two great objects, a Mediterranean to Superior, and a railway to the Pacific ocean, and these before

1880; and I cannot believe these objects will be assured to this generation by a provincial confederation, or by the intervention of England. The United States may interpose, with the requisite guarantees; and if so, why shall we not combine to extend an American Union to the Arctic circle?

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DRAFT IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 11th instant, relative to the draft in the 8th congressional district of Pennsylvania.

JUNE 13, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 13, 1866.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated June 11, 1866, respecting the draft in the eighth congressional district of Pennsylvania, under call of December 19, 1864, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Provost Marshal General's report of the 13th instant on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to inform the House what number of persons, together with their names, were drawn in the draft commenced February, 1865, in the eighth congressional district of Pennsylvania under the call of December 19, 1864, and held to service, who had previously been drafted and paid commutation or furnished substitutes under section 17 of act of February 24, 1864, within the year and under the prior call of 1864," referred by you on the 12th instant for report, I have the honor to report that the records of this office show that no persons were drafted under the call of December 19, 1864, in the eighth district of Pennsylvania and held to service who had previously been drafted and paid commutation or furnished substitutes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*



AUSTRIAN FORCES FOR MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, relative to the despatch of Austrian troops for Mexico.

JUNE 18, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, requesting information in regard to the despatch of military forces from Austria for service in Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State on the subject.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 18, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that house, “ if, in his judgment, that may be done compatibly with the public interest, any information which he may have received with reference to the despatch of military forces from Austria for service in Mexico,” has the honor to state that the information called for by the resolution was reported by this department to the President on the 16th instant, in answer to a similar resolution from the Senate. As the President’s message communicating that report will undoubtedly be printed, it is not deemed necessary to prepare a duplicate copy of the papers for the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.



LAWS OF LATE INSURGENT STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 11th instant, relative to the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States.

JUNE 18, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, requesting information concerning the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, so-called, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the document by which it was accompanied.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON, *June 13, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 13, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, stating "that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a statement of the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, so-called," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the provisions relative to the so-called "rebel debt" in the laws and ordinances of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, and to state that the copy contains all of the information which has been received at the Department of State upon the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Provisions relative to insurgent debt contained in laws and ordinances of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 19th day of October, 1865, there was ratified in the convention of North Carolina an ordinance recognizing the just debts of North Carolina, and prohibiting the payment of all debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion.

Section 1 declares and ordains that it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the State, so soon as is practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion.

Section 2 further declares and ordains that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no general assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same or any portion thereof; nor shall any general assembly of this State have power to assume or provide for the payment of any portion of the debts or obligations created or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the late so-called Confederate States, or by its agents or under its authority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following report of the committee on federal relations in the senate of South Carolina was agreed to by that body on the 20th of December, 1865, and by the house of representatives of South Carolina on the 21st of December, 1865.

The committee on federal relations, to whom was referred the message of his excellency the governor, communicating the correspondence between the provisional governor and the President of the United States, and the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in reference to the war debt of this State, respectfully report: That while this general assembly, in common with all the people of the State, entertain no sentiments or purposes not entirely loyal to the government of the United States, and are most earnestly desirous of pursuing such a course of action as may restore the alienated confidence of all parties in the sincerity with which this declaration is made, yet the committee are unable to procure from the papers before the senate such information as is necessary to any definite recommendation on the subject. The attention of the convention was not called to the matter, and the comptroller general, in his annual report to the present general assembly has not so distinguished between the items of the public debt as to enable the committee to determine what portion of the same falls within the suggestion of his excellency the President, that the State shall disavow the "debts and obligations which have been assumed in her name in the vain attempt to subvert the Union." With a view, therefore, to obtain the necessary information, the committee recommend that the comptroller general, in his annual report to the next session of the general assembly, do make a report of the public debt of the State, specifying the purpose for which, and the time when, each item was contracted; and that he report what description of persons hold the securities of the States issued during the late war, as far as practicable, in order that the general assembly may act advisedly at the next session.

GEORGIA.

In the convention of the State of Georgia during the month of November was adopted an ordinance to render null and void all debts of this State created for the purpose of carrying on the late war against the United States.

It is ordained that all the debts contracted or incurred by the State of Georgia, either as a separate State or as a member of the late partnership or confederacy of States styled the Confederate States of America, for the purpose of carrying on the late war of secession against the United States of America, or for the purpose of aiding, abetting, or promoting said war in any way, directly or indirectly, be, and the same are hereby, declared null and void; and the legislature is hereby prohibited forever from in any way acknowledging or paying the same debts or any part thereof, or from passing any law for that purpose, or to secure or provide for the said debt, or any part thereof, by any appropriation of money, property, stocks, funds, or assets of any kind to that object.

Section 2 ordains that, inasmuch as the annual income of the State before and during said war, from taxation and other sources of revenue, were amply sufficient for the support of the ordinary civil government of the State, and for the payment of all its expenses incident to a state of peace, and as the extraordinary expenses which led to the creation of a debt were the offsprings and results of the war, it is therefore the judgment, ordinance, and decree of this convention that all the debts of the State incurred during said war shall be considered, held, and treated as debts incurred for carrying on the war: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any legislature hereafter to assemble from making appropriations of money for the payment of any claim against the State originating after the 19th January, 1861, when it shall be made clearly to appear that such claim was founded upon a consideration disconnected with any purpose of aiding or assisting the prosecution of the late war against the United States, and not incidental to a state of war.

Section 3 ordains that all bills, bonds, notes, or evidences of debt whatever, issued by the State, payable only in confederate currency, or on a contingency or contingencies which have never happened, and can now never happen, have ceased to be debts at all, either in whole or part, and are hereby wholly prohibited from being paid, even though originally issued for other purposes than that of carrying on the said war, or aiding or establishing it, directly or indirectly.

ALABAMA.

On the 28th of September, there was adopted in the State convention of Alabama an ordinance declaring the war debt void, and for other purposes.

Section one ordains that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared void; and the general assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to ratify the same, or any part thereof.

Section two ordains that the general assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred directly or indirectly by the Confederate States, or by its agents, or by its authority.

FLORIDA.

On the 6th of November, 1865, there was "done in open convention" an ordinance in relation to the State treasury notes, which ordained that all State treasury notes issued, and all other liabilities contracted by the State of Florida, on or after the 10th day of January, A. D. 1861, to the 25th day of October, A. D. 1865, except such liabilities as may be due to the seminary and school funds, and such other liabilities as are provided for by this constitution, be and are declared void, and the general assembly shall have no power to provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof.

On the 7th of November, 1865, there was done in open convention an ordinance in relation to State liabilities, which ordains that the ordinance in relation to State liabilities and treasury notes shall not be construed to invalidate, im-

pair, or make void any *bona fide* contract or liability of the State of Florida incurred or undertaken prior to the date of the ordinance of secession: *Provided*, That this ordinance shall not apply to any claims which have heretofore been declared fraudulent or have been rejected by the State.

MISSISSIPPI.

On the 22d of August, 1865, there was adopted in the constitutional convention of the State of Mississippi an ordinance in relation to the ordinance of secession, and other ordinances and resolutions adopted by a former convention, held in the city of Jackson on the 7th of January, 1861, and on the 25th day of March, 1861, provides in the last paragraph of section two that an ordinance bearing no date, entitled "An ordinance to raise means for the defence of the State," and an ordinance passed March 29, 1861, entitled "Supplemental to an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance to raise means for the defence of the State,'" are intended to be left by this convention for such action on the same as the people of the State by their legislature may deem it right and proper to take, having in view the honor and prosperity of the State.

On the 31st October, 1865, there was approved in the legislature of the State of Mississippi the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the treasurer be, and he is hereby, ordered not to pay out any moneys now remaining, or that may hereafter be received in the treasury of the State, unless especially ordered by the legislature, until further orders.

Upon a careful examination of the printed laws of the State of Mississippi in possession of this department, it does not appear that the treasurer has been ordered to pay any part of the debt incurred in aid of the late rebellion.

TEXAS.

In the constitutional convention of the State of Texas, in the year 1866, was adopted an ordinance declaring the war debt void, and for other purposes,

Section 1 ordains that all debts created by the State of Texas in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared null and void; and the legislature shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to ratify the same, or to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof.

Section 2 ordains that the legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden, to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Confederate States, or by its agents or by its authority.

Section 3 ordains that the legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden, to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, or warrants issued by this State, from the 28th day of January, 1861, until the 5th day of August, 1865, except warrants issued in payment of services rendered, or liabilities incurred, before the said 28th day of January, 1861.

MAPS OF BOUNDARY SURVEY UNDER THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 28th May, requesting information as to the progress made in completing the maps connected with the boundary survey under the treaty of Washington.

JUNE 18, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of May, requesting information as to what progress has been made in completing the maps connected with the boundary survey under the treaty of Washington, with copies of any correspondence on this subject not heretofore printed, I transmit report from the Secretary of State and the documents which accompanied it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1866.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 14, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, requesting information as to the progress which has been made in completing the maps connected with the boundary survey under the treaty of Washington, and a copy of any correspondence on this subject, not heretofore printed, has the honor to submit a copy of papers containing the desired information, and to observe that by reference to the letter of the 24th of March, 1848, from Albert Smith, esq., to the Secretary of State, it will be perceived that the work of the survey had then been completed. It appears from other papers that the destruction by fire of the series of maps of the joint commission, which were to have been deposited with the Secretary of State, occurred on the 17th of April, 1848, while they were in the keeping of Major Graham, or his assistants. These original sectional sheets of the boundary line were on a scale of four inches to one mile. The general index map referred to by Major Graham was on a scale of ten miles to one inch.

By the act of Congress approved August 12, 1848, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated "for restoring by reconstruction" the maps destroyed by fire. Instead of reproducing the sectional sheets on the original scale of four inches to the mile, they were constructed on a scale of two inches to the mile,

or one-fourth their original size, for reasons shown in the accompanying correspondence of Major Graham.

By joint resolution of Congress of March 1, 1847, it was made the duty of the Secretary of State "to cause to be prepared and transmitted to the executives of the several States having boundaries with foreign states, a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto." But no appropriation appears to have been made to carry this joint resolution into effect until 1861, when, by act of Congress, (chap. 88,) \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

From the great number of sheets required to be copied to carry said act into effect, it was found that the cheapest and most expeditious method of complying with the law was, to engrave the several sheets of the boundary line on stone, and a contract was made for this purpose with Charles Knickerbocker, esq., of Albany, the engraver of the coast survey maps, who has accomplished his work for the sum of \$8,775.

Engraved sheets of these reduced maps, in sets of 39 each, have been furnished and transmitted by this department to the executives of the several States of the Union having boundaries with foreign states, in part compliance with the requirements of law.

The most valuable and important of the evidences of settlement which it was made the duty of the Department of State to transmit to the several executives—the general or index map—has not yet been received by this department. The reason of this is explained in the accompanying letter of Colonel Graham. This map was to have been engraved, and such was the recommendation of the commissioners
n 1 48.

i A the data obtained from the office of the English commissioners in London, in place of that destroyed by fire, April 17, 1848, needful to the completion of the work was, in Colonel Graham's possession at the time of his lamented decease in 1865. It will be perceived that measures have been taken to have these papers deposited in their appropriate place in the Department of State.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of accompanying papers.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Buchanan	Mar. 24, 1848.
Mr. Smith to Mr. Buchanan	April 20, 1848.
Colonel Graham to Mr. Buchanan	May 23, 1848.
Colonel Graham to Mr. Buchanan	Aug. 16, 1848.
Mr. Buchanan to Colonel Graham	Aug. 31, 1848.
Colonel Graham to Mr. Clayton	May 2, 1849.
Mr. Clayton to Mr. Bancroft	May 5, 1849.
Mr. Bancroft to Lord Palmerston	June 1, 1849.
Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Clayton, (extract)	June 15, 1849.
Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Clayton, (with accompaniments)	Jan. 19, 1850.
Colonel Graham to Mr. Baker	Nov. 30, 1861.
Mr. Seward to Major General Delafield	June 2, 1866.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Lieutenant Colonel J. B. B. Estcourt, the joint commissioner appointed by

the British government to survey, run, and mark the line of boundary between the United States and the provinces of Great Britain, under the treaty of Washington, of August 9, 1842, acknowledging the receipt of the tables of the survey of that line, constructed by the officers of the American commission, and corresponding to similar tabulations made by the officers of the British commission, which he had previously delivered to me for the archives of this government.

These tables, embracing the surveys of both parties, of the joint commission having been thus interchanged, and with the maps and drawings of the line of boundary approved and signed by the commissioners, are now ready, together with their joint report under their hands and seals, to be deposited in the archives of this government.

The tabulations of the astronomical observations and computations of the American scientific corps are not fully completed; but, as a table of the *results* of those observations, for latitude and longitude, has been prepared and will be submitted herewith, and as the computations accompanying and forming a part of the more elaborate report of the head of the American scientific corps will be furnished hereafter and deposited with the maps, drawings, and tables of the survey, I cannot perceive any obstacle to closing the commission. If, therefore, you will consent to receive the maps, tables of survey, and other documents appertenant to the commission, leaving the astronomical tabulations to be delivered hereafter by Major Graham, the commission may be closed at the end of the present month. A schedule of the former is hereto annexed, which will be delivered to your order.

The instruments appertaining to the commission are in charge of Major James D. Graham, as head of the American scientific corps, who will furnish you a list hereof when thereto requested.

It is less than five years since this commission was constituted by the governments of the United States and Great Britain. In that period a line of boundary *six hundred and fifty-nine miles* in length, extending from the source of the river St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, mostly through dense forests and over precipitous mountains, having been first explored and ascertained, has been cleared out the width of thirty feet, surveyed in the most accurate and scientific manner, and marked by seven hundred and seventy-four durable monuments of iron, weighing from two hundred to nine hundred pounds. These monuments, and also the provisions, supplies, instruments, tents, and camp equipage, for nearly five hundred persons, have been transported along the line upon the backs of the laborers employed upon the work. No other means of transportation was it possible to adopt in the forests and upon the lines of the highlands. The best and most expensive astronomical, magnetic, and surveying instruments have been purchased for the use of the scientific corps, which are the property of, and believed to be of great value to, the government. In addition to the cutting and clearing out the *boundary* through the woods, thirty feet wide *straight line*, the course of which was parallel to the general direction of the line of boundary, lines called guide or base lines were run and cut out ten feet along the whole distance upon the highlands. From these guide lines offsets were made, run, and cut out, at short distances from each other, in a direct line to the boundary. These were required to enable the officers, with their instruments, to pass along upon them, and, by determining their course and distance, to verify the accuracy of the survey upon the boundary itself. Thus, upon the highlands, three lines were cut out, each about equal in length to the line of boundary thereon.

At suitable distances upon the boundary, from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, stations were established for astronomical observations to determine the absolute latitudes and longitudes of those points, and also by the transmission of chronometers, rockets, and other signals, to ascertain the exact differences of longitude for the purpose of checking errors of measurement.

The maps of the line and adjacent territory have been elaborately constructed,

showing, from actual survey, the topography of the country. They are upon a scale of four inches to one mile, and are numbered from one to sixty-one.

Nineteen other maps have also been drawn from surveys made by the American scientific corps of several of the tributaries of the river St. John, which are not signed by the British commissioner—those streams forming no part of the line of boundary. They exhibit the river St. John from the mouth of the St. Francis to the point on the southwest branch, where the boundary intersects it, in latitude $46^{\circ} 25'$ north, and also the Big Black and Little Black rivers, and the northwest branch of the river St. John, and the river Chirumeniticook.

A large index map, showing the entire line of boundary, all the States of New England, the eastern section of New York, and a part of Upper and Lower Canada, constructed from the most approved authorities—upon a scale of ten miles to one inch—has also been completed. Drawings of the monuments erected along the line have been made and will accompany the maps.

The *aggregate* of the sums appropriated by this government for and expended upon this survey during the *five years* of the operations of that commission, and for the constructions of the maps, tabulations, and drawings, including the cost of instruments and office rent, tables and furniture, will fall short of *one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars*. The work has been accomplished with only a single accident to officers or men, (the fracture of arm by the falling of a tree,) notwithstanding the field operations, in that northern latitude, were prosecuted into the month of December, when the snow was deep and the transportation often dangerous.

It affords me pleasure also to add that entire harmony and kind feeling have characterized all the operations of the joint commission, both in the office and in the field. There has not been the slightest disagreement among the officers and men of our own parties, nor between those of the two nations.

The gentlemen who composed the scientific corps of the American commission, at different periods, were Major James D. Graham, United States topographical engineers, as head of the corps; Captain Joseph E. Johnson, Lieutenants Thomas J. Lee, William H. Emory, William H. Warner, George Thom, A. W. Whipple, George Meade, W. Reynolds, and John Pope, of the United States topographical engineers; and Messrs. Folliot T. Lally, Alexander W. Longfellow, Isaac H. Adams, John F. Anderson, and Stephen Longfellow, jr., civil engineers; with Mr. Edward Webster, clerk to the commission, who voluntarily served as civil engineer in the field. All of these gentlemen performed efficient, responsible, and valuable service, and to each one of them I shall always feel under deep obligations for the success which uniformly attended our efforts.

In closing this communication, I beg leave, most respectfully, to suggest that the maps, which are constructed upon a scale of four inches to one mile, eighty in number, and also the drawings of the monuments, to be preserved from injury should be bound in volumes. The large index map, in the construction of which great pains have been taken, may be deemed of sufficient importance to be engraved. The time that has been taken to wind up the commission, and the expenses incurred thereby, have somewhat exceeded my estimate. I therefore most respectfully request that an appropriation of three thousand and five hundred dollars be recommended to pay the balance now due. An additional sum of about three hundred dollars would be necessary to transport the instruments, now stored at Burlington, Vermont, and at Boston, to this city, should you think it advisable to do it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT SMITH,

United States Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1848.

SIR: In presenting to you the joint report of the commissioners appointed under the treaty of Washington of August 9, 1842, to survey and mark the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, which I have the honor herewith most respectfully to submit, I have to perform the painful duty of informing you that the maps of their line, and of the adjacent country, which had been elaborately constructed by the scientific corps on the part of the United States, and contained upon one hundred sheets of drawing paper of the largest size, together with the tables of the survey, have been destroyed by the conflagration of the building in which they were contained. This house had been occupied by Major James D. Graham, the head of the scientific corps and principal astronomer of the American commission, as his office until his late departure for Mexico. All the maps, drawings, and tables had been completed and duly authenticated by the joint commissioners, and were ready to be deposited, with their joint report, under their hands and seals, in the archives of this government. Of this I had the honor to inform you in my letter of the 24th ultimo.

I can hardly express the pain which this unfortunate occurrence has occasioned me. But I cannot perceive that any imputation of blame can properly be attached to any officer of the commission. The care and custody of all the work of the United States scientific corps were properly placed in charge of Major Graham, as the head of that corps, who had had the immediate direction and superintendence of it from the first organization of the commission. He required the maps and tables at his office for reference and revision, in the progress of the astronomical work. Upon his departure for Mexico he placed Lieutenant A. W. Whipple in his room, with an injunction to guard with the utmost care the valuable property of the commission. On the day after he left the city, and when for the first time informed of the fact, I called upon Lieutenant Whipple and requested him to have all the maps, drawings, and tables ready to be turned over to the State Department on the following day. On the 24th ultimo I acquainted you with that fact.

No censure can possibly be attributed to Lieutenant Whipple, whose great care and attention to all his duties have been on all occasions highly distinguished. He escaped from the fire with scarcely an article of his dress, and his loss in money and clothing is at least one thousand dollars. Major Graham has lost his valuable library, together with personal effects to a large amount. The fire was communicated from the basement of the house, and by no effort could anything be saved.

There are tracings of the maps upon "tissue paper," without the topography in the State of Maine, but they are not signed by the commissioners.

The field-books of the engineers were fortunately not in Major Graham's office, and are preserved.

Duplicates of the maps duly authenticated have been placed in the British archives at London, which, although they have not the topography of the country so fully laid down upon them as it was upon our own, represent, with equal exactness, the survey of the boundary itself. Should it be deemed expedient to procure copies of them, access to these archives for that purpose would undoubtedly be permitted, and the object accomplished at small expense; and when completed, these copies could be authenticated by the joint commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, your obedient, humble servant,

ALBERT SMITH.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Buchanan.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23, 1848.

SIR: It is with the deepest regret that I have learned that the maps of the boundary under the treaty of Washington, together with many valuable papers connected with the survey of that line, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th of April last, in Washington. Before leaving Washington I had taken every precaution within my power to insure the safety of those valuable documents. But it seems, from the accounts I have seen in the newspapers, that the destruction of the house in which these documents were was the work of an incendiary. My own private loss by that conflagration has been very great, but I have no regrets to bestow upon that. Every feeling I possess is absorbed in regret for the loss of those valuable maps and unpublished observations, which had cost so many years of intense labor, amidst hardships, exposures, and endurance which none who did not participate in them can ever know.

I have earnestly to request that the party I left in Washington, consisting of Lieutenant Whipple and a few soldiers, may be kept together until my return thither, for I hope that I may be enabled to collect together, from rough notes and plats which I left in another building, (the rooms occupied by the soldiers,) matter that will aid greatly in the reconstruction of those maps, and in re-computing some of the most important determinations.

I also hope that the Topographical Bureau will detail Lieutenant Thom to assist in this work, under my direction. He, as well as Lieutenant Whipple, bore an important part in the original work, and being now in Washington, I hope he will be available for this service.

You are fully aware of the movements of the United States commissioners for negotiating or rather for ratifying the treaty with Mexico, and I need only say that I expect to leave here within a week from this time with despatches for your department relating to the exchange of ratifications.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. D. GRAHAM.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1848.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions of yesterday, I submit to you herewith a programme of the operations which, in my opinion, should be pursued in carrying out that item in the act of Congress of the 12th of the present month, which appropriates, for the purpose of restoring, by reconstruction, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the maps showing the demarcation of the boundary under the treaty of Washington, of August 9, 1842, which were destroyed by fire, at the city of Washington, on the night of April 17, 1848, and of procuring the authentication thereof, ten thousand dollars.

The fire which destroyed the maps alluded to in the act occurred about five weeks after I left this place for the city of Mexico, whither I was sent as bearer of the treaty with that government as it was ratified by the Senate of the United States.

The notes of the field surveys from which those maps were originally drawn had, as a matter of precaution, been deposited by me in a separate building from that which contained the finished work, and thus they were all saved, and are now in my possession. They furnish the requisite data for restoring the maps, with the military topography which they exhibited, along about seven hundred miles of our northeastern and northern frontier, features which will be of ines-

timable value to the nation in the event of any future military operations upon that frontier.

It is, in my opinion, essential to the interest of the country that, in the reconstruction provided for in the late act of Congress, the whole work should be laid down *de novo* from the note-books and such of the original plats as were preserved, of which last there are a number.

This work will occupy about one year, if pushed with vigor, and a faithful attendance to office duties, pursuant to the following programme and estimate:

1. Two principal draughtsmen, already designated, at \$1,500 per annum, each.....	\$3, 000
2. Two other draughtsmen, as special circumstances will require.....	1, 500
3. For allowance to twelve soldiers, employed in copying, platting, and reducing observations.....	2, 190
4. Office rent, fuel, drawing instruments, drawing paper, drawing tables, office furniture, and stationery.....	1, 200
5. Personal expenses of head of scientific corps, under instructions of State Department of March 22, 1843.....	520
6. Personal expenses of three officers of topographical engineers, assistants in computing, and also in projecting the work mathematically from the astronomical observations, so as to prepare it for the draughtsmen.....	1, 248
7. Authentication and contingences.....	342
Amount.....	<u>10, 000</u>

The allowance estimated for the personal expenses of the head of the scientific corps is hereby waived, should it be necessary to meet the object in view of restoring the maps in the best form for the public interest.

In addition to Lieutenants Thom and Whipple, already designated as my assistants, I would wish the services of Lieutenant Reynolds, of the corps of topographical engineers, if convenient to the topographical bureau to detail him. He was attached to my command in the years 1844 and 1845, and is intimately acquainted with a portion of the field-work.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Head of Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Graham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 31, 1848.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, and in answer have to state that as Congress deemed it expedient to make an appropriation of \$10,000 "for the purpose of restoring by reconstruction, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the maps showing the demarcation of boundary under the treaty of Washington of August 9, 1842, which were destroyed by fire at the city of Washington on the night of April 17, 1848, and of procuring the authentication thereof," I informed you, some time since, that you were designated to take charge of this duty. As you were the chief of the scientific corps employed under the treaty in constructing the original maps, you are certainly the most proper person to be employed in their reconstruction. Their authentication, after they shall have been reconstructed, and the disposition of that portion of the appropriation necessary for this purpose, are reserved for the Secretary of State

You will accordingly commence operations immediately, if this has not already been done, with a view to as speedy a termination of the work as shall be consistent with accuracy.

I can perceive no objection to the estimate which you have furnished, unless it may be to the personal expenses of yourself and other scientific officers of the topographical corps, and the extra allowance to the soldiers. The question whether these can be allowed, under the 2d section of the act approved August 23, 1842, "making appropriations for the support of the army and of the Military Academy for the year 1842," will be referred to the Attorney General.

I observe that your estimate for reconstruction consumes almost the whole appropriation, leaving but a small balance to cover the expense of authentication. I trust you may be able to reduce this estimate.

From your assurance I confidently expect that the work will be completed at the end of one year; if it can be done sooner so much the better.

I am, &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Major JAMES D. GRAHAM, *Washington.*

Lieutenant Colonel Graham to Mr. Clayton.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the work of reconstruction of the maps of the boundary, under the treaty of Washington, under the appropriation of Congress of August last, is progressing under my direction, and, in accordance with the instructions of the State Department, in a manner which promises its satisfactory accomplishment within a reasonable time.

Among the documents interchanged by the commissioners of boundary under this treaty were the following tabulations or specifications of surveys executed by the American scientific corps and rendered to the British commissioner, duly authenticated. Duplicates of these were retained by the American commission, but these duplicates were unfortunately destroyed by fire in April, 1848.

It is very desirable, in aid of the reconstruction now going on under my supervision, that we should obtain from the Foreign Office of Great Britain authenticated copies of these American documents there deposited.

I have, accordingly, the honor to request that an application may be made by the State Department to the British government for such copies. I would respectfully suggest that some agent of the United States in London be authorized to cause printed blanks to be executed precisely similar to the forms upon which these tabulations are recorded, and that they be furnished, in order that the copies asked for may be made thereon; the expense of these blanks, and of making the copies, to be paid for by the United States out of the appropriation for the reconstruction of the maps.

The following are the tabulations referred to, viz:

1. A table of monuments, distances and deflections on the north line, from the source of the river St. Croix to the intersection of the river St. John.
2. A table showing the distribution of the islands in the river St. John, and the monuments, with their numbers, thereon.
3. A table of monuments erected between the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook and the northwest branch of the river St. John, specifying the numbers of said monuments.
4. A table of monuments erected between the northwest branch of the river of St. John and the parallel of latitude $46^{\circ} 25'$ on the southwest branch of the St. John, giving the numbers of said monuments.

5. A table of monuments, with their numbers, erected to mark the southwest branch of the river St. John.
6. A table of courses, distances, and monuments along the highlands, from the source of the southwest branch of the river St. John to the source of Hall's stream.
7. A table of monuments erected to mark the boundary on Hall's stream.
8. A table of monuments erected to mark the boundary line between Hall's stream and the St. Lawrence, at St. Regis, together with the distances and deflections between successive stations.
9. A table of guide lines and offsets run by the American commission in the highlands, between the source of the southwest branch of the river St. John and the source of Hall's stream.
10. A table of azimuths of verification observed by the American commission on the highlands, between the source of southwest branch of the river St. John and the source of Hall's stream.
11. A table of latitudes and longitudes of positions determined by the scientific corps attached to the American commission, on and near the boundary, under the treaty of Washington, including also observations made between the years 1838 and 1845.

It is also desirable to obtain from the same source—

12. A copy, on tracing paper, of that portion of the river St. John shown upon the maps of the boundary between the north line and the mouth of the river St. Francis, with the islands, and the monuments and their numbers. The south shore was surveyed by the American commission, and the north shore by the British commission, and mutually interchanged and laid down upon the maps of both commissions. We have the survey of the south shore, but require that of the north shore to complete the plan of this portion of the river. A trace of both shores between the points above mentioned, and the islands and monuments, is desirable, with the houses and other objects adjacent thereto.

13. A copy, on tracing paper, of the islands in the river St. John, with the lines of soundings and sounding stations, and the north and south shores of the portions of the river St. John in the vicinity of said islands, between the north line and the river St. Francis, laid down from the joint surveys and notes of the American and British commissions of boundary, on a scale of twelve inches to one mile.

The expenses of making these traces from the British maps of boundary in the Foreign Office in London to be paid by the United States from the appropriation above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col., head of the Scientific Corps on the part of the U. S.

Hon. J. M. CLAYTON,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Bancroft.

No. 56.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 5, 1849.

SIR: You will perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter which has just been addressed to this department by Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham, of the topographical engineers, who is now engaged in the reconstruction of the maps of the boundary under the treaty of Washington, which were destroyed by fire in April, 1848, that he is anxious to obtain from the British Foreign Office

authenticated copies of certain tabulations or specifications of surveys which he designates.

I have to request that you will make application in the proper quarter for the documents in question, which, when obtained, you will forward to this department, and draw directly upon Colonel Graham for reimbursement of the necessary expenses which may be incurred by you in causing his wishes to be carried out with regard to this matter.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bancroft to Lord Palmerston.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
London, June 1, 1849.

MY LORD: Your lordship is aware that the American copies of certain maps and papers relating to the boundary between the United States and the British North American provinces, under the treaty of Washington, constructed by the topographical engineers employed by the two countries, have been destroyed by fire.

For the purpose of the reconstruction of those maps I have been instructed by the Secretary of State of the United States to request your lordship to give such directions as may be necessary for my obtaining from your office authenticated copies of certain tabulations or specifications of surveys, of which I annex a list which has been furnished me by the Department of State.

I am, my lord, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosed: Extract of Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham's letter to Mr. Clayton, of May 2, 1849.

Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Clayton.

[Extract.]

No. 136.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
London, June 15, 1849.

SIR: Your despatch No. 56, respecting copies of maps and tabulations on the part of Colonel Graham and the commission on the northeastern boundaries, has received immediate attention. Considering the importance of the subject, and that the documents of which copies are required are public documents, Mr. Airy, the astronomer royal, has been selected to superintend the work. Colonel Estcourt has, at my request, been good enough to take on himself the care of seeing the forms which are needed properly ruled and printed. The whole will be done accurately, and at a moderate cost.

* * * * *

I am, sir, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Esq.,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Clayton.

No. 23.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, January 19, 1850.

SIR: On the 5th day of May last, in your note No. 56 to Mr. Bancroft, you instructed him to make application in the proper quarters for certain copies relative to the boundary line of the United States, as run under the provisions of the treaty of Washington. I have just received the answer to Mr. Bancroft's application, and have the honor to transmit the desired copies, and copies of the correspondence relative thereto. In accordance with your former instructions, I have drawn upon Lieutenant Colonel Graham for the "reimbursement of the necessary expenses" incurred by me in causing his wishes to be carried out with regard to this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

[Enclosures.]

1. Copy of note, Lord Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence, January 14, 1850, with copies of two papers enclosed.
2. Copy of Mr. Lawrence's reply to Lord Palmerston, January 18, 1850.
3. Copy of note, Lord Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence, January 23, 1850.

[Accompanying, but not enclosed.]

1. Large parcel marked, "To accompany despatch No. 23."
2. A tin case, marked, "To accompany despatch No. 23."

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 14, 1850.*

SIR: Mr. Bancroft addressed a letter to me on the 1st of July last, in which he informed me that certain of the maps and papers which were prepared by the United States commissioners of boundary under the treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842, had unfortunately been destroyed by fire in the United States, and he conveyed to me the request of the government of the United States to be furnished, by her Majesty's government, with copies of the maps and papers which were prepared by the British commissioners of boundary, in order to replace the documents so destroyed.

I informed Mr. Bancroft, on the 7th of July last, that I had great pleasure in acceding to the request of the United States government, and that directions had been given for the preparation of the copies with which his government were desirous of being furnished, and I have now the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the enclosed copies of the maps, which have been made with the greatest possible accuracy in the quartermaster general's department; and I also transmit copies of the tabulations which have been prepared at the Greenwich observatory, under the immediate eye of the astronomer royal.

In transmitting to you the accompanying documents, I have to request that you will have the goodness to state to the United States government, that the expense incurred by the quartermaster general's office in the preparation of the

maps has amounted to the sum of £6 1s. 0d., and that the bills paid by the astronomer royal for copying and binding the tabulations amount to the sum of £22 3s. 0d., making together the sum of £28 4s. 0d.

I enclose herewith copies of two above-mentioned accounts which have been paid at this department, and I beg you will be so good as to ask the United States government to enable you to reimburse the sum in question.

I have, &c., &c.,

PALMERSTON.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The Foreign Office to George Pawley, esq., Dr., under whose superintendence the drawings have been executed after office hours by persons in the quarter-master general's department, horse-guards.

AUGUST 2, 1849.

For copies of the under-mentioned maps, &c., of the boundary under the treaty of Washington, made for the United States government :

Copy of small book of the islands of the St. John river, 15 sheets...	£1 18
Copies of seven maps, numbered, respectively, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the first volume of the maps of boundary under the treaty of Washington, and extending from the junction of the north line with the St. John river to the confluence of the said river with the river St. Francis.....	3 10
Tracing paper, extra large size.....	7
Tin case to contain the above.....	6
	<hr/>
	6 1
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Statement of sums paid by G. B. Airy for the preparation and transmission to the Foreign Office of a copy of the book labeled on the back "United States Tables—Treaty of Washington, 1842—Appendix," and inscribed within, "Duplicate original for the government of Great Britain."

PREPARATION OF THE BOOK.

Palmer & Claytin, paper, printing, ruling, and first binding.....	£14 16 0
Bone & Son, alteration of binding.....	1 4 6
Stonetiam, copying and comparing.....	1 18 0
Hansar, copying and comparing.....	4 0 0
Transmission to the Foreign Office, expenses of messengers.....	4 6
	<hr/>
	22 3 0
	<hr/>

G. B. AIRY.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Greenwich, December 28, 1849.

Mr. Lawrence to Viscount Palmerston.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
London, January 18, 1850.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th instant, with the enclosed account and statement and the accompanying

copies of the maps and tabulations. I have great pleasure in conveying to you, and through you to the departments of her Majesty's government that have been instrumental in this matter, my thanks for their great courtesy.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the sum of £28 4s., the amount of the two accounts enclosed in your note, and beg that you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of the same.

I have the honor to remain, with great consideration, your lordship's obedient, humble servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, &c., &c., &c.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 23, 1850.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a check on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. for £28 4s., in payment of the expenses incurred by her Majesty's government in causing copies to be prepared for the use of the United States government of some maps and tabulations which were made by the boundary commissioners under the treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

PALMERSTON.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Baker.

CHICAGO, *November 30, 1861.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant. In reply to it I beg leave to say:

1. I think it will be best to have the maps of the northeast boundary lithographed or engraved. If manuscript copies are furnished under the resolution of Congress, they ought to be made on permanent drawing paper—say what is called “double elephant.” If they are to be engraved or lithographed, the copies for that purpose would be made on tracing or transparent paper, to be transferred immediately from thence to the copper or stone. The cost of copying on the tracing paper would not be more than one-third of that of copying on the strong paper.

2. In either event, whether manuscript copies be furnished, or engraved or lithographed copies, I think it should be done on the actual or present scale of the maps, and for the following reasons: when the maps of that boundary were originally or first made, they were drawn on a scale of four inches to a mile, or twice the lineal, or four times the superficial of the present maps. Those first maps, eighty-four in number, were all burned while I was on duty in the city of Mexico; the notes of survey were, however, preserved, and on my return to Washington, Congress made an appropriation for their reconstruction from the original notes, and the work was assigned by the Department of State to my direction. Economy required, under this new appropriation, that the scale should be reduced to that of the present maps, which I considered was the smallest that would show, with sufficient clearness, at every step, the evidences of our national boundary. By this scale, it is believed that any misapprehension or dispute about

the national limits in that quarter could be at once settled in the cabinet by a reference to these maps. Here, such evidences as the residences of persons, the minute topography of the ground, &c., are clearly shown, and to which national jurisdiction belonging, which could scarcely be done satisfactorily on a smaller scale. The sheets of the present size could be readily bound in a portfolio, convenient for use in the cabinet or library, to which their most valuable use would probably be confined. Map publishers could afterwards reduce them for introduction into the general maps of the country. This would be at their own expense.

3. I would advise that the maps be not allowed, under any circumstances, to go out of the Department of State. Whatever is done with them I would recommend to be done within the wall of that department, and under the supervision and custody of a responsible government officer or agent.

4. I am not able, separated from the maps, to give an estimate of the cost of lithographing or engraving them. I think the work should be done in exact imitation of the manuscript drawings.

5. The terms "maps" and "charts" are really synonymous; from habit, however, we usually apply the former term to delineations of the land, and the latter to those of the water—such as the soundings, showing the depths, channels, shoals, &c., of portions of the sea, of bays, harbors, large rivers, &c., with the shores and most prominent objects on land necessary to guide the mariner. In this sense no charts were ever made in connexion with the boundary under consideration. The maps which I deposited in the Department of State are the only ones made. I have, however, an index map which I had commenced, but it was not finished when I was ordered, in April, 1854, to this frontier. I brought it here intending to finish it, and deposit it with the others, but my duties here have been every moment since that time so pressing that I was never able to complete it. It should be completed, and I am ready to do it if the means be afforded me. It will occupy a draughtsman about six weeks, and I could have it done under my own supervision at Detroit, where I am going immediately. The cost would be the pay of a competent draughtsman for forty days, at a compensation of \$4 per diem, say, \$160.

6. In regard to the *evidences* of the boundary. The evidence of the boundary consists of—1st. The astronomical observations for the accurate determination of the positions of important points, and for correcting the running of the line by means of the theodolite and chain, or the compass and chain. Nearly all these astronomical observations were made by myself, personally, on the part of the United States. 2d. Of the tabulation of the angles and measured distances along the whole line, from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, to that on the river St. Lawrence, at St. Regis. 3d. Of a tabulation of the monuments on the line, showing their number and their consecutive distances apart, also the distance of each, as measured along the line from the point of beginning, at the source of the river St. Croix, to the end of the line at St. Regis.

I will remark here that I was never relieved from the custody of these documents, nor from the duty assigned me of completing the maps and the report upon them. Before I left Washington, under the order from the War Department to come here, I had deposited the maps in the Department of State as their proper destination. The notes of survey, computations, and tabulations I retained in my custody until they could be arranged so as to be in shape to accompany a report upon the whole operation committed to my direction. I have labored much upon them in connexion with other extensive duties. They are in a complete state now, and all that is required is arrangement and a full report upon them. This I can accomplish in, say, 90 days, but will require the services of two assistants, at a compensation of \$3 per diem each, or \$540, which added to the pay of the draughtsman (\$160,) will make the whole cost \$700.

I shall be very glad to undertake these duties, which I feel it is but justice

to me that I should be allowed to complete in the manner that was originally contemplated. I can do it if the above means be allowed, and without detriment to my present duties, and I do not doubt that the Bureau of Topographical Engineers and the War Department will sanction it if applied to.

I will add that I am ready, by the approbation of the above-mentioned authorities, to undertake (if desired by the Department of State) the supervision of the copies of the maps which are to be made. They cost me several years of hard study, and labor in the field, and I feel deeply interested in their being presented in the most accurate form. This part of the duty I could do by visiting Washington about once a month during their progress, without any detriment, at this season, to the proper progress of my duties out here, systematized as they now are.

Will you be kind enough to give me your views, or those of the department, on the subject. My own attention would be free of any compensation. It is only my actual expenses, on the most economical scale, that I would desire provided for, if I leave my post. Anything done at my post would be free, as regards myself, from all expense to the government whatever.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col. Top. Engineers.

GEORGE E. BAKER, Esq.,
Agent Department of State, Washington.

Mr. Seward to Major General Delafield.

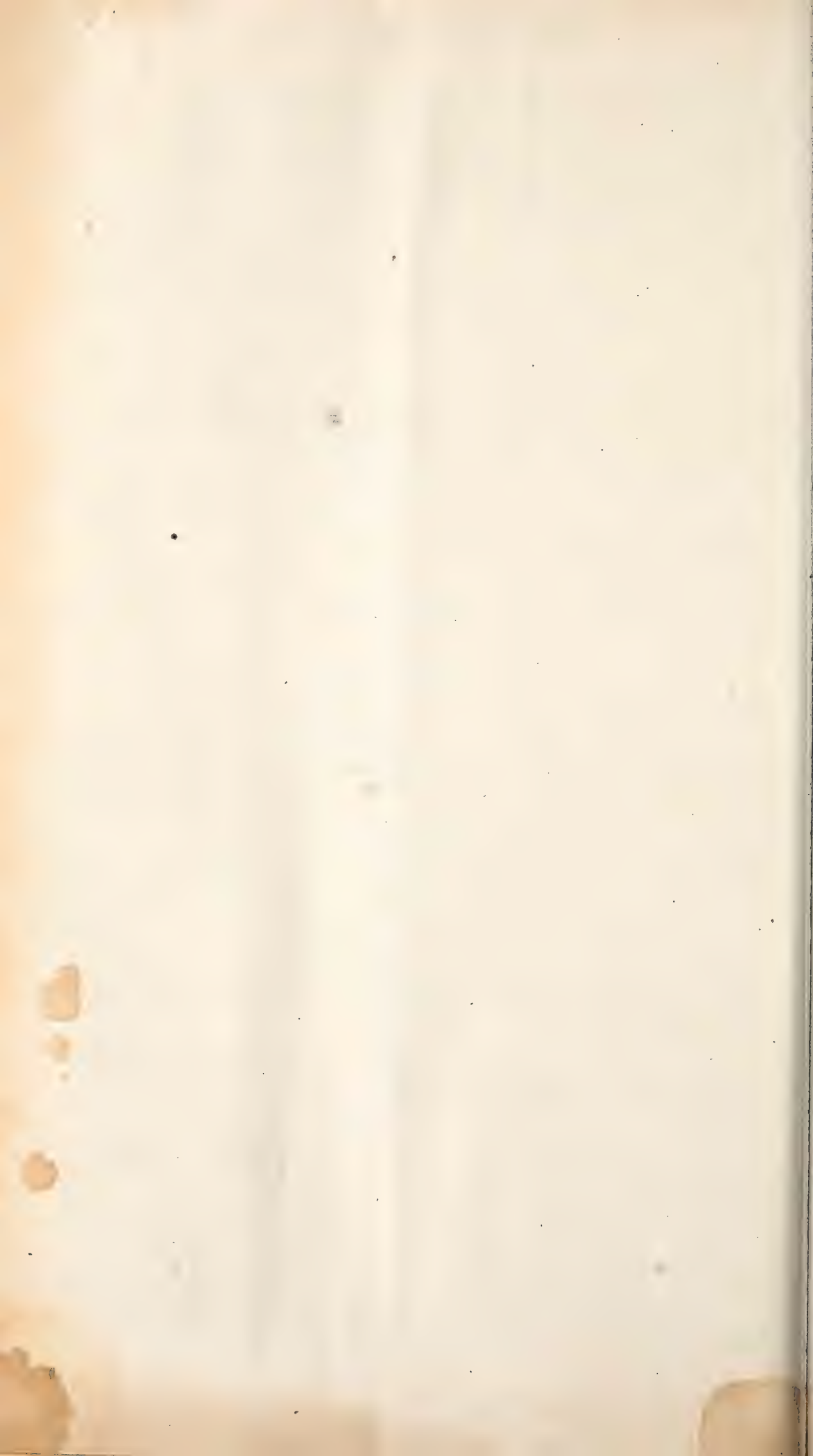
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 2, 1866.

GENERAL: I enclose an extract from a letter addressed by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, to George E. Baker, esq., of this department, in regard to an index map of the northeast boundary, under the treaty of Washington, concluded in 1842. The map it appears was never fully completed, but was so far advanced that it was referred to in a report of the American commissioner as an accompaniment to that report. In view of the importance of the map, as a portion of the public archives, in the custody of this department, I will thank you to cause it to be deposited here at your earliest convenience, together with all material and data necessary for its completion, or which may relate to the boundary in question, and which were with the papers or effects of Lieutenant Colonel Graham at the time of his lamented death.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major General RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Bureau of Engineers.



DIRECT TAX IN INSURGENT STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the 21st of May, relative to direct tax collected in the insurgent States.

JUNE 20, 1866.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, requesting information as to the collection of the direct tax in the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion, I transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a report from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference to this department for information, of a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on May 21, 1866, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to furnish to this House information as to the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in insurrection, what amount of the said tax has been collected in the several States, what amount of property is held by the government under the sales authorized by said acts, and how much has been received from such sales.”

I herewith transmit a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the subject embraced in this resolution. The information given will be found to be less complete than could be desired, but in view of the length of time which has already elapsed, and of the distance of some of the points from which additional particulars must be obtained, I have preferred to submit the statements here made without further delay. A subsequent letter of the Commissioner, based upon information just received, states “the price at which property was struck off to the government,” under direct tax sales made in Virginia, at \$32,267 95.

I avail myself of this occasion to express an opinion, based upon my observation of the operation of this law, that an additional enactment, authorizing assumption by the States, respectively, of the remainder of the direct tax due from each, would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their population, prevent much hardship in individual cases, and save from practical confiscation the property of many persons against whom the government has no ground of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected by the change. Should this policy be adopted, the collection of taxes under the present system might and ought to be discontinued until opportunity for assumption had been afforded.

Whether the amount realized from re-sales of property bid in for the government should or should not be allowed to the States, respectively, in computing the tax still due, is a question well deserving of consideration, which I submit without comment.

With great respect,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 15, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request of May 23, to furnish the information called for by the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

“MAY 21, 1866.”

“*Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested to furnish to this house information as to the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in insurrection; what amount of the said tax has been collected in the several States; what amount of property is held by the government under the sales authorized by said acts, and how much has been received from such sales;”

I have the honor to report:

The amount of direct tax, by act of August 5, 1861, apportioned to, and the amount collected in, each of said States are as follows:

	Amount apportioned.	Amount collected.
Virginia.....	\$937,550 67	\$379,491 50
North Carolina.....	576,194 67	260,283 31
South Carolina.....	363,570 67	205,882 61
Georgia.....	584,367 33	54,421 76
Alabama.....	529,313 33	.....
Mississippi.....	413,084 67	25,000 00
Louisiana.....	385,886 67	301,167 16
Tennessee.....	669,498 00	383,811 23
Arkansas.....	261,886 00	Not reported.
Florida.....	77,522 67	5,712 52
Texas.....	355,106 67	47,423 68

The statement for Virginia includes collections in the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, now belonging to West Virginia, but embraces no collections in any county which did not, at the time of the appointment of the board of commissioners, form a part of Virginia.

The property held by the government, under sales authorized by acts relating to the direct tax, was purchased at prices amounting in the several States as follows :

Virginia.....	Not reported.
South Carolina.....	\$65, 392 72
Florida.....	6, 168 45
Tennessee.....	8, 360 00

In Arkansas lands were struck off for taxes unpaid, to bidders who never completed their purchases, to the amount of \$18,600. No sales have been made in any other of the insurrectionary States.

The amounts received from sales in the several States are as follows :

Virginia.....	\$117, 130 53
South Carolina.....	28, 433 00
Florida.....	54, 599 23
Tennessee.....	122, 717 00
Arkansas.....	Not reported.

From the commissioners for Arkansas the special statements called for by the resolution have not been received. The whole amount standing to the credit of that commission on the books of this office, for taxes collected and proceeds of sales, deposited to the credit of the United States, is \$165,262 03.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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